SELECTIONS

FROM THE

GENERAL ORDERS

OF

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

DURING

HIS VARIOUS COMMANDS.

1799—1818.

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DURING HIS VARIOUS COMMANDS.

COMPILED BY

COLONEL GURWOOD, C.B., K.C.T.S.,

ESQUIRE TO HIS GRACE AS KNIGHT OF THE BATH

LONDON:

PARKER, FURNIVALL, AND PARKER,

MILITARY LIBRARY, WHITEHALL.

London Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street.

PREFACE.

THESE Selections from the General Orders of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington during his various commands have been made from authentic documents. Those orders only have been selected which relate to discipline, manœuvre, arrangements for provisions, carriage, forage, the march, and other orders of importance, for which the Duke gave written memorandums for circulation in the General Orders. The daily detail of parole, guards, and other duties, and the ordinary official communications from the department of the Adjutant General, issued in the General Orders, have been omitted, being of little importance.

The Orders issued by Lieut. Col. the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, when in the command of the 33rd regt., have not yet been found. They are no longer in the possession of the 33rd regt., as appears by a letter from Lieut. Col. Harty, commanding the regiment, dated 10th May, 1842.

The Orders issued by Col. the Hon. A. Wellesley to the force assembled at Wallajahbad, from Nov. 1798, to Feb. 1799, have not been found, and no trace of them remains in the Record Office at the Presidency of Fort St. George; nor of the General Order of Lieut. Gen. Harris, in commendation of the arrangements made by Col. Wellesley during his temporary command, approbation of which was communicated by Lieut. Gen. Harris to the Governor General in the following letter:

'My Lord, Camp near Vellore, 2nd Feb. 1799.

'Having had leisure, since my arrival here, to inspect the division of the army which has been, since its formation, under the orders of the Hon. Col. Wellesley, I have much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship that the very handsome appearance and perfect discipline of the troops do honor to themselves and to him; while the judicious and masterly arrangements in respect to supplies, which opened an abundant free market, and inspired confidence into dealers of every description, were no less creditable to Col. Wellesley than advantageous to the public service, and deservedly entitle him to my thanks and approbation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

'*To His Excellency the Governor General.* G. HARRIS.'

The Orders from 20th May, 1799, to 9th March, 1805, are selected from the original copies made by the late Sir Robert Barclay, K.C.B.,

Dep. Adj. Gen. to the armies employed in Mysore and in the Deccan, under the command of Colonel, afterwards Major Gen., the Hon. A. Wellesley. There are, however, some chasms in Sir Robert Barclay's copy books, of the following dates: viz.

From 11th Sept., 1799, to 20th May, 1800.
From 21st Oct., 1800, to 17th March, 1801.
From 24th July, 1801, to 28th Jan., 1802.
From 14th April, 1803, to 5th Nov., 1803.

Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Fort. St. George, and Major Stokes, the Resident at Mysore, have afforded every assistance to supply these deficiencies; but it is to be regretted that the missing periods are still very incomplete.

The General Orders issued by Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Wellesley to the army under his command in Portugal, from the 31st July, 1808, to the 21st Aug. following, are copied from the Adj. General's Office, Horse Guards. The General Orders from 27th April, 1809, to 14th June, 1814, in Portugal, Spain, and the South of France, and from 11th April, 1815, to 1st Dec., 1818, in the Low Countries and France, are selected from the printed volumes of those periods.

The abbreviations are:

G. O. G.	General Orders by Government.
G. O. C. C.	———— by the Commander in Chief.
G. O.	———— by the Duke of Wellington, in his various ranks and commands.
G. A. O.	General After Orders.
G. M. O.	General Morning Orders.
M. A. O.	Morning After Orders.
E. O.	Evening Orders.
A. G.	Adjutant General.
D. A. G.	Deputy Adjutant General.
D. A. A. G.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Q. M. G.	Quarter Master General.
D. Q. M. G.	Deputy Quarter Master General.
D. A. Q. M. G	Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.
A. D. C.	Aide de Camp.
C. G.	Commissary General.
A. C. G.	Assistant Commissary General.
D. A. C. G.	Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED IN INDIA.

G. O. Camp at Hooley Honore, Wednesday, 11th Sept. 1799.

The 1st Native brigade gives the adjutant for the day tomorrow.

The army to cross the Buddra tomorrow, and encamp between the two rivers.

The *general* to beat at 5, the assembly at 6. At that hour the 19th light dragoons will cross at the lower ford of the Buddra, leaving their guns on this side, in this line; and the 2 Bengal battalions will cross at the upper ford, leaving their guns. Lieut. Davis will send a man to each corps to conduct them to the crossing place. Four boats will be allotted to the dragoons, 4 to the 2 battalions, and 4 to the bazaars.

The European regiments will be prepared to cross tomorrow, if possible. The guns and stores will likewise be prepared to cross.

The Native details on the duty of the advanced piquets to join their corps at general beating; and the European detail to be relieved as usual.

G A. O. 11th Sept. 1799

The field officer of the day to superintend the crossing of the river tomorrow, and to report from time to time any particular occurrence.

Two companies of the 1st Native brigade to be kept in readiness on the east bank of the river, as a working party, to assist in crossing the guns when they may be ordered over.

G. M. O. Camp at Hooley Honore, Thursday, 12th Sept. 1799

The guns and stores to be sent down to the upper ford, which Capt. Tomkyns has pitched upon as the fittest for their crossing at.

The arrack carts belonging to the Commissary of provisions department to be sent to the same ford, to follow the guns across.

The European brigade to strike tents and march down to the lower ford, and cross there.

M. A. O. 12th Sept. 1799.

Two companies of Europeans and 2 of Native infantry to relieve the working party at the river immediately.

The army to cross the Tungha tomorrow morning. The *general* at 5, and the assembly at 6.

Lieut. Davis, of the pioneers, will be so kind as to take care that 4 boats are brought across from the Buddra this evening; which, with 2 large boats expected from Shimoga, will carry across such baggage as must go over in boats.

The dragoons to go over first, as this morning; the European infantry next; 3rdly, the Native infantry; 4thly, the guns, stores, and provisions department.

A detachment, equal to 2 companies of European infantry and 2 companies of Native infantry, to be in readiness to assist the guns, stores, and provisions department in crossing, as this day.

The field officer of the day to superintend the crossing of the river.

Capt. Cunningham will be so kind as to fix upon a place on the Toombuddra at which the grain belonging to the grain department and to the brinjarries, and the baggage of the head quarters line, can be passed in boats. He will arrange to have the boats at the place which he will fix upon, and will have it pointed out to Major Corner and the baggage master.

Head quarters and the grain department will cross the Toombuddra tomorrow, and encamp with the line.

Capt. Barclay will arrange the elephants in such manner as that some of them may be in readiness to pass over the tents in the head quarter line; others to pass the tents of the army over the Tungha, as fast as the troops cross the river.

E. O. 12th Sept. 1799.

If the rivers prove fordable tomorrow morning, a detail, equal to a company of Native infantry, to be sent to assist in drawing the arrack carts over the Buddra, which were prevented from being taken over today by the swelling of the river; and if the rivers continue unfordable, those carts to be sent down to the place where the boats ply on the Toombuddra, to be sent over in them.

G. O. Camp at Shikarpoor, Friday, 20th Sept. 1799

The European brigade gives the adjutant for the day tomorrow. The Europeans to have 2 drams today.

The army to march tomorrow morning by the right: baggage on the right. The *general* to beat at 5, and the assembly an hour after. H. M. 19th dragoons to form the advance. The details coming on the duty of the advanced piquets, and those on that duty to move as usual. 24 pioneers to move in front of the cavalry. 100 pioneers are to proceed in front of the army, according to instructions which Lieut. Davis will receive from Col. Wellesley. These will be accompanied by one company of Native infantry, under the command of an European officer, who will call upon Col. Wellesley this afternoon for instructions.

All the bamboos belonging to the spare tents, in charge of the Commissary of stores, and all the ridge poles of the private tents in the lines, are to be sent forward with Lieut. Davis.

The Commanding officers of regiments and the Commissary of stores will be so kind as to make such an arrangement of the bamboo coolies as that a sufficient proportion of them may be sent with the bamboos which each is to furnish. These must be sent in charge of a non-commissioned officer, a little before assembly beating, to the right of the line, where they will be delivered over to Lieut. Davis.

All the artificers belonging to the regiments of infantry, and those in the departments of the Commissary of stores and Commissary of provisions, are likewise to proceed in front of the army with the pioneers, and are to be sent to the right of the line before assembly beating, and given over to Lieut. Davis, with returns, stating their description and numbers. Lieut. Davis will send to the Commissary of stores for all the rope which can be spared: this the Commissary of stores will deliver to him.

G. O. Camp at Benkeypoor, Thursday, 31st Oct 1799

The officers commanding at Mundragoor, Soopah, or any other post in the province of Soonda, will send their reports to the Hon. Col. Wellesley, through Capt. Macfarlane, and will obey such orders as they may receive from him; those commanding at Chandergooty, Anantpoor, Cowleydroog, or any post in Bednore, west of the Toombuddra, will send their reports through Major Disney, of the Bombay establishment, and will obey such orders as they may receive from him.

When any officer in either province has any thing to communicate which he thinks it essential should be known quickly, he will communicate it to Col. Wellesley directly, as well as to Capt. Macfarlane, or Major Disney, respectively. Those two officers will communicate with each other, and will lose no time in transmitting to Colonel Wellesley the reports which they may receive from the posts under their orders.

Col. Stevenson will take the command of the cavalry encamped at Hooley Honore.

Capt. Barclay is appointed Dep. Adj. General; Capt. Cunningham, Dep. Qr. Mr. Gen. to the troops in Mysore; and Capt. West, Aide de Camp to Col. Wellesley, from the 26th Aug.

Col. Wellesley has been informed, that when the sepoys are sent out on safeguards, they force the inhabitants of the villages to give them provisions of different kinds, and money; and that, abusing the trust which is reposed in them, they suffer certain persons to carry away from the villages what they please without paying for it. Thus it appears that a safeguard, instead of being a benefit, is distressing to the village into which it is sent; and that the sepoys are forgetful of the first principle of a soldier, which is fidelity to the trust reposed in him.

It is essentially necessary that the practices complained of, and above noticed, should be put a stop to forthwith; and Col. Wellesley gives notice that, whenever the inhabitants of any village complain that the safeguard requires provisions of any kind, or money, the whole guard will be punished; and the excuse that either the provisions or the money had been offered will not be allowed, as to take either is positively forbid.

In order to prevent safeguards from suffering some individuals to plunder the villages, although they may strictly guard it against others, notice is given, that if any village is plundered when a safeguard is in it, and it does not appear in the clearest manner that it was not in the power of the safeguard to prevent it, the whole of the guard will be punished for a neglect of their duty.

Col. Wellesley requests that commanding officers of corps will have this order trans-

lated, and read to their men at 4 different parades; and that, whenever safeguards are sent out from their corps, they will order their adjutants particularly to recall it to the recollection of the sepoys.

It is likewise necessary that the adjutants should take down the names of the villages to which safeguards are sent, and of the sepoys sent to each, in order that when a complaint is made it may be easy to know what persons were guards in the villages.

G. A. O. 31st Oct 1799.

The army to march tomorrow morning, by the right; the *general* to beat at 5, and the assembly at 6 o'clock. H. M. 19th dragoons to form the advance. The details coming on the duty of the advanced piquets; those on that duty and the pioneers to move as usual.

The baggage must follow the line, and keep on the road; and Col. Wellesley begs that the commanding officers of corps will give particular orders to their followers not to go upon the cultivation. The baggage master must keep them off it. Quarter masters, &c., to meet Capt. Cunningham on the right of the line, a little before assembly beating.

G. O. Camp at Ooscotta, Saturday, 16th Nov. 1799

The army to march tomorrow morning by the left: baggage to follow the line. The *general* to beat at 5 o'clock, and the assembly at 6.

The details coming on the duty of the advanced piquets to move in advance. The Native details on that duty to form the rear guard. 30 pioneers to move in advance with the piquets; a non-commissioned officer and 12 with the park, and the remainder at the head of the line.

Quarter masters, &c., to meet the D.Q.M.G. on the left of the line, a little before assembly beating

The 1st regt. of Native cavalry, Capt. Balfour's company of artillery (with the exception of a detail which he will furnish to the guns of the 74th regt. and to the 3rd Bengal volunteers), will proceed according to instructions which will be given to the commanding officers of those corps.

When elephants or camels are detached with any corps or individuals, the officer in charge of them is to give to the commanding officer of the corps, or the person with whom they are detached, a return stating the number and names of the elephants, the number of camels, the daily allowance of grain and other articles to each, the number and names of the servants attached to each, and their monthly pay.

The elephants and camels are to be under the charge of the officer commanding the corps with which, or the individual with whom, they are detached, who will be so kind as to take care that they receive the daily allowance appointed for them, and will pay the servants their monthly wages. On the 1st of every month he will transmit to the officer appointed to take charge of the Hon. Company's elephants and camels a return of the numbers of each, and of the names of the elephants, of the numbers of servants attached to them, and an account of disbursements for grain and other articles and servants' wages for the preceding month.

The subordinate agent for the carriage of camp equipage in charge of the elephants and camels having been authorised to give them, besides their daily allowance, such other articles as in his judgment may be absolutely necessary, the officers commanding corps, and individuals with whom elephants or camels may be detached, will give them whatever they think necessary for their preservation, and will send an account of what they shall have given on the 1st of every month, along with the account of disbursements for their usual and regular allowance.

G. O. Camp at Seringapatam, Monday, 25th Nov. 1799.

The 2nd batt. 12th regt. to march out of garrison tomorrow morning, and to encamp near the 2nd of the 9th.

The detachment of artillery, with the guns attached to those battalions, and the recovered Europeans and Natives going to the Carnatic under the orders of Major Munro, are likewise to cross the river tomorrow and to be ready to march off on the next day.

One battalion of Bengal volunteers will go into garrison tomorrow, the other on the next day.

The Town Major of Seringapatam will send a detail for the guards to Lieut. Col. Gardiner, and the battalion going into garrison tomorrow will furnish them.

Col Wellesley has great pleasure in making known to the army the satisfaction which he has derived in observing the discipline and good order of the 2nd batt. of the 9th and the 2nd batt. of the 12th, at the review of those corps yesterday and this morning. Although the shortness of the time which the commanding officers of those corps have had leisure to attend to their discipline, and the duties upon which they have been employed, might have been a reason why they should not be in the best order, the attention which

has been paid to them has prevented the necessity of using it. Col. Wellesley will undoubtedly report to the Commander in Chief the state in which he has found these corps.

G. O. Camp at Seringapatam, 25th Dec. 1799.

Col. Gardiner, with the troops under his command, will march tomorrow morning according to instructions which he will receive.

It is essentially necessary that on the march through the Mysore country the greatest attention should be paid to the preservation of the property of the inhabitants. That for this purpose safeguards should be sent to the villages, and such other measures should be adopted as in Col. Gardiner's opinion will tend to this desirable end. The order published on the 31st Oct. last must be read to the Bengal sepoys at 3 different parades; and when safeguards are sent out, the rules laid down therein must be observed.

In case the assistance of the country is at any time wanted for the conveyance either of public or private baggage, it must be required from the amildars in moderation, must be paid for regularly, and the assistance received must not be carried further than is absolutely necessary.

G. O. Camp at Seringapatam, 1st Feb. 1800.

Col. Wellesley was much pleased with the appearance and performance of the 33rd regt. this morning.

G. O. Seringapatam, 9th Feb 1800.

In consequence of Mr. Fleming's request, he has permission to proceed to the Carnatic, and Mr. Trevor is to take charge of the sick still remaining here.

Col. Wellesley cannot suffer Mr. Fleming to depart without expressing his sense of his unremitting attention to, and his humane and judicious treatment of, the numerous sick and wounded belonging to the armies which he has had under his charge; and Mr. Fleming may depend upon his stating it to government.

G. O. Camp at Seringapatam, 13th Feb. 1800.

Col. Wellesley had great pleasure in observing at the review of the 1st batt. 2nd regt., this morning, that great pains had been taken, and much attention paid to them, and that the corps is in high order. The system of discipline which it has practised is not that which is generally in use at the present day, although it appears that it is that ordered by authority for the troops serving under the Presidency of Fort. St. George.

G. O. Seringapatam, Saturday, 1st March, 1800

The commanding officers of corps will be so kind as to give particular orders respecting the preservation of cleanliness in their lines. Every morning all dirt must be removed to a distance in front of the encampment beyond the quarter guards. The privies must be made in one particular place at a distance from the tents. The quarter masters of European corps, and quarter master serjeants of Native corps, are responsible for the cleanliness of the encampment; and the D. Qr. Mr. Gen. will be so kind as to notice and report any neglect in this particular which he may perceive.

A captain of the day to mount in camp, to whom all extraordinaries are to be reported, and who will report verbally to Col. Wellesley This tour of duty to commence at morning parade on halting days; and the captain on duty must remain in camp, and in case he should notice any neglect of the orders for the preservation of cleanliness he will report it.

An adjutant of the day to attend at the Dowlut Baug at 12 o'clock daily for orders, which he will issue afterwards at his tent in camp, where the other adjutants are to attend on the drum beating.

G. O. Camp near Seringapatam, Sunday, 2nd March, 1800.

The commanding officers of Native corps going on detachment having expressed a desire that the families of the sepoys should be left at Seringapatam, a place will be allotted for them on the island.

The commanding officer of each corps will leave with the families of his men a trusty non-commissioned officer, upon whom he can depend, to pay each family the amount which the sepoy to whom it belongs may choose to leave for them. He will give to Mr. Gordon, the Paymaster, an account of the whole sum which the sepoys of his corps will leave to their families, which Mr. Gordon will pay to the non-commissioned officer left in charge of them.

This sum will be in lieu of an equal sum which would have been to be paid to them; and of course the officers commanding troops and companies will be obliged to give a receipt for the full amount of their abstracts.

G. O. C. C. 6th March, 1800.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve and order that, whenever the officer commanding in Mysore shall be senior to the officers commanding in Canara and in Malabar, he shall be vested with the general command, under the Governor in Council, of all the forces employed in either of those provinces, the officers now commanding in Canara and Malabar are accordingly ordered and directed to put themselves under the command of Col. the Hon. A. Wellesley.

G. O. Periapatam, 28th March, 1800.

An officer from the garrison of Seringapatam is to proceed to Sera, and to take charge of the European sick, and he will indent upon the stores for three private tents, besides his own tents, and upon Mr. Gordon for carriage for them. As soon as the doolies above ordered from Chittledroog arrive at Sera, he and Mr. Asst. Surgeon Gardiner, and all the sick and convalescents now at Sera, will proceed by Bangalore to the Carnatic. At Bangalore he will meet certain other convalescents, Europeans, who will be sent from the garrison of Seringapatam, of whom likewise he and Mr. Gardiner will take charge, and the whole are to be disposed of as follows:

Those belonging to the 19th dragoons and the 74th regt. are to be taken to Poonamalie, and given over to the officer in charge of the invalids and recruits of His Majesty's regiments. Those belonging to the 2nd batt. of artillery to be sent to the Mount; those belonging to the 25th light dragoons to be left at Arcot; those to the Scotch brigade at Vellore; those to the 12th regt. at Wallajahbad; those to De Meuron's regt. to be sent into Fort St. George.

After having performed this service the officer will join his corps at Seringapatam, and will bring with him the doolies and bearers; and Mr. Gardiner will report himself to and receive the orders of the Medical board.

On the 15th of April the sick and convalescents of His Majesty's regiments in Seringapatam are to be sent to Bangalore in charge of an officer, who will indent according to the regulations for such doolies as may be necessary for them, and for tents and carriage. This officer will deliver over charge of these sick and convalescents to the officer coming from Sera, with the sick from thence, and he will return to Seringapatam and join his corps.

Mr. Gordon will provide for victualling the details of Europeans proceeding, according to the above orders, from Seringapatam and Sera to their respective destinations in the Carnatic.

G. O. Seringapatam, 8th May, 1800

A detachment of gun lascars, consisting of 1 tindal and 20 lascars, to proceed this afternoon from the garrison of Seringapatam in charge of ordnance for Chittledroog.

The 73rd regt., Capt. Tomkyns's company of artillery, and 100 pioneers from the garrison of Seringapatam, and the 77th regt. and Capt. Balfour's company of artillery from the garrison of Chittledroog, are to prepare to take the field immediately. These corps will indent upon the stores of the garrison to which they at present belong for camp equipage; and those at Seringapatam upon Capt. Barclay, and those at Chittledroog upon Mr. Gordon, for carriage. Mr. Gordon will take measures for supplying those corps with one month's provisions. Lieut. Francke, deputy commissary of stores, and an establishment for 20 pieces of cannon. These gentlemen will indent upon the stores at Seringapatam for tents, and upon Capt. Barclay for carriage.

The Commissary of stores at Seringapatam will prepare to send into the field 8 field pieces, with their tumbrils complete, and 300 bullock loads of musket ammunition. The commissary of stores at Chittledroog will prepare to send into the field all the company's light ordnance and tumbrils which may be in that garrison.

Col. Wellesley feels much concern that the bad state of health of Lieut. Col. Disney should oblige that officer to be desirous of leaving his station, and should deprive the public of his services, and Col. Wellesley of his assistance in the command at Nuggur. Lieut. Col. Montresor will relieve Lieut. Col. Disney, and will command at Nuggur until the pleasure of government is known, as soon as he shall have performed the service on which he is at present employed.

G. O. Camp near the Caryghaut hill, Tuesday, 20th May, 1800.

The troops to march tomorrow by the right.

The *general* to beat at half past 4; the assembly at half past 5 o'clock.

The detail coming on the duty of the quarter guard of the 73rd to move 100 yards in advance.

The guns, tumbrils, store and arrack carts, to follow the line in the high road. The baggage to keep on the right flank, not to go ahead of the line, and to keep clear of all sown fields.

A non-commissioned officer and 12 pioneers to go on with the advance, and the remainder to move at the head of the guns. Quarter masters, &c., to meet the Q. M. G. on the right of the line a little before assembly beating. Orderly hour to be 1 o'clock on halting days, and 4 o'clock on marching days, when adjutants will attend at the Dep. Adjt. Gen.'s tent for orders.

G. O. Camp at Nagmunglum, Sunday, 25th May, 1800.

Weekly states to be sent in to the D. A. G. every Monday morning, at 9 o'clock on halting days, and an hour before orderly time on the days of march.

Frequent complaints having been made of camp followers taking straw and firewood from the villages without paying for them, Col. Wellesley requests that gentlemen will give particular orders to their servants, and the Commissaries of grain, of provisions, and of stores, to the bullock masters to pay for such straw and firewood as they require; and he gives notice that any person found taking them again for nothing will be punished.

Col. Wellesley has great pleasure in publishing to the troops, on the day of the arrival of the detachments under Lieut. Col. Montresor, the foregoing G. O. by government, on the successful attack of the post of Arrekeery, and in adding thereto a public testimony of his approbation of the conduct of this detachment, which he has taken frequent opportunities of laying before government.

G. O. Camp near Belloor, Tuesday, 27th May, 1800.

A company of Native infantry consisting of 50 men, with an European officer, to form the rear guard to-morrow. The officer will see that all the public stores, as well as the bazaars and baggage, move off the ground early, and he will come up in their rear. The brinjarries are allowed to come on at their leisure.

Capt. Heitland will send a party of pioneers on coming to the new ground of encampment on marching days, to clear the lines, and to make the communication from corps to corps perfectly easy. He will afterwards make a road from the ground where the provision department is pitched into the high road by which the troops march.

G. O. Camp near Myasundrum, Wednesday, 28th May, 1800.

As it sometimes happens that the post office regulations are not understood, and that differences arise between the officers of the army and the people employed in the post office department, the officers are requested, whenever they have any thing to represent respecting the people of the post office, to make the same known to the commanding officer of the station at which the subject of complaint may arise, and the commanding officer will be so kind as to inquire into the matter, and decide upon it according to the post office regulations of the government. On the other hand, the post office servants will receive orders to make their complaints, should they have any, to the commanding officers of stations, who are requested to afford them this protection, and to take such steps as the nature of their representations may appear to require.

G. O. Cuddapa, Thursday, 29th May, 1800.

The price settled for straw in this country is 4 bullock loads for a rupee, or 3 single fanams for a bullock load. The load is to be estimated by the quantity which the animal sent for the straw can carry.

G. O. Camp at Angeysamoodra, Sunday, 1st June, 1800.

All the draught cattle, with the country carts employed in the provision department, and all the hired carriage bullocks, are to be handed over to Lieut. Mackay, according to the order of government of the 10th May last.

All the hired bullocks in the service, with the troops in the field, are to be mustered at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 3rd instant.

As more of the country bearers are employed to carry each dooley than are allowed by the regulations of government, they are to be paid 12 pagodas for each dooley they carry, instead of 2 pagodas per man, according to the regulations; and at the rate of 2½ pagodas for a maistry or duffadar for every 6 doolies. Mr. Anderson will be so kind as to pay them all at this rate for the time they have been in the service, and he will continue to pay them until a general distribution of doolies can be made to the different corps. As those hired at Seringapatam for the present service were taken into the service early in the month of May, they are to be paid for the whole month. The Paymaster will muster and certify

the number of doolies carried by the country bearers, instead of the number of bearers employed, as according to the regulations of government.

There is nothing in this order to alter the mode of paying and mustering the Carnatic bearers employed in this service.

G. O. Camp near Sera, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1800.

Whenever a man is sent into the general hospital at Sera, or into any other general hospital, a list of necessaries, clothing, arms, and accoutrements will be sent with him to the surgeon from his regiment. For these the surgeon in charge of the hospital will send a receipt, and he will be responsible for them when the man comes out of the hospital, or in case he should die.

Tomorrow, being His Majesty's birthday, Capt. Tomkyns will fire a Royal salute at sunrise.

G. O. Woodanully, Thursday, 5th June, 1800.

No straw or other sort of forage to be burnt on the ground before marching, nor any larger fires to be made in the camp than may be necessary for cooking victuals. The nearest guards to be answerable for apprehending offenders against this order, whom they will confine and report to the D. Qr. Mr. Gen.

Officers and heads of departments are requested to direct their servants, and the people employed under them, not to take more forage from the country than may be actually necessary for their cattle.

G. O. Camp at Chittledroog, Monday, 9th June, 1800

All corps, individuals, and departments are to make out fresh indents on Capt. Mackay for the carriage of their tents, the stores, and grain, &c., in their charge. These indents are to be sent to Capt. Mackay early in this day, who will bring them to Col. Wellesley to be countersigned.

Repeated complaints having been made to Col. Wellesley, by the Resident, of the conduct of travellers on the roads from the great stations in Mysore to the Carnatic, pains have been taken to render their accommodation as good as circumstances will permit, but in vain. The bazaar people cannot be detained in the villages on the great roads where they expect to meet with Europeans and their followers, notwithstanding the advantage which they might expect from it, as they are beaten and ill used and their goods are taken from them without payment.

Col. Wellesley requests that gentlemen will give particular orders to their servants and followers upon this subject, which is one which goes to the comfort of every individual who may be obliged to pass on the road. Orders have been given to the inhabitants to sell at a reasonable rate every thing which they may have and which may be required; but even the exorbitancy of their demands ought not to occasion their being ill treated, or that their goods should be taken from them without any payment whatever. The prices of the two essential articles wanting for a traveller, viz. food for himself and his cattle, have been fixed. The wholesale price of sheep by the Company's regulations is, in all parts of the country, 1 pagoda for 3; and the price of straw is 1 rupee for 4 bullock loads.

After this order Col. Wellesley is hopeful that there will be no further complaints on this subject; and if there should be any grounds given for them, it is to be feared that travelling from place to place will be rendered quite impracticable.

A. G. O. Camp at Honore, Saturday, 14th June, 1800.

The troops to be brigaded as follows:—

Col. Stevenson is to command the cavalry.

1st brigade of Cavalry	Lieut Col Torin	H M 19th light dragoons 1st regt Native cavalry 4th regt Native cavalry	Capt Foulis, Brigade Major.
2nd brigade of Cavalry	Col. Pater	H M 25th light dragoons 2nd regt Native cavalry	Lieut Lewis, Brigade Major.
1st brigade of Infantry	Lieut. Col Montresor	H M 73rd regt H.M. 77th regt	Capt Winston, Brigade Major
2nd brigade of Infantry	Lieut. Col. Tolfiey	1st batt 1st regt. 1st batt. 8th regt. 1st batt. 12th regt	Capt. Buchan, Brigade Major.
3rd brigade of Infantry	Major Capper	2nd batt 4th regt 2nd batt. 2nd Bombay regt 1st batt 4th Bombay regt	Lieut Scott, Brigade Major.

The 2nd brigade of infantry will be on the right, the 1st in the centre, the 3rd on the left.

The park will accompany either on the right or left of the 1st brigade, as may be most convenient to the road, but on the march it is always to follow it.

A brigade of guns is to be attached to each corps of the line.

A piquet is to mount daily, to consist of 2 subaltern officers and 50 rank and file from the 1st brigade, and 1 subaltern and 100 rank and file from each of the others, with a proportion of Native officers and European and Native non-commissioned officers. This piquet is to be commanded by a captain, furnished by roster from the line of infantry, and he is to encamp with it.

There is to be a field officer of the day, who is to post and be in charge of the piquets, and to whom all reports are to be made. The officers for this duty are to be taken from a roster, including all those of the rank of lieut. colonel and major, of cavalry and infantry. There is likewise to be an adjutant of the day from the infantry under the orders of the field officer; it will be his duty to parade the piquets. The piquets are always to fall in in the order in which the corps to which they belong stand in line. On halting days they will parade at sunrise in part of the park, and will be marched off by order from the field officer of the day. On marching days they are to be on the marching flank of the line a little before the beating of the assembly. The old piquet will, on marching days, form the rear guard.

To-morrow the piquets will be paraded and posted after the line reaches its ground.

Returns of the names, rank, and date of rank of the field officers and captains who are to take the duty of field officer of the day and captain of the piquets, to be sent to the D. A. G. on coming to the ground tomorrow.

G. O. Camp at Hurryhur, Sunday, 15th June, 1800

All corps and departments to be held in readiness to cross the river at the shortest notice, which will be given as boats can be supplied to them.

Capt. Mackay will keep the elephants ready to carry the camp equipage over the river, of such corps, &c., as may be directed to cross.

G. M. O. Camp at Hurryhur, Monday, 16th June, 1800

Major Desse will send a return to Capt. Mackay stating the number of bullock loads of tents he has to send over the river, and Capt. Mackay will furnish elephants to carry them.

It is very desirable that some arrangement should be made, and as much regularity as is possible should be observed in the passage of the river. The commanding officers of corps should settle the order in which the sepoys and their baggage should pass, whether the battalion should go over first and then be followed by its baggage and stores, or that the baggage of each company should follow the company to which it belongs: but at all events it is desirable that the baggage and sepoys should not be passed over at the same time. It is also desirable that a particular spot should be appointed at which the boats should be landed, and an officer of the corps which, or whose baggage, they may be employed in crossing, ought to be at that spot to see that they are not overloaded, and that every thing is conducted with as much regularity as is practicable.

As the boats are forced by the current to a considerable distance below the place at which it may be expedient to load them, it will be necessary that a party on fatigue should be employed to draw them up the stream along shore to the spot at which they are to receive their loads. An officer ought also to be appointed to superintend the unloading of the boats on the other side of the river; and a party on fatigue ought to be employed for that purpose as well as to draw the boats up the stream as high as possible before they are sent back to this side.

When an officer commanding a corps shall have nearly got his whole corps and his baggage over the river, and that it is probable that he will have no further occasion for the boats, he will give notice thereof to Col. Wellesley in order that another corps or department may receive timely orders to prepare to pass.

G. A. O. 16th June, 1800.

A naig and 6 sepoys to be sent immediately to the ford, where the boats are working. He will receive charge of the boats from the officer who may be using them, at sunset, and will deliver them back to him in the morning; and will permit no person to make use of them in the mean time without Col. Wellesley's express order.

G. M. O. Camp at Hurryhur, Tuesday, 17th June, 1800.

A man from each Native infantry corps to be sent immediately to the place where the boats are working on the river as orderlies to the D. Q. M. G., and to be relieved daily until further orders.

In order to insure the regularity of the attendance of the boat people, and to have at all

times certain means of communication between the officer commanding the corps or the head of the department which may be crossing the river, and the amildar and native servants of Hurryhur, the D. Q. M. G. is put in charge of them, and is to superintend the passage of the river. He is to have an orderly from each native corps of the line.

It appears that the bullocks when taken over by the boats impede them so much, that Col. Wellesley is induced to desire that they may not be allowed to pass with them. He is further induced to give this order, as it appears that they will cross with more ease and safety to themselves, if driven across at any of the fords.

G. M. O. Camp at Hurryhur, Friday, 20th June, 1800.

As the orders of the 3rd June regarding European soldiers and others sent into hospitals may be misunderstood, they are explained as follows:

When an officer is left in charge of sick, whether belonging to his own corps or of any other, he is to have charge of their arms, &c., and is to draw their pay. When that officer is withdrawn from that station, and delivers over the charge to another officer or to the surgeon of the hospital, such officer, or the surgeon of the hospital to whom the charge may be delivered, will be responsible for whatever arms, &c., the men may have at the time.

G. O. Camp, N of the Toombuddra, Tuesday, 24th June, 1800.

The corps, individuals, and departments, will prepare their abstracts, and give them in to Capt. Robertson on the 1st of the month, in order that they may be examined, and they may be prepared to pay them off at a short notice.

There will be an uncertainty in the tappall, and as all the abstracts must be sent to Mr. Gordon at Seringapatam, it is recommended that duplicates of his abstracts should be kept by each individual.

Public guards are to be taken from the 2nd and 3rd brigades as detailed hereafter, and no more. As it is very desirable that the guards should be with their corps in the line of march, Col. Wellesley requests that the men may be sent to join their corps on marching days, previous to the beating of the assembly, excepting the person to whom they are given should have public treasure in his charge, and the following guards, viz. the Commissary of stores, the Paymaster, the Commissary of provisions' sheep guard, Capt. Mackay's guard, and the Provost serjeant's guard.

The commanding officers of corps and brigades are particularly desired not to allow any other men whatever to march among the baggage, or elsewhere, from the ranks of the corps to which they belong.

There are some horsemen and peons of the Rajah with this detachment, and others belonging to Ball Kishen Bhow. They have been warned not to approach the British piquets, or camp guards, and of course are not to be suffered to come near them. When they have occasion to pass near any of them, they are to send one man on foot to the officer commanding the guard or piquet, near which they may be desirous to pass, to inform him to whom they belong; and the officer, finding that they belong either to the Rajah of Mysore or to Ball Kishen Bhow, will suffer them to pass.

G. O. Camp, N. of the Toombuddra, Thursday, 26th June, 1800.

The troops to march tomorrow by the right. Baggage on the right, and not to advance beyond the head of the infantry.

The *general* to beat at 5 o'clock, and the assembly an hour afterwards.

The cavalry, with the exception of the 2nd regt., to form the advance under the orders of Col. Stevenson.

The details coming on the duty of the advanced piquets with 2 guns to follow the advance under the field officer of the day; and the details now on that duty, with the field officer of this day and 2 guns, to form the rear guard.

The heavy carriages in the park, those in the department of the Commissary of stores, and those in the department of the commissary of provisions, will move on the great road.

The line, and guns, and tumbrils attached to corps will move on a road which will be made parallel thereto, and on its left.

The carriages in the park, and those in the department of the commissary of provisions, will draw out into the road before the beating of the assembly.

The new piquets to be assembled tomorrow on the left of the road, in front of the park, and to be prepared to follow the cavalry.

The line of cavalry and infantry, in the countermarch which it will make tomorrow, will proceed by the rear and left of the park; and Capt. Colebrooke will take care to show his guides the manner in which the line is brought to the left of the store carriages, without crossing or interfering with them on the high road.

The 2nd regt. of cavalry, with its guns, will move on the right of the baggage.

50 pioneers to precede the park and heavy carriages, and to take care that the road is sufficiently wide for the boats. 20 pioneers to accompany the 2nd regt. of cavalry, the remainder to be with the advance, and the line in such proportions as Capt. Heitland may think proper.

The 25th light dragoons will from its present ground move along the high road until it reaches the rear of the left brigade, when it will halt until passed by the 1st and 4th regts. of cavalry, which it will follow.

When impediments occur to oblige any corps or carriage to stop, so as to occasion a considerable interval, a long roll is to be beat as a signal for halting, which is to be passed by corps to front and rear of the column. When such impediments shall have been removed, taps are to be passed as a signal for moving on again.

An orderly drummer is to be held in readiness in each corps and in the park, during a march, whose business it shall be to pass all such signals with the necessary promptitude.

G. O. Rannee Bednore, Friday, 27th June, 1800.

Col. Wellesley received much pleasure from observing the vivacity with which the attack of the fort of Rannee Bednore was conducted this morning under the orders of Lieut. Col. Moneypenny. To this is to be attributed the immediate success of the attack without any loss on our side, although it appears that the fort contained a large garrison. Col. Wellesley is much indebted to Col. Stevenson for the judicious manner in which the cavalry were placed round the fort, by which the retreat of the garrison was cut off, as well as for his assistance on all occasions. Col. Wellesley will have great pleasure in communicating to the Commander in Chief his sense of the conduct of the officers and troops who made the attack.

Capt. Lock will withdraw his party from the fort of Rannee Bednore at 6 o'clock this evening, and will give it over to Ball Kishen Bhow's people; and a small flag will be hoisted, after which hour all plunder is to cease. Capt. Lock will clear the fort of the camp followers before he leaves it, and will place there a small safeguard.

The troops will halt tomorrow.

G. O. Camp at Rannee Bednore, Monday, 30th June, 1800.

As the difficulties in bringing forward the supplies of grain for the cavalry are such as to render it probable that that article will run short of the demand and consumption, the officers commanding regiments of cavalry are recommended to begin immediately to accustom the horses to eat either jowarry or chinna. These grains are produced in all parts of this country; particularly the former is to be found almost everywhere. The grain agents, therefore, are authorised to purchase them instead of grain, and they are to be given to the horses of the cavalry in the same proportion as that which has been always given to them.

Col. Wellesley requests that officers commanding regiments will give particular orders to their followers to abstain from plundering straw, grain, &c., in the villages which are in the neighbourhood of camp. If they persist in plundering, all the resources which might be drawn from this country will be completely cut off, and the Colonel will most undoubtedly make the most serious examples of any that may be caught plundering, and are brought before him.

A naig and 6 sepoys, from the 2nd brigade, to be sent immediately to the pettah of Rannee Bednore, to take post in any centrical place, and send frequent patroles to prevent people from plundering and carrying away the materials. Every person found doing so to be made prisoner and sent to head quarters. This guard to return to the lines at night, and a similar one to be sent daily at *reveillé* beating, while the troops remain on this ground.

G. O. Camp at Havery, Friday, 4th July, 1800.

Frequent complaints are made that the horse keepers and grass cutters of the cavalry who are sent for straw do not pay for it.

Whenever it is necessary that straw should be given to the horses of the cavalry, a person, on whom the commanding officers of troops can depend that the straw will be paid for, must be sent with them. That person will be responsible that the straw is paid for. It is, however, not intended by government, is not necessary, and is exceedingly inconvenient to the army, that the horses of the cavalry, or that any horses, should be fed with straw. No country, however well supplied with dry forage, can afford the consumption of such a body of troops as this, if the cavalry horses eat straw, and Col. Wellesley is therefore hopeful that the commanding officers of brigades and regiments of cavalry, seeing the inconveniences which the whole will feel, from the continuance of a custom not necessary for the horses, will prevent it as much as is possible, and will take measures to force the grass cutters to bring in the quantity of green forage which will be sufficient.

G. O. Camp, near Deogherry, Sunday, 6th July, 1800.

In the absence of Col. Stevenson, Col. Pater, as senior officer of the cavalry in camp, is to conduct the general duties of that corps.

A working party of 200 Europeans from the 1st brigade, and 200 Natives from the 2nd brigade, to be employed tomorrow under Lieut. Moncrieff. Lieut. Moncrieff will receive from the park, as his indent, such of the intrenching tools as are with the detachment, and he will distribute them to the men of the working party in such proportions as he thinks proper. He will give them to the officers who will be sent with the working parties, and they will take care to note the men to whom they deliver each tool.

When the day's work is finished, the intrenching tools are to be returned to Lieut. Moncrieff, and, as it is impossible to replace them if they are lost, in case any are missing, the men who lost them will have to pay for them at the usual rates. Lieut. Moncrieff will report any deficiency of the intrenching tools, and to the men of what corps they had been delivered, as soon as possible after the deficiency shall have been discovered.

G. A. O. Camp, near Deogherry, Monday, 7th July, 1800.

The 77th regt. will pass the river at daylight by the bridge. Capt. Mackay will take care that the elephants are sent to the 77th regt. to carry the tents down to the river, and the commanding officer of the regiment will make an arrangement of lascars that the tents may be carried by them over the bridge.

G. M. O. Camp, near Deogherry, Tuesday, 8th July, 1800

No cattle whatever are to be allowed to pass the bridge until a second row of hurdles has been laid upon it, and permission granted

As the price of rice has increased considerably in the bazaars, and it has been found that, notwithstanding all the regulations, the sepoys and fighting men do not get any, but that it goes to the followers, it is necessary to make a new arrangement, and what follows is to be observed until further orders.

Each fighting man, in which description gun lascars and pioneers are included, is to receive *gratis* half a seer of rice daily, till further orders, upon indent on the commissary of grain. The indents for this grain are to be made out according to the usual form pointed out in the regulations and in the orders of government of Dec., 1798, and are to be signed and countersigned by the officers as therein ordered.

G. O. Camp at Malacutty, Friday, 11th July, 1800

A drummer from each battalion to be sent to the Provost serjeant at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to assist in flogging some people taken up plundering a village in front of the camp.

Piquets in waiting to mount in future, and to consist, until further orders, of a squadron from each regiment of cavalry, European and Native, and of the same details of infantry as already directed for the outlying piquet. They are to be under the immediate orders of the field officer of the day; and are to be held in readiness to fall in at a moment's warning.

The outlying piquets are not to turn out as a compliment to any officer; and when they are seen to turn, or fire a shot, the inlying piquets are immediately to fall in on their respective parades.

G. O. Camp at Savanore, Saturday, 12th July, 1800

Small union flags have been given to the parties of horse and peons, belonging to the Rajah of Mysore and Ball Kishen Bhow, which accompany the detachment, to be carried by them in order to distinguish them from the enemy; but when they approach a guard, piquet, or any part of the line, they are also to observe the rules laid down on the 24th June.

The officers commanding corps will take care that they are supplied with the regulated quantity of ammunition, an addition to which will be made when necessary. All that they have now above that quantity will be returned to the park. They will likewise give their men a particular caution regarding the care of their ammunition, and their reporting it to their officers when damaged. All spare balls are to be sent to the Commissary of stores, as soon as it shall be discovered that the cartridges belonging to them are become unserviceable.

The Native corps are to draw for 2 days' rice, and receive it this afternoon, which will complete them to the 16th inst. inclusive.

No soldiers are to be allowed to go into the fort; and all followers, who may have occasion to go in to purchase grain or straw, are to go in and come out at the gate in the rear of head quarters, where they will be examined by a guard.

G. O. Camp at Luckmaisir, Tuesday, 15th July, 1800.

Col. Wellesley's thanks are due to Col. Stevenson for the disposition which he made of the cavalry yesterday round the fort of Koondgul; and to the officers and troops who attacked and carried that place; viz. Lieut. Col. Tolfrey, Major Powis, Capt. Balfour, of the artillery, and to Capt. Todd and the grenadiers of the 73rd regt., who escaladed it in the most spirited manner. His thanks are also due to Lieut. Col. Torin for the assistance received from him. Col. Wellesley will not fail to report to the Commander in Chief the conduct of all these officers and troops.

The detachment will march tomorrow in the same order as on this morning; whether by the right or left, will be stated hereafter.

G. O. Camp at Luckmaisir, Thursday, 17th July, 1800

Col. Wellesley requests that commanding officers of Europeans will not allow their men to go out of their lines without being dressed in their uniforms, except for any duty of fatigue, when they will of course have commissioned or non-commissioned officers with them, according to circumstances; or to play at long bullets, or any other game.

G. O. Camp at Savanore, Saturday, 19th July, 1800.

The great deficiencies of the carriage cattle, particularly in the camp equipage department, and the inconveniences to which gentlemen are put in consequence, as well as the sense of the convenience which the public service will derive from getting rid of this burthen, induce Col. Wellesley to request that such gentlemen, as have the means of carrying their own tents, will signify the same to Capt. Mackay. An approbation has been given by authority to a plan, already adopted in some instances, for the carriage of tents of officers, which Capt. Mackay will communicate to such officers as are able and may be inclined to relieve the public service upon the present occasion.

Parts of some of the tents are now carried upon camels, which will still be supplied for them, if officers should wish it. This plan goes only to procure good and convenient carriage for the parts of the tents now carried by bullocks, and to relieve the service from a burthen which weighs upon it at the present moment. Such gentlemen as are desirous still to have the use of camels, although they may carry parts of their tents, will signify the same to Capt. Mackay.

G. O. Camp at Savanore, Sunday, 20th July, 1800

Col. Wellesley has great pleasure in communicating to the Native troops the subjoined orders, as an additional proof of the attention of the government which they serve to their wants and comforts.

G. A. O. 20th July, 1800

A party of friendly Marhatta horse is expected to arrive in the vicinity of camp in the course of the night. Quarter guards of all corps are to be particular in observing the approach of horse, and to prevent them, whosoever they may be, from entering the camp before daylight tomorrow morning.

G. O. Camp at Kalasa, Tuesday, 22nd July, 1800.

The distress which the detachment suffers from a waste, and consequent want, of forage makes it necessary that some arrangement should be made respecting the forage of the country.

It may frequently happen that it will be convenient, or may be necessary, to halt 3 or 4 days on the same ground. If the forage is wasted, the same distress may be expected again, for which there will be no remedy. The cavalry have grass cutters; and Col. Wellesley calls upon the commanding officers of corps of cavalry to make them do their duty, and furnish the horses with grass. It is positively forbidden to give straw to the horses of cavalry, excepting in a case of evident necessity, which must be stated in writing to Col. Stevenson, and which he will forward to Col. Wellesley. who will give orders that they may have the quantity of straw required. Commanding officers of regiments of cavalry will be responsible if, notwithstanding this order, their horse keepers and grass cutters are sent into the villages.

In addition to the troops for the duties of the piquets, a detachment of 1 havildar and 12 men is to be warned daily, and is to parade on the marching flank of the line on marching days, and in front of the park on others. This detachment is to be under the orders of Capt. Mackay, who will post it as a safeguard in such village, as may be most convenient to the encampment, to preserve the forage for the public cattle. If there should be but one village with forage in the neighbourhood of the camp, Capt. Mackay will post his guard over such parts of the forage as he shall think sufficient for the public cattle. No

person whatever is to take from the forage, over which Capt. Mackay will place his guard, excepting the bullock people belonging to the gun bullocks, and those belonging to the store, grain, and provision departments.

The heads of the store, grain, and provision departments will be so kind as to take care that the bullock people belonging to them go regularly for forage; and they will send with them trusty persons to see that they pay for what they take, and that they commit no depredations in the villages.

It is a subject of common and daily complaint from the inhabitants of the country, that not only their straw is taken, but that their houses are pulled down for firewood. It is impossible, from this detachment, to place safeguards in every village; and Col. Wellesley must therefore request the assistance of the officers of the detachment to put a stop to a practice so injurious to the country, and eventually to the troops.

G. O. Camp at Sirhutty, Tuesday, 25th July, 1800

A salute of 13 guns to be held in readiness to be fired on Goklah alighting at Col. Wellesley's tent this afternoon A salute of 13 guns to be prepared immediately, to be fired on Chintomeny Rao alighting at Col. Wellesley's tent.

G. O. Camp at Dummul, Saturday, 26th July, 1800

Col. Wellesley cannot sufficiently express his satisfaction at the conduct of the troops engaged in the assault of Dummul this morning. The success, in so short a space of time, against a fort of such strength, which held out against the enemy for several weeks, will add to the reputation which the troops have already acquired in this country. Col. Wellesley will not fail to report their conduct to the Commander in Chief His thanks are particularly due to Col. Stevenson, for his disposition of the cavalry, and to Lieut. Col. Capper, Major Desse, and Capt. Macpherson, of the 77th regt, who led the 3 attacks. also to Ensign Hooper, of the 73rd regt., who headed the party which entered the fort near the gate, and of whose conduct Major Desse reports most favorably; and to Capt. Hetland and his corps of pioneers. Returns of the killed, wounded, and missing to be sent to the Dep. Adj. Gen. this evening

G. A. O. Camp at Moondenoor, Monday, 28th July, 1800

Working money due to the troops to be paid immediately, and, in future, when any working parties are ordered, the money is to be paid, as soon the proper bills are presented to the Paymaster. The acting engineer is to certify on the backs of the bills any occurrence that may have arisen in the course of the work, or loss of entrenching tools, for which stoppages are to be made by the Paymaster, and carried to the Company's credit.

G. O. Camp on the bank of the Malpoorba, Thursday, 31st July, 1800

The attack upon the enemy's camp yesterday is a subject which reflects great credit upon Col. Stevenson, who made the disposition of the cavalry, and Col. Pater and Lieut. Col. Torin, and the officers and troops under their command, who executed it. The strength of the enemy's position, his numbers, not the great stake for which he had to contend, could induce him to stand against the rapid and regular attacks which were made upon him; and from the success upon this occasion the most important consequences are to be expected.

Col. Wellesley requests the officers and men above mentioned will accept his thanks. He will not fail to represent to the Commander in Chief their conduct as it deserves, as well as the activity, and patience under fatigue and necessary want of all comforts, of the whole detachment.

Col. Wellesley is concerned to observe the length to which the soldiers have carried plunder. Under the pretence of taking plunder from the followers, they have committed acts of which every good soldier is to be ashamed, and which, if continued, will tend to the ruin of the army. They have plundered the sepoys, the servants, followers, and baggage of their officers. The bazaar people and hurcarahs, and messengers coming with letters to Col. Wellesley, and even their own servants and followers, have not escaped them. Under these circumstances it is absolutely necessary that this plunder should be stopped, and Col. Wellesley accordingly declares his determination to punish, in the most exemplary manner, any man who may be found plundering.

The Commanding Officers of regiments, and all officers and non-commissioned officers, are requested to take measures to prevent the men from going out of their lines, unless they are dressed as soldiers ought to be, and to put a stop to this species of plunder.

G. O. Camp at Soondootty, Saturday, 2nd Aug., 1800.

The carriage bullocks, to be mustered tomorrow morning at 6, are to be assembled at the following places: Those belonging to the park, in front of the park; those of the grain department, at the grain moodee; those of the provision department, at the provision moodee; those belonging to the camp equipage department, in the rear of the head quarter line; and those belonging to the grain departments of each regiment of cavalry, in the rear of the regiment to which they belong.

The bullocks are to remain in the station, now pointed out to them, until they shall receive directions from the Muster master, through the heads of their departments, to move away. Gentlemen and the heads of the different departments will take care that the bullocks are not removed from the station, now pointed out for them, till ordered by the Muster master; and Capt. Mackay will make arrangements of the same kind for those belonging to the camp equipage.

G. O. Camp at Soondootty, Sunday, 3rd Aug, 1800.

As much valuable baggage has lately been lost on marching days, Col. Wellesley requests that the officer commanding the rear guard will allow a reasonable time for the baggage to get off the ground and in front of him before he marches; and that he will see that none of it drops behind, and will wait a reasonable time upon the road to allow it to get into camp before him.

It is particularly recommended to all corps and departments to brand their public carriage cattle with the number or mark of the corps or department, besides the Company's mark.

G. O. Camp at Daste Cottah, Friday, 15th Aug, 1800

Col. Wellesley has great pleasure in communicating to the troops the following letter received from the A. G., in which he conveys the approbation of the Commander in Chief on their conduct, and of the occasions which they gave Col Wellesley of reporting it to head quarters.

To Col. the Hon. A. Wellesley. Fort St George, 7th Aug, 1800

I am directed by Major Gen Braithwaite to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, conveying the agreeable intelligence of your success at Dummul.

Your report of the conduct of the troops in general has been highly satisfactory to Major Gen. Braithwaite, and he desires more particularly to express his approbation of the gallant exertions of Col Stevenson, Lieut. Col. Capper, Major Desse, Capt. Macpherson, Capt. Heitland, and Ensign Hooper, whom you have distinguished in your report, and to request you will communicate to them the favorable impression he has received of their merits.

G. O. C. C 10th Aug., 1800

The series of active and most gallant services performed by the army under the command of Col. the Hon. A. Wellesley employed in suppressing the rebellion of that ungrateful miscreant Dhoondiah Waugh, who has excited insurrections against the power to which he stands indebted for life and liberty; the rapid capture by successive assaults of all the forts of which he had possessed himself between the rivers Toombuddra and Malpoorba; and the recent defeat and dispersion of his army on the bank of the latter by a bold and decisive attack on his Imperial camp with the cavalry alone, have given the most perfect satisfaction to Major Gen. Braithwaite, who now offers to Col the Hon. A. Wellesley this public testimony of it, and requests him to communicate this his approbation, with his thanks, to the meritorious officers and soldiers under his command, who have upon all occasions, under his auspices and conduct, executed with so much alacrity and valor the measures which he has so ably planned, in the course of which, Col. Stevenson, in the command of the cavalry in particular, and the officers heading the corps of cavalry in general, stand in a distinguished point of view, from the cavalry having been so generally brought forward: but in the course of which also the officers commanding brigades and corps of artillery, infantry, and pioneers, have equally distinguished themselves as often as the circumstances of the service admitted of their so doing, which has been particularly evinced in the conduct of Lieut. Col. Moneypenny in escalading the fort of Rannee Bednore, of Lieut. Col. Tolfrey, Major Powis, Capt. Balfour, and Capt. Todd, in the assault of the fortress of Koondgull, and of Lieut. Col. Capper, Major Desse, Capts. Macpherson and Heitland, and Ensign Hooper, who led the separate columns of attack on the fort of Dummul, which they successfully entered by escalade; and it is with much pleasure that the Commander of the Army in Chief discovers a succession of such bold leaders, for future operations, in the conduct of officers of inferior rank on the late services, and in particular in the enterprise of Lieuts. Filchett and Jackson,

who, with some men of those regiments, swam the river Malpoorba, and seized and brought away, from under the fort of Manowly, a boat which carried the captain of the enemy's artillery, which had already passed the river.

G. O. Camp near Chevittygoondy, Friday, 22nd Aug, 1800.

The undermentioned liquors, the property of Mr. Humpherston, sutler in camp, confiscated for his selling spirits to the soldiers contrary to orders, viz. 24 dozen of rum shrub, 4 dozen of Jamaica rum, and 7 dozen of English claret, are to be sold by public outcry, for ready money, at the Provost serjeant's tent, at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The proceeds, after paying the Provost serjeant, to be remitted to the Military male asylum at Fort St. George. No Natives are to be allowed to purchase, except such as may be authorised by a written order from an officer, or registered sutlers.

G.O. Camp at Dadabavee, Tuesday, 26th Aug, 1800

Col. Wellesley has received from Lieut. Col. Capper a detailed account of the successful attack by storm of the forts of Hooley and Syrughy on the same day, in which it appears that the troops under the command of Capt. Lock and Capt. Dickinson have behaved with the same spirit, which he has had so frequently the satisfaction of observing and reporting to the Commander in Chief, and which has received his applause Upon this occasion it appears that the officers above mentioned, and Capt. Sir J. Sinclair, and the Coast and Bombay artillerymen under his orders, particularly distinguished themselves. Col Wellesley requests that they will accept his thanks, and he will not fail to report their conduct to the Commander in Chief.

G. O. Camp at Yepulpurvy, Wednesday, 10th Sept 1800

In the course of the present campaign Col. Wellesley has had frequent occasions to return his thanks to the troops under his command, and to report their conduct in the field to the Commander in Chief; but upon no occasion have his thanks been better deserved, nor has the conduct of the troops been more meritorious, than on this day in the attack and defeat of the enemy's army by the 19th and 25th dragoons and 1st and 2nd regts. of cavalry. The effect of their exertions has fully proved what determined valor and discipline can do against a superiority of numbers.

Col. Wellesley now requests that Col Pater, the officers commanding the regiments above mentioned, Major Paterson, Major Blaquiere, Capt Doveton, and Capt. Price, will accept his thanks, and will communicate them to the officers non-commissioned officers, and privates under their orders, for their conduct on this day. He will not fail to represent their conduct as it deserves to the Commander in Chief.

As the success of this day will most probably put an end to the service, on which the troops have been employed, for some time, Col Wellesley takes this opportunity of returning to all of them his thanks for the patience and perseverance, with which they have gone through the successive fatigues to which they have been exposed. He has repeatedly reported the sense of their conduct to the Commander in Chief, and he will not fail to do so again. Returns of killed, wounded, &c.

G. O. Camp at Yepulpurvy, Saturday, 13th Sept 1800

Col. Wellesley has received from Col. Stevenson a report of the proceedings of the detachment under his orders on the 10th instant, by which it appears that he got possession on that day of the only 2 remaining pieces of cannon which the enemy had, and of baggage, bullocks, camels, bunjarries, &c &c, and that the whole were thrown into confusion and dispersed. Thus the service upon which the troops have been employed has been completely performed.

In no part of the army has there been more exertion or more fatiguing service, nor has it been more patiently borne, than by the detachment under Col. Stevenson, and to their movements is to be attributed the opportunity which was seized the 10th instant of destroying the enemy's army.

Upon this occasion, Col. Wellesley requests Col. Stevenson will accept his thanks, and that he will communicate them to Lieut Col. Bowser and the officers and troops under his orders; and Col. Wellesley will not fail to represent their conduct and services to the Commander in Chief as they deserve

G. M. O. Camp at Kopuldroog, Friday, 19th Sept 1800

Col. Wellesley requests that commanding officers of corps, heads of departments, and others, will give orders to their servants and followers not to turn their cattle into the grain

fields, and not to cut the grain for forage. Such cattle as may be found in the grain fields after this order will be taken up by the Provost, and any people taken cutting the grain will be punished.

G. O. 19th Sept. 1800

Two salutes of 13 guns each to be in readiness to be fired this afternoon on the Marhatta chiefs, Chintomeny Rao and Baba Saheb, taking leave of Col. Wellesley.

G. O. C. C. 24th Sept 1800.

The operations of the force employed under Col. the Hon. A. Wellesley on the frontier of Mysore have been frequently marked by circumstances which demanded and obtained the applause of the Commander of the Army in Chief, but in no instance has judgment in the plan and gallantry in the execution of a military movement been so eminently conspicuous as in the conclusion of the campaign on the 10th inst., when the rebel chief Dhoondiah Waugh, baffled by the judicious disposition of Col. Stevenson's detachment in his attempt to escape in a northern direction, was interrupted in his retreat at Conahgull by Col. Wellesley with the cavalry of his division only, and forced to a decisive action, which terminated in his total defeat and death Col Stevenson's detachment, on the same day, dispersing the remnant of his force, then employed in crossing the Kistna at Deodroog, and seizing the remaining cannon and baggage of the rebel army.

Major Gen. Braithwaite requests that Col. Wellesley will accept his public thanks for the judgment with which his measures have been planned, and the vigor which has marked every movement of his force. He has particular satisfaction in publishing to the army at large the very honorable report Col Wellesley has made of Col Stevenson's conduct and the activity of the detachment under his command, to which that officer attributes the occurrence of the opportunity he seized of forcing Dhoondiah to a decisive action: and the Commander of the Army in Chief is happy to record in honor of H. M. 19th and 25th regts. of light dragoons and the 1st and 2nd regts. of Native cavalry, that those corps, under Col. Pater, Majors Paterson and Blaquiere, and Capts. Doveton and Price, composed the line whose rapid charge, upon a body of 5000 horse formed to receive them, achieved this glorious conclusion to a campaign, distinguished throughout every stage of its operations by peculiar and progressive energy.

Col. the Hon. A. Wellesley has expressed his obligations to Lieut. Colonel Bowser, for his services with the detachment from the subsidiary force, and reported in the warmest terms of praise the uniform good conduct of the troops in general, under circumstances of uncommon fatigue and difficulty incident to the nature of the recent service.

The advantage derived from the able arrangements of the gentlemen, charged with the department of supply, has been pointed out to the particular notice of the Commander of the Army in Chief, and he is happy in adding this record of their merits to the expression of his thanks to the Col. the Hon. A. Wellesley, and the army employed under his orders, in the recent service on the frontiers of Mysore.

G. O. G. 25th Sept. 1800

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council takes this occasion of expressing to Col. Wellesley the high sense which his Lordship entertains of the judicious arrangements made by Col. Wellesley for the supply of his army, of the indefatigable activity displayed in his operations, and of the distinguished ability manifested in those masterly dispositions which terminated in the discomfiture and utter defeat of the enemy.

The force of the rebel Dhoondiah Waugh having increased to that alarming extent, which menaced the tranquillity of the Hon. Company's possessions and those of its allies in the western provinces of the peninsula, the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council attached the greatest degree of political importance to the success of the troops under the command of Col. Wellesley; and although the implicit confidence reposed in the talents of that officer cannot be strengthened by the successful events of the campaign, his Lordship will feel the greatest pleasure in reporting to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, and to the Hon. Court of Directors, the solid extensive advantages derived to the affairs of the Hon. Company under this Presidency, by the able and spirited conduct of the war intrusted to Col. Wellesley.

The Governor in Council has observed with the utmost degree of satisfaction the patience with which the officers and troops, under the command of Col. Wellesley, have endured this series of fatiguing service, the spirit of zeal which has distinguished the operations of the army, and, above all, the matchless bravery and discipline with which the detachment of cavalry attacked, defeated, and destroyed the collected force of the enemy on the 10th Sept.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, therefore, directs the officer Commanding the Army in Chief to convey to Col. Wellesley, and to the officers and troops under his command, the public thanks of the Governor in Council for the important services which they have rendered to the British empire in India.

G. A. O. Camp at Hoobly, Sunday, 5th Oct 1800.

A Committee to be assembled in each of the garrisons at Seringapatam, Nundydroog, Chittledroog, Nuggur, and Hullihall, to examine and report the state of repair of the buildings in each, used as granaries and provision storehouses. These Committees are to state the repairs which will be necessary, in order to render these buildings fit to receive and preserve grain and provisions, and will form an estimate of the quantities which they will contain when in thorough repair. These Committees will consist of the commanding officer of each garrison, president; the Engineer, if there should be one, and any other 2 officers, members. After having examined and reported upon the buildings intended as grain and provision store rooms, these same Committees will examine and report upon the state of repair, and the repairs wanting to the buildings for ordnance military stores.

G. O. Camp near Hoobly, Wednesday, 8th Oct 1800

All the European and Native sick of the army who may require carriage, and who may not be able to undergo the duties of the field service, are to be sent, in the course of to-morrow afternoon, into the field hospital at Hoobly. Returns of the sick to be sent into Hoobly are to be transmitted by the respective regimental surgeons to Mr. Anderson, head surgeon, as soon as convenient.

G. O. Camp near Hoobly, Thursday, 9th Oct. 1800

An officer from the 73rd regt. to have charge of all the Europeans sent into the field hospital at Hoobly; and Lieut Ahmuty, 1st batt. 8th regt., who is obliged to go in sick himself, to have charge of all the Native troops sent in there. They are to be furnished by corps respectively with rolls of the men, certificates of the last pay they have received, and lists of their arms, accoutrements, clothing, and necessaries.

G. O. Camp near Hoobly, Friday, 17th Oct 1800.

Capt. Deas having been ordered by government to proceed to Mangalore to receive horses provided by the agent for purchasing horses, commanding officers of stations in Canara, Malabar, and Mysore are directed to furnish guards as they may think requisite, and such other assistance as may be in their power, for the security of the horses when passing from Mangalore to the cavalry stations, upon Capt. Deas's written application to them for that purpose.

G. O. G. 25th April, 1801.

Circumstances having occurred which enable the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council to avail himself again of the services of Col. the Hon. A. Wellesley, his Lordship in Council is pleased to direct that Col. Wellesley shall return to Seringapatam, and resume the command of the forces in Mysore.

G. O. Seringapatam, Sunday, 17th May, 1801.

Col. the Hon. A. Wellesley having returned to Seringapatam, and resumed the command of the troops in Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, all reports are to be made to him as usual.

G. O. Seringapatam, Thursday, 21st May, 1801.

All reports from stations, corps, and detachments in the provinces of Malabar, Canara, and Wynaad, and all applications, are to be made to Col. Stevenson, according to the orders of Government of the 28th April, and he will communicate them to Col. Wellesley. In instances of an urgent nature, officers commanding corps, stations, or detachments, in the province of Canara, or in Wynaad, will communicate their reports direct to Col. Wellesley, if they should have reason to believe that time will be lost by sending them to Col. Stevenson. In such cases they will, at the same time, send a copy of their communication to Col. Stevenson; and they will report to him all steps which they may take in consequence of the receipt of any order from Col. Wellesley.

G. O. Seringapatam, 23rd May, 1801.

Commanding officers of corps and detachments encamped upon the island of Seringapatam will be pleased to give orders to their men not to quit their lines without being properly dressed as soldiers, with their side arms. It is contrary to the orders of the garrison of Seringapatam for any soldier to approach any guard, or to appear, excepting he is properly dressed; and those appearing otherwise will be stopped by the garrison guards.

G. O. Seringapatam, 24th May, 1801.

In consequence of the Commander in Chief having expressed to Col. Stevenson his disapprobation of a letter having been forwarded to head quarters, which was not in conformity with the rules laid down in the G.O. 19th Sept. last, and of his having required that order to be enforced, Col. Wellesley requests that officers having occasion to correspond on public matters will attend particularly to the above mentioned rules, especially in letters to be forwarded to head-quarters.

G. O. Seringapatam, 22nd July, 1801

Although the sentence of the Court Martial is confirmed, Col. Wellesley is concerned that he cannot approve of it. In his opinion the evidence went to convict —— —— of all the articles of the charges brought against him; and that, the Court Martial having found him guilty of the 3rd article of the 1st charge, viz. having caused to be tied Chinbeswah Chitty, an inhabitant of Chatter, and having flogged him, they ought to have held out that scandalous conduct to the execration of the army, by pronouncing it unbecoming the character of a British officer and a gentleman.

This sentence would have been the more proper, as —— —— avows that the inhabitant was tied, and he beat him with a view to force from the village forage for his horses; and it appears by the evidence that he had already received forage for his horses, and provisions for himself and his servants, for which, any more than for the forage thus forced from the inhabitants, by tying up and beating one of them, it also appears by the evidence that they received no payment

The Court Martial, however, having pronounced that conduct only a disobedience of the orders of the Commander in Chief, and having delivered a sentence that —— —— for that crime ought to be reprimanded, it becomes Col. Wellesley's duty to reprimand him.

—— —— has been found guilty by a General Court Martial, of which Lieut Col. Saxon is president, of a disobedience of the orders of the Commander in Chief, in tying up and beating an inhabitant of the village of Chatter, as he himself says, in order to force from the village forage for his horses. He ought to have known that he is a part of that body of troops placed in this country for the protection of its inhabitants, and not to oppress them: having, however, forgot his duty in that respect, having been found guilty of conduct very improper for a British officer, a repetition of which would be highly prejudicial to the British interests and character in this country, he is hereby publicly reprimanded.

G. O Camp at Heeremundy, Thursday, 4th Feb 1802

Col. Wellesley has much pleasure in publishing the following extract of a letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated 30th Jan. last, and minute of Council which accompanied it —

'I request you will communicate to the troops employed in the attack of the barriers of the Bullum Rajah the sentiments of approbation entertained by Government and myself of their meritorious conduct on the occasion'

"Resolved that the Commander in Chief be requested to convey to Col. the Hon. A Wellesley the Board's entire approbation of the judicious dispositions, made by that officer, in the attack of the barriers of the Bullum Rajah, and their satisfaction at the success which attended it"

G. O Camp at Oggichully, Wednesday, 10th Feb. 1802.

Upon breaking up the detachment, Col. Wellesley has to make his acknowledgment for the regularity, good order, and discipline of the troops, which he will not fail to report to the Commander in Chief.

The Colonel is obliged upon this occasion to notice a material defect in the equipments of all the Native corps, viz. an almost entire want of carriage for their sick. He is aware of the difficulty of procuring carriage of the best kind for the sick; but that difficulty, like others, can be surmounted; and Col. Wellesley takes this opportunity of making public his determination, in case he should have occasion again to take the field with the troops, to report to the Commander in Chief the name of every commanding officer of a Native corps, who shall not have for his battalion such carriage for his sick as Col. Wellesley can approve of.

G. A. O. Camp at Hassim, Saturday, 13th Feb 1802

Col. Wellesley will have great pleasure in reporting to the Commander in Chief the excellent state in which he found the 19th light dragoons.

G. M. O. Camp at Hassim, Sunday, 14th Feb 1802.

Col. Wellesley is well satisfied with the state of discipline and order of the 5th regt. of cavalry, considering that a short time has elapsed since that corps was raised, and that it has labored under many disadvantages. He will report his sense of the exertions of the officers of this corps to the Commander in Chief.

G. O. Seringapatam, 28th Feb 1802

Col. Wellesley begs to recall to the recollection of officers under whose charge these bearers may pass, the orders of government which require that, when any money is given to any person in the employment of the Company, a certificate of the period to which such person is paid should be given likewise.

G. O. G. 16th March, 1802

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council having received, through the channel of the Commander in Chief, a report from Col. the Hon. A. Wellesley of the success of his operations against the Rajah of Bullum, who had long resisted in arms the authority of the government of Mysore, his Lordship in Council has great satisfaction in expressing to Col. Wellesley his public thanks for the judicious and spirited manner in which that service has been conducted and finally completed by the defeat and punishment of the rebel chieftain, and the entire establishment of the power of the Rajah of Mysore throughout the province of Bullum; and the Commander in Chief is requested to convey to the officers and troops employed in that service, under the command of Col. the Hon. A. Wellesley, the entire approbation of his Lordship in Council of their conduct

G. O. Seringapatam, 1st April, 1802

Col. Wellesley proposes to inspect the troops in Mysore, according to the orders of the Commander in Chief, between this time and the month of September next He will expect to find the corps in good order, and calls the attention of commanding officers of corps particularly to the firing of ball cartridge.

G. O. Seringapatam, 17th July, 1802

Col Wellesley was concerned to learn that any officer, under his command, had been put in arrest for 'coming to the parade of his regiment in a state of intoxication,' and although it appears, by the evidence which has been brought before the General Court Martial, of which Lieut. Col. Mackay was president, that Major Bell, the commanding officer of —— ——, may have been mistaken on this occasion, Col. Wellesley is concerned to be under the necessity of observing that, if there had not been good reason to believe that —— —— was in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors at undue hours, Major Bell would not have attributed his staggering upon the parade to intoxication, but would have supposed that it was occasioned by other causes. It is not to be imagined that any officer would cast such an imputation upon another, upon the first symptom of his deserving it, and the observations made by —— —— in his defence, that his staggering ought to be imputed to indisposition, would be correct, if circumstances had not given too strong reason to believe that intoxication alone was the cause of it.

Col Wellesley therefore, in reprimanding —— —— for the crimes of which he has been found guilty, cannot avoid calling his attention, and that of the troops under his command in general, to the other crime of which he has been acquitted. It is one of the most degrading to the character of an officer, which renders him unfit for any part of his duty, and by the practice of it he fails in that most essential point, the setting an example to the soldiers under his command. Col. Wellesley, however, has the pleasure of reflecting that this failing is rare among the officers under his command, in proportion as it is great—but he warns all against even the suspicion of it

—— —— is hereby publicly reprimanded. He is released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

G. O. Seringapatam, 24th July, 1802

It having been reported that several mad dogs have appeared in the fort and upon the island of Seringapatam, and that some accidents have already happened to the inhabitants, all dogs that may be found running loose after 9 o'clock in the morning of the 25th inst., in the fort or upon the island of Seringapatam, are authorised to be killed, and a reward of 2 fanams will be paid for every dead dog which shall be produced to sept. major Lewis, near his own quarters at 5 P M, and in the rear of the bringaree golah, in Shaher Gunge-aum, at 6 o'clock P.M., every day until further orders. After counting and paying for each dead

dog, the serjeant major will cause them to be removed and buried; for which purpose 2 pioneers and scavengers' carts are directed to attend him at the places and times above specified. He will keep an account of the number of dogs produced to him and paid for daily, and will draw the amount of the rewards paid for killing them from the paymaster.

Officers commanding corps in Seringapatam are requested to allow such of their men as choose to destroy the dogs, which have become such a nuisance, leave to be absent from their duty for that purpose, and also to make use of their bayonets.

G. O. Seringapatam, 31st July, 1802

The authority given in the G. O. of the 24th inst. for killing dogs in the fort and island of Seringapatam is to cease, and no rewards will be paid, on that account, after 6 o'clock this evening

G. O. Seringapatam, 6th Sept. 1802

Col. Wellesley has heard with much concern that, in some instances, the officers of the army in the provinces below the ghauts, particularly those officers of the junior ranks, and who have been but a short time in the country, have beat the natives of the country, whether in their service or employed by them, or generally followers of the troops, or residents of the place at which such officers are stationed The practice is very irregular and illegal, and if not speedily put a stop to will tend to the material inconvenience and injury of the troops. In this country, any more than in England, no man has a right to take the law into his own hand, or to punish another for an offence or injury done to himself. There are magistrates, who have full authority to decide in every case which can occur, and to whom, if necessary, complaint ought to be made. Col Wellesley therefore prohibits this practice entirely, and desires that the officers commanding in Malabar and Canara, and those commanding stations and corps, will report to him any instances of the kind that may occur in future.

G. O. Seringapatam, 7th Sept 1802

The General Court Martial having found Capt. ——— guilty of parts of the charge exhibited against him by his commanding officer, and having passed a sentence that he should be reprimanded, it becomes Col. Wellesley to reprimand h m The customs of the service and the G. O. of the army point out the channels by which all communications, representations, and complaints are to reach the superior authorities; and all deviations from those channels are irregular. In making the representation of the claim of the officer commanding the company to which he belonged, of money drawn for the men of that company by Lieut. * * * *, the adjutant, which was undoubtedly well founded, Capt. ——— ought to have forwarded it to the commanding officer in Malabar, through Capt. ———, his immediate commanding officer.

The letter written by Capt. ———, the substance of the 2nd charge against him, of which he has been in part found guilty, is entirely unjustifiable; Capt ——— was his commanding officer, and performed what he thought his duty in writing the letter, which is stated to have drawn that intemperate reply from Capt. ———. If he conceived he had reason to complain of the contents of that letter, the mode of redress was open to him, as it is to all officers and soldiers of the army; and nothing should have induced him to attempt to make that a personal quarrel for which the Articles of War have provided. Col. Wellesley has, however, great pleasure in observing that Capt ——— offered to make an ample apology for this effect of his intemperance, and he regrets that it was not accepted. The public time and attention have been taken up by this subject; Officers have been called from their stations, at a considerable degree of inconvenience to themselves and the service, and the whole dispute originated in the practice so common and so prejudicial to the dispatch of business, of writing upon all occasions.

Capt. ———, Capt. ———, and Lieut. ———, residing in the same cantonment, there was no occasion for writing a word upon the subject: the whole might have passed in verbal communications; and if that more expeditious mode of transacting the public business had been adopted, it is probable that Lieut. * * * * would have given the explanation required from him, that Capt. ——— could not have thought it necessary to make a reference in an irregular form to the commanding officer in Malabar, and he would not have supposed he had a provocation to write an intemperate letter to his commanding officer.

In the course of the proceedings on the trial of Capt. ———, Col. Wellesley has noticed certain irregularities stated to exist in the detachment under the command of Capt. ——— at Cannamore: respecting these he will send further orders to the commanding officer in Malabar.

Capt. ——— is hereby reprimanded. He is released from arrest and desired to return to his duty.

G. O. Seringapatam, 10th Sept 1802.

Col. Wellesley has received a report from Lieut. Col. Brown, commanding at Hullihall, dated the 5th inst., upon the subject of the conduct of certain officers of the 1st batt. —— Bombay regt., regarding a baker at Hullihall, which appears to him so extraordinary as to require this public mode of expressing his sentiments upon it.

It appears that Ensign ———, of the 1st batt. —— regt., beat the baker of the place, in consequence of which Lieut. Col. Brown issued an order to prohibit all officers and soldiers under his command from molesting the inhabitants of Hullihall in any manner. Col. Wellesley entirely approves of that order issued by Lieut. Col. Brown, and he desires that he will see it carried into execution, and that he will put in arrest and report to him the name of any officer who disobeys it.

In consequence of the beating given to this baker, or for some other reason, it appears that he does not choose to bake any longer at Hullihall, and that he quits the place and proceeds to Goa. Some of the officers of the 1st batt. —— regt then write letters to Lieut. Col. Brown to complain that they have not bread for their breakfasts, and others wait upon him to make similar complaints, having omitted to put on their side arms.

The officers of the 1st batt. —— regt. must be informed, 1st, that Lieut. Col. Brown is by no means obliged to find a baker to bake bread for them; 2ndly, that, living in the same fort with their commanding officer, it is their duty to wait upon him, to make their complaints known to him, and not to write to him upon all these trifling occasions; and 3rdly, that, if they should find it necessary to wait upon him, or even to quit their quarters at all, the standing orders of this army, and the customs of every military service, require that they should wear their side arms.

Col. Wellesley likewise calls the attention of Lieut. Col. Brown to these orders; and he is astonished that he should have passed unnoticed so extraordinary an instance of the disobedience of them as that which he reports in his letter of the 5th inst.

By the papers transmitted with Lieut. Col. Brown's letter of the 5th inst, Col. Wellesley observes that Lieut ——— and Ensign ———, being officers of the day, reported that the 'garrison is distressed,' and 'in great distress,' for want of bread Col. Wellesley desires that Lieut. Col. Brown will make him acquainted with the orders for the duty of the officer of the day at Hullihall, particularly stating whether the state of the provisions in the bazaar of Hullihall comes under the cognizance of that officer.

G. O. Santa Bednore, 19th Sept. 1802

Col. Wellesley has great pleasure in observing that the state of the 5th regt. of cavalry is much improved in every respect since he saw them in February last, particularly that of the horse appointments and accoutrements He will not fail to report this state in the most favorable terms to the Commander in Chief; but he requests that Major Leonard will immediately commence to practise the system of discipline ordered for the cavalry by the G. O. of the Commander in Chief, 1st Dec. 1801

G. O. Chittledroog, 23rd Sept 1802.

The state of the discipline and the appearance and good order of the 2nd batt. 10th regt. are highly creditable to Major English, and Col. Wellesley will not fail to lay his sentiments regarding them before the Commander in Chief.

Col. Wellesley takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to Major English, Capt. Ridge, and Lieut. Francke for the trouble they have taken to ascertain points respecting which he had required information, and for the assistance these officers have given him in the survey of the fort of Chittledroog.

G. O. Sera, 26th Sept. 1802.

Col. Wellesley has great satisfaction in expressing his approbation of the state of the discipline, order, and appearance of the 7th regt. of cavalry, which he will report in the most favorable terms to the Commander in Chief.

G. O. Nundydroog, 5th Oct 1802.

Col. Wellesley has great pleasure in finding that the 2nd batt. 18th regt. is improved in its discipline and appearance since he inspected it last year; and that the officers in particular appear to have paid great attention to the duty required from them in the field. Without attention on the part of the officers and a knowledge of their duty, a battalion, however well disciplined, cannot be placed in line to act with others; but Col. Wellesley observes that the 2nd batt. 18th regt. *is as perfect in this respect as in others,* and he will report on its state in the most favorable terms to the Commander in Chief.

G. O. Seringapatam, 26th Oct. 1802.

Col. Wellesley was much pleased with the performance of the regiment "de Meuron" at the inspection, and it appears that the officers of that corps have taken much pains to make it perfect. Col. Wellesley will make a favorable report on its state of discipline to the Commander in Chief.

G. O. Seringapatam, 29th Oct. 1802

Col. Wellesley was much pleased with the appearance of the 2nd batt. 3rd regt. at the inspection. He observed particularly that the sepoys were expert in that essential part of their discipline, the use of their arms in firing ball cartridge, to which the officers must have paid attention.

G. O. Seringapatam, 2nd Nov 1802.

Frequent instances having occurred of applications being sent to head quarters through irregular channels, all of which have been returned by the Commander in Chief, Col. Wellesley desires that it may be understood by the officers of the army, that the mode of making an application to head quarters is first through the immediate commanding officer of the corps or station to which they belong, and then through the commanding officer of their division of the army. It is probable that applications sent in any other channel will not be attended to.

G. O. Seringapatam, 16th Nov. 1802.

Upon the arrival of Col. Montresor in the province of Malabar, all reports of the troops in Malabar and Canara are to be made to him.

Col. Wellesley has every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Lieut. Col. Boles since he has held the command in those provinces, and particularly since the commencement of the present disturbances in Wynaad, and he will report his sentiments on the conduct of Lieut. Col. Boles to the Commander in Chief.

G. O. Seringapatam, 21st Nov 1802.

Capt. Scott having reported that —— ——, of the 77th regt., employed at work in the yard of the gun carriage manufactory, has been repeatedly drunk and absent from his duty, his pay as an artificer is to be discontinued from the 20th inst., and he is to be sent to join his corps by the first opportunity. Further orders respecting this man will be given in the garrison of Seringapatam.

It is necessary that the European artificers should understand that they are not brought to Seringapatam to receive a large allowance and to get drunk. It is essentially necessary that they should perform with regularity the work allotted to them, and if they fail in doing so, their pay as artificers must be stopped.

Accordingly, Capt. Scott is requested to keep an account of the number of days in each month in which any man may be absent from work on account of drunkenness, and a deduction is to be made from the pay of the men thus absent for a proportionable number of days, and credit for this sum is to be given to the Company in the abstracts. Besides, any man who perseveres in these irregular habits will be sent back to his corps, and be otherwise punished.

G. O. Seringapatam, 26th Nov. 1802

With a view to render the orders of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council regarding passports to Europeans travelling through the territories of Fort St. George more efficient in the Mysore country than they have hitherto been, the amildars have been directed to require a sight of his passport from every European, of whatever rank or nation, who may propose to pass through the districts under their respective management; and they have been required in the most positive manner to detain every such European who does not produce a passport corresponding with the printed form transmitted to them by the Resident.

The amildars have been particularly informed that the above orders do not extend to officers commanding bodies of troops, or to those troops, nor to the public officers of government, who may have a passport authorizing them to travel post on the public service.

Col. Wellesley publishes the foregoing regulations to all concerned, and he requires all European officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of His Majesty's or of the Hon. Company's service, and also all other Europeans proposing to pass through any part of the territories of the Rajah of Mysore, to produce their passports to the servants of His Highness's government whenever they are required to do so; and he directs that, in every case wherein the amildars, thinking that the passport does not correspond with the form transmitted to them, require the person producing it to remain at the place where his passport has been demanded until reference can be made to the Resident, or to the nearest military station, such person shall remain there quietly, without giving any molestation to the amildar or to the inhabitants, until such reference has been made.

G. O. Seringapatam, 5th Dec 1802

The following corps and detachments will prepare to take the field at the shortest notice, viz. the 5th and 7th regts. of cavalry, 50 R. & F. of the 1st batt. of artillery, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, and gun bearers in proportion, 1st batt. 2nd regt., 2nd batt. 3rd regt., 2nd batt. 10th regt., 2nd batt. 18th regt., and the corps of pioneers.

The inconvenience which is the result of the native corps being unprovided with carriage for their sick is so manifest, that Major Gen. Wellesley trusts that every officer in command of a corps will provide himself with proper carriage, according to the regulations, and all may depend upon it that, if they should not be so provided, the omission will be noticed.

Major Gen. Wellesley has frequently experienced the inconvenience of private carts upon service. He begs that officers will provide other means of carrying their baggage.

Ground will be allotted on the island of Seringapatam by Lieut. Knox, for the families of the 3 Native corps ordered from that garrison, and also for those of the 1st batt. 8th regt., to hut themselves upon, as they must all evacuate their present huts in the fort as soon as the battalions march out.

The families of the 5th and 7th regts. of cavalry are directed to be sent to Chittledroog, where Lieut. Col. Whitelocke will allot ground for them to hut themselves upon.

For the accommodation of the families of soldiers and sepoys who are going on service, officers commanding corps will see the following arrangements adopted.

Officers commanding companies are to make out a list of the names of the men belonging to their companies who are desirous of leaving a part of their pay for the use of their families, to be paid to them at Seringapatam or at Chittledroog, and this list is to contain opposite to the name of each man the amount of the sum which he intends shall be paid to his family monthly. A copy of this list is to be left at the office of the Paymaster at Seringapatam or at Chittledroog, accordingly as the families are left at those stations; and another copy is to be given to the Paymaster in camp, according to which he is to make stoppages from the amount of the abstract of each company.

Officers commanding corps will leave at Seringapatam or at Chittledroog a careful non-commissioned officer, who will receive from the pay officers at those stations respectively the amount of the sums which the men of each company may have allotted to their families, and will distribute them to those for whom they are intended. These non-commissioned officers must be made acquainted with the persons to whom they are to pay those sums, and must be provided with certificates from the commanding officers of their corps stating that they are the persons authorized to receive from the pay office the sums allotted for the families of the soldiers or sepoys of the corps respectively In case a casualty should happen in a company to a person whose name is on the list of those desirous to make a provision for their families, a new list for that company must be made out and forwarded to the pay officer at Seringapatam or Chittledroog, and a copy of it must be given to the paymaster in camp, in which new list the name of such person must not be included.

It is the intention of Major Gen. Wellesley to exercise the corps in the garrison of Seringapatam and encamped in its neighbourhood, in line together; and he therefore requests that the mounted and staff officers of all corps will make themselves perfectly acquainted with the method of taking up lines of march and formation, as laid down in the 3rd paragraph, 179th section of the Rules and Regulations for the formation and field exercise of the forces.

Major Gen. Wellesley will inspect the 1st batt. 11th regt. at Sultaunpett on Wednesday morning next.

G. O. Seringapatam, 9th Dec. 1802.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to authorize family certificates in behalf of the non-commissioned officers, drummers, R. & F. of European corps, and of Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, drummers, R. & F. of Native corps ordered for field service, being prepared for issue when those corps shall be ordered to move in advance from their respective stations in the Mysore country.

The commanding officers of corps and detachments stationed in the Mysore country which have been ordered to be in readiness, and of such corps as may arrive in the Mysore country from the southern division of the army, and may be ordered for field service, and also of the detachments of Bombay artillery encamped near Seringapatam, are accordingly directed to see that the family rolls and certificates of their respective corps and detachments are prepared agreeably to the regulations and kept ready to be issued, when the corps, &c., shall be ordered to advance.

This order renders the arrangement for the accommodation of the families of the troops going on service, published in the orders of the 5th instant, unnecessary, excepting as far as relates to the allotment of ground on the island of Seringapatam and in Chittledroog for their hutting themselves upon.

G. O. Seringapatam, 10th Dec. 1802.

The Medical Board having stated to the Commander in Chief their opinion that the sickness, particularly when cases with which Native corps stationed in cold damp situations in the vicinity of hills, and surrounded by jungles, are so severely afflicted, is principally caused by the troops being out at exercise, before the damps and dews are dissipated by the sun, which, from chilling the men, produce fever; and that the most salutary effects might be expected if the time of drill was changed from daybreak to 9 o'clock, his Excellency has been pleased to direct that orders may be given for such alteration in the hours of exercise of corps circumstanced as above described; and the commanding officers of all Native corps and detachments of Native corps in Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, so circumstanced, are directed to alter their hours of exercise accordingly.

G. O. Seringapatam, 15th Dec 1802

In consequence of the Government Order of the 22nd Sept., which strictly prohibits officers in command of military stations from being engaged in levying, receiving, or being concerned in any tax, impost, or receipt from the bazaars after the 1st Jan., 1803, or from receiving any perquisite or emolument of command, the officers in command of military stations in the territories of the Rajah of Mysore are forbid to interfere in the bazaars in any manner whatever, excepting for the promotion of peace and good order in the stations under their command, and in the manner pointed out by the Government Order of the 22nd Sept. The allowances given to the officers commanding the stations of Chittledroog, Nundydroog, and Paughur (which were made in lieu of advantages given to the officers commanding the other stations in Mysore, which, under the G. O. 22nd Sept., 1802, can no longer be enjoyed) are to be discontinued after the 31st Dec. But Major Gen. Wellesley has great pleasure in informing the troops, under his command, that he has received an intimation from the Resident that it is the intention of the Rajah's ministers to pay to officers in command of the following stations in the Mysore country annually a sum at least equal to that which those of the 3rd class, as described in the G. O. 22nd Sept., in the Company's territories, will receive, viz.:—Chittledroog, Nundydroog, Nuggur, Paughur, Mudgherry, Mergasy, Sera, cantonment of Santa Bednore, Bangalore, and the Rajah's guard at Mysore. The exact amount of this allowance will be notified in the G. O., as soon as possible after the distribution shall be made of the funds arising in the Company's territories, and will be paid by the Resident upon bills, countersigned by the D. A. G. in Mysore.

Officers in command of any of these stations, for a period of less than a year, will receive a proportionate part of the allowance in the same manner for the periods of their respective commands.

G. O. Seringapatam, 6th Jan. 1803

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has signified his pleasure that no wheel carriages, with the private baggage of the troops ordered for service, shall be permitted to pass the frontier.

G. O. Camp near the French Rocks, 16th Jan. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley will see the 1st batt. 2nd regt., the 2nd batt. 3rd regt., and the 2nd batt. 12th regt. out in line tomorrow morning. He will be on the ground at about half past 6; and he particularly requests the commanding officers of corps not to allow the men to come out of their tents before the sun rises.

The officers commanding corps will receive certain general memorandums upon the subject of the exercise of several corps in line, to which he particularly requests their attention.

G. O. Camp near the French Rocks, 19th Jan. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley will see the 1st batt. 3rd regt., the 1st batt. 8th regt., and 2nd batt. 18th regt. out in line tomorrow.' (*The remaining part of the order of the 16th repeated.*)

G. O. Camp near the French Rocks, 19th Jan 1803

All beats of the drum to be taken up from the 33rd regt. till further orders.

The commanding officers of corps in camp are requested not to allow their men to sleep out of camp; neither are they to be allowed to absent themselves so far from camp as the fort and island of Seringapatam without a pass in writing, signed by the officer commanding their company, and the commanding officer of the corps to which they belong.

Major Gen. Wellesley has heard that exchanges of men have been made by some of the corps in the Mysore country, without the permission of the Commander in Chief. No man can be exchanged, without receiving a discharge from the corps which he quits; and no man can receive a discharge, without orders from the Commander in Chief. Major Gen. Wellesley therefore recommends that all those exchanged sepoys should return to the corps to which they originally belonged; and he positively forbids such exchanges in future.

Commanding officers of battalions are requested to pay particular attention to the memorandums which have been sent to them regarding the exercise of several corps in line. They are taken either from the regulations, or are the necessary consequences of them, and are given to them, as they may not occur to officers who have not been in the habit of seeing large bodies of troops act together, however well acquainted they may be with other parts of their profession.

G. O. Camp near the French Rocks, 30th Jan. 1803

The line, including the 33rd regt., to be out tomorrow morning for exercise at the usual hour. The whole will close to the 1st batt. 2nd regt.

Officers commanding corps will be very particular in their attention to the quick circulation of the commands, and, in general, to all the circumstances recalled to their recollection in the different memorandums which have been sent to them.

G. O. Camp near the French Rocks, 3rd Feb 1803.

The line to be out tomorrow morning at the usual hour. The corps will close up to the 1st batt 2nd regt Each man to have 10 rounds of blank ammunition, and the whole to be loaded.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that gentlemen, who may not be employed in the exercise of the troops, will keep at a distance from the line.

G. O. Camp near the French Rocks, 4th Feb. 1803

Major Gen. Wellesley is well satisfied with the attention which the commanding and other officers belonging to the corps in camp have paid to the exercises of the troops in line. He particularly requests their recollection of the different objects to which he has had occasion to draw their attention, in the course of the exercise, as the invariable principles upon which all great bodies of troops must act together, and those which will elucidate the system of discipline for individual corps, ordered by the Commander in Chief.

The operations of great bodies of troops may be more complicated: they may be formed of two or more lines, composed of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, according to their numbers and the nature of the country which may be the scene of their operations. But whatever may be the nature of those operations, the mode in which each individual corps is to act will be the same as that which has been practised for the last fortnight by the troops in line.

Major Gen. Wellesley also flatters himself that the objects proposed by each manœuvre laid down in the book of regulations, or those to be practised by individual corps, are more clear than they were when the exercise commenced.

G. O Camp near the French Rocks, Monday, 7th Feb 1803

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that every man, not on public duty, may march with his corps in the line. There is no occasion whatever for guards among the baggage, and the use of them is positively forbid.

The sick and convalescents who may be able to walk, but cannot march with their corps, are to move on the reverse flank of the column of march, and those of each corps are to be kept together as much as possible.

The *general* and assembly will beat off tomorrow morning by order of the senior officer present in camp, at the hours appointed.

The orderly hours are 12 o'clock on halting days, and 4 P. M. on marching days, when the adjutants of corps will attend at the D. A. G.'s tent.

G. O. Camp at Attiecoopah, Wednesday, 9th Feb. 1803

Lieut. Brown, in charge of the stores, having complained that there were not a sufficient number of bullocks in readiness to carry off the loads in the store department this morning, and that he was under the necessity of procuring 7 bullocks, the expense of procuring these bullocks is to be charged against Chinny Chitty, owner of bullocks, who, it appears, had not at the ground of encampment of the store department, this morning, the number of bullocks which, it appears by the register, are hired by him for the service.

All the owners of bullocks attached to this department must have been blamable this morning, and must have employed their spare cattle in an improper manner. Major Gen. Wellesley therefore desires that it may be clearly explained to them all, that the next time that bullocks are wanting to move off the ground the loads in any department, a deduction shall be made from the monthly hire to be paid to each owner, of the sum which he ought to receive for the spare bullocks belonging to him, for one day; and if this practice is continued, a muster will be ordered on every day after the march.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that Capt. Mackay will give orders to the drivers not to allow the draught bullocks to run. The commanding officer of artillery also is requested to give orders to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the artillery, detached with brigades, or attached to the park, not to suffer the drivers to allow the bullocks to get into a trot.

Whether, in consequence of this order, Major Gen. Wellesley will be able to prevent the cattle from being driven in this manner, or not, he positively forbids commanding officers of corps from following the guns beyond the rate at which the troops can march with ease to themselves. The commanding officer of each corps is to lead his battalion at a steady even pace, and the commanding officer of each company his company at the same pace. When the badness of the road, or an obstacle, may occasion a halt, and a consequent break in the line, the corps or company which may have halted is not to run to regain its distance.

Commanding officers of corps and companies are responsible that this order is strictly attended to, as one most essential to their men. They will not be able to bear the fatigue of the marches which they will be required to perform, if they are to be forced to move at a pace at all quicker than that at which they can march with ease.

The Commander in Chief having declared his intention to appoint Mr. Beckwith to be Provost marshal to the army in the field, and Mr. Beckwith being at present in camp, he is to act as Provost marshal, till the orders of the Commander in Chief shall be received.

The heads of all villages in the country have orders to sell straw, &c., to the troops and their followers; and the Major General requests that, in case any officer should have occasion to complain that the inhabitants refuse to sell their forage, he will be so kind as to send with his complaint the person who can point out the village in which the person resides, and the person who refused to sell what may have been required. At the same time, as it is probable that this road will be much used by convoys, &c., coming to the army, officers will be aware of the necessity of requiring from the villages no more forage than is absolutely necessary to them.

G. O. Camp at Kickairy, Thursday, 10th Feb. 1803

Commanding officers of Native corps will place sentinels over all grain fields, or stacks of grain, which may be within or near to their lines, with orders to prevent cattle from grazing on the former, or the followers from carrying away the latter; the attendants on cattle, or the followers, who may attempt to carry away the grain, are to be made prisoners, and sent to head quarters.

G. A. O. Camp at Chinroypatam, Saturday, 12th Feb. 1803.

There is no more straw in the village of Chinroypatam, or in those in the neighbourhood. It is necessary therefore that persons wanting it should send to the villages at the distance of 2 and 3 coss.

The officers are requested not to sends papers or written orders with their servants going for straw. Money only is necessary; and papers sent by some tend to confuse the inhabitants of the country, and are the occasion that others find difficulty in getting what they want.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that returns may be made to the Acting D. Q. M. G. of the probable quantity of straw that will be required daily for the cattle attached to corps, departments, and individuals, by the following persons. The number of cattle, and the number of bullock loads of forage which they will consume, to be included in these returns, reckoning that 15 bullocks will consume 1 bullock load in a day.

1. The commanding officers of corps for the corps under their command respectively.
2. Lieut. Brown for the bullocks attached to the store department.
3. The cattle in the bazaar by the superintendent of supplies.
4. The bullocks in the grain department by the Acting Dep. Q. M. G.
5. The individuals in head quarter line, each for himself.

G. M. O. Camp near Jumboor, Sunday, 13th Feb. 1803.

In consequence of orders to that purport received from the Commander in Chief, family certificates are to be issued immediately by corps employed on service in the field with the

division of the army under the command of Major Gen. Wellesley, including the 5th and 7th regts. of cavalry.

Commanding officers will take care that the G. O., 23rd Dec. 1802, are conformed to in every respect in the issue of these family certificates; and that the rolls required are transmitted to the paymasters, and to the military auditor general.

Commanding officers of corps in camp are requested to send off the families as soon as the certificates can be delivered to them. They will recollect that they can make them payable to the families for any period that they may think proper.

G. A. O. Camp near Kerah-sinta-samoodrum, Wednesday, 16th Feb. 1803

The people who are sent to the villages for straw must take with them the sum of money which will be sufficient to pay for what they want. They are not to require change from the people of the villages; they have it not to give to them.

G. O. Camp near Beroor, 18th Feb 1803.

When the cavalry are ordered for the advance, they will always move from their lines in such time as to be in the high road on the marching flank, and ready to move off exactly at assembly beating.

G. O. Camp at Hooley Honore, Tuesday, 22nd Feb. 1803.

As the troops will encamp for some time to come along the river, it is expected that all the bullock drivers and grass cutters will be obliged to bring in the full proportion of green forage, as without such assistance it is not possible for any country to supply the forage for this detachment for any length of time.

All corps and detachments of corps in camp will send in present states to the D. A. G. one hour after their coming to their lines tomorrow

G. A. O. 22 Feb 1803.

Complaints having been made that the people sent to purchase straw do not go to the places appointed for them in orders; commanding officers of corps and heads of departments are requested to explain fully the places allotted for their followers to forage, as any people found deviating from the orders will be punished. Straw is not to be required at any time in the village which gives its name to the camp (unless particularly ordered), because the forage collected there is reserved for the Company's draught bullocks.

G. O. Camp at Aneywery, Wednesday, 23 Feb. 1803.

An outlying piquet to mount in future, to consist of 1 subaltern officer and a detail of 50 Native troops, with a puckalie from each corps of Native infantry in camp; the whole to be commanded by a captain, to be furnished by roster from the infantry The piquet will parade on halting days in front of the 33rd regt. at half past 6 in the morning; and on marching days on the marching flank of the infantry a quarter of an hour before assembly beating. The details to parade in the order in which their corps are encamped in line.

An adjutant of the day from the infantry will mount daily, who will receive the details and parade the piquet, and will attend the captain of the piquet, until it takes up its new ground, when he will return to camp, and deliver any report which the captain of the piquet may have to send, after which his tour of duty will be over.

Till further orders it will not be necessary that the captain of the piquet should remain out with it: but he must march with it, post it, and visit it frequently during the day and night, and must always be in readiness, and report when he comes off duty.

It is possible that this division of the army may remain upon the ground in the neighbourhood of Davara Hoonelly for some days. Major Gen. Wellesley therefore requests commanding officers of corps, heads of departments, and individuals, to be very particular in sending their followers to forage in the places allotted to them. It is obvious that the difficulty in foraging the cattle of this division of the army will become every day greater, in proportion to the time that it will remain on one ground. Major Gen. Wellesley therefore again presses the officers of the army to save the dry forage as much as possible, by the use of green forage; much can certainly be procured on the banks of the Toombuddra, in quantities nearly sufficient for the use of the cattle, if the officers will force their followers to do their duty and bring it in. There is certainly a great consumption and waste of forage in this division of the army, which it is the duty and the interest of every individual to prevent as much as possible. It is reported that some has even been burnt, and Major Gen. Wellesley declares his determination to punish any person who may be guilty of so wanton a disobedience of orders in future.

G. O. Camp at Davara Hoonelly, Thursday, 24th Feb. 1803

It has been reported to Major Gen. Wellesley that there is green forage among the hills of Rawgund hinsie, east, and Bellgutty, west, sufficient to supply the army for 4 days; he consequently requests the officers and others to send out their followers to those hills, and along the banks of the river, to endeavor to procure 2 days' forage, which, with that in the villages allotted to the corps, &c., yesterday, will afford forage for 5 days.

Major Gen. Wellesley intending to go over to head quarters to Mayaconda tomorrow, the command of this division will devolve on Lieut. Col. Chalmers, as senior officer in camp, during his absence. All reports to be made to that officer accordingly, who will receive particular instructions for his guidance.

G. O. Camp at Davara Hoonelly, Tuesday, 1st March, 1803.

A salute of 15 guns to be held in readiness in the park, to be fired on the Hon. Major Gen. Wellesley's return to camp tomorrow morning. The officer commanding the artillery will place lascar sentries with banderols, to give notice of his approach to the right of the line, which will be the time for commencing the salute.

G. M. O. Camp near Hurryhur, Monday, 7th March, 1803.

Corps and detachments will forage today as follows. Written orders on the villages are sent round for specific quantities to each corps, &c., and a person to show the villages. Should the quantity allotted to any corps or department not be sufficient, they may send across the river to purchase more, but in that case a careful non-commissioned officer from corps, and a maistry from departments, must accompany the followers of each, to see they pay for the forage and commit no outrage.

G. A. O. 7th March, 1803

The 33rd regt. to march at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning and join the grand army. Col. Elliott will report his arrival in camp to the Adj. General.

G. O. Camp near Gubgherry Droog, Wednesday, 9th March, 1803.

The captains of the piquets of infantry will on tomorrow, and till further orders, remain out with them.

A field officer of the day to mount in future, to be taken from the line of infantry, to the exclusion of the officers commanding brigades, who will be in charge of the piquets, will command them on the march, and post them, and will also frequently visit them during the day and night.

Whenever it may be necessary to make use of drag ropes to the guns, and tumbrils in the line, the officer commanding the brigade which may happen to march in the rear will be so kind as to leave a company of native infantry at such place, in order to assist the wheel carriages in the park and provision department. This assistance is particularly required in descents.

Major Gen. Wellesley observes that there are many wheel carriages on the line of march, carrying private baggage, and drawn by bullocks. The Commander in Chief has given most positive orders upon this subject, as Major Gen. Wellesley imagines, to the whole army, which he is determined to carry into execution in this detachment. He has experience of the inconvenience of private carts in the movements of light detachments, and that, in all cases of difficulty, they fall upon the rear guard, the troops composing which are obliged to bring them on. He therefore gives notice, that wheel carriages drawn by bullocks, carrying private baggage, will not be allowed to pass the frontier. This order does not, however, apply to wheel carriages drawn by horses or mules.

As Major Gen. Wellesley is with a detachment in advance of the army, and the communication between the Commander in Chief and the officers commanding corps and stations in Mysore and Soonda, and the officers commanding in the provinces of Malabar and Canara, may be more speedy than if it was made through the medium of Major Gen. Wellesley, he has obtained the permission of the Commander in Chief to order that, upon all occasions of urgency, which require the immediate attention of the Commander in Chief, or his immediate decision, the officers above enumerated are to report or apply direct to head quarters in the field, sending a copy of such report or application to Major Gen. Wellesley, as well as copies of the Commander in Chief's orders upon such reports or applications, or upon any other subject. In all cases, however, not of urgency, and not requiring the immediate decision of the Commander in Chief, officers are to report to Major Gen. Wellesley as usual; and at all events to send their monthly and other returns in the manner heretofore ordered.

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G. O. Camp at Oollull, Thursday, 10th March, 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley has received from head quarters new standards for the 4th, 5th, and 7th regts. of cavalry, and new colors for the 1st batt. 8th regt., which the Commander in Chief has ordered him to deliver to those corps.

These corps will be formed in a line tomorrow morning at sunrise, upon the right of the camp of the cavalry, with their rear to the flank, the left of the 1st batt. 8th regt. being within 70 paces of the river.

Upon the arrival of Major Gen. Wellesley in the front and centre of the line, the right half squadron of each of the regiments of cavalry, and the 1st grenadier company of the 1st. batt. 8th regt., will move out to the front, together with the commanding officers of the corps, and the officers who are to receive the standards and colors respectively. These officers must have with them the old standards and colors.

When Major Gen. Wellesley shall deliver the new standards and colors to the commanding officers, the cavalry are to carry swords, and the 1st batt. 8th regt. to present arms. Officers to salute, and trumpets and drums to sound and beat a march. The half squadrons and company advanced in front to receive the standards and colors, are also to carry their swords, present arms, and officers to salute, &c.

After the standards and colors shall have been received, the half squadrons and company are to move off towards their respective corps. Upon their arrival at the right of their corps, they are to file off from the left of half squadrons and company, and to march down the line of their regiments. The front rank is to march between the line of officers and the front rank of the regiment or battalion, and the rear rank between the front and rear ranks. The officers with the standards and colors in front of the line of officers.

When arrived upon the left of the regiments and battalion, the front and rear ranks are to wheel to their left, and to return along the line of their regiment or battalion, the front rank between the front and rear ranks of the line, and the rear rank in the rear of the line, to their places in the line. The officers with the standards and colors are to return along the front of the line to their places in squadrons and battalions.

The cavalry to carry swords, and infantry to present arms, officers to salute, and trumpets and drums to sound and beat a march, when the half squadrons and company shall arrive upon the right; the cavalry to slope swords, and infantry to shoulder arms, as soon as the officers with the standards and colors shall have taken their places in squadron and battalion; the corps are then to break into an open column, right in front, and march past the General in squadrons, and by companies, to their lines.

G. O. Camp at Oollull, Friday, 11th March, 1803.

The troops will enter the Marhatta territory tomorrow morning, but they are not to consider it as an enemy's country. The strictest order and discipline must be observed, and every thing that is required from the country must be paid for. Major Gen. Wellesley will certainly punish any person who may be found guilty of a breach of this order.

The officers commanding corps and the heads of departments are requested to make the followers bring in forage for the cattle. Small guards are to be sent with the foragers, and they are to see that they get what may be required, and that what is taken is paid for. The excuse that the inhabitants will not sell their forage will not be allowed: they have been informed that they must sell what is required, and, if the forage is refused, it must be taken, and the price of it laid down.

Commanding officers of corps and heads of departments will receive from the D. A. G. a copy of Major Gen. Wellesley's proclamation to the inhabitants of the country, which may as well be sent out daily with the foragers.

The D. A. G. will point out to the corps, which have lately joined, certain orders issued in this detachment since it left Seringapatam, which, with others issued since they joined, are to be considered as standing orders; and the officers commanding brigades will direct those corps to copy them from such others in the brigades as may have them. If they are not at length in the orderly books of any of the corps of cavalry, Lieut. Col. Dallas will be furnished with a copy by the D. A. G.

Officers commanding brigades, or their quarter masters, will indent on the commissary of stores for their distinguishing flags and staffs, and on the paymaster for the puckalies and artificers allowed. And as the commissary of stores cannot furnish lascars for carrying the flagstaffs, the officers are authorized to entertain lascars for that purpose themselves, agreeably to the regulations.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that commanding officers will not countersign chitty for extra quantities of arrack, as it cannot be allowed under present circumstances.

Capt. Mackay having represented that there is no green forage to be procured in the neighbourhood of camp, and that the elephants with this detachment, being principally new elephants from Ceylon, will not eat the dry Junnaloo straw, in quantities sufficient to support them, he is authorized to purchase sugar cane for them, until other green forage can be procured from the river or jungles.

G. O. Camp near Reitlie, Saturday, 12th March, 1803.

Two active and intelligent sepoys to be selected in each corps of infantry, and sent as orderlies to Major Gen. Wellesley. They are to be relieved on the 1st day of every month.

When there may be any considerable breach in the line, or any accident may have happened likely to occasion one, which obliges a corps to halt, the officer commanding the corps in front of which the breach is, or which may be obliged to halt, will order a drummer to beat the long roll, which is to be repeated by all corps in front of that in front of which there may be a breach, but not by those in the rear. The officer commanding the corps which may have beat the long roll will acquaint the officer commanding the brigade to which he belongs of the cause: when the long roll shall be beat, all the corps in front of that which shall have beat it will halt.

When a corps in front of which there may have been a breach in the column shall be at the distance of 200 yards from that which precedes it in column, a drummer is to pass the taps, which are to be repeated by all the corps in front in the column, and the whole are to move forward immediately.

As however the cattle with this detachment are good, and it is possible without hurrying either them or the troops (a practice which is again positively forbid) to close up any small interval which may occur, without a general halt of the column, Major Gen. Wellesley requests that officers commanding corps will not pass the long roll, unless it should be absolutely necessary that the men should halt, to enable their corps to regain their situation.

G. A. O. 12th March, 1803.

In consequence of complaints of the rioting of soldiers in the bazaar, and this day in the villages, in the neighbourhood of the camp, which may be attended by the worst consequences to the detachment, and to the service in general, and the impossibility of knowing who those soldiers are, and to what regiment they belong, if the practice is continued of allowing them to go about, if not dressed as soldiers, Major Gen. Wellesley desires:

1st. That no soldier be allowed to leave his lines, unless dressed as a soldier ought to be, with his side arms, excepting to go to bathe, to play at long bullets, or any other game, in front of the lines. Commanding officers of regiments are requested to give orders to their regimental sentries upon this subject; and the guards in camp will, in general, have orders to stop all soldiers found out of their lines not properly dressed, who shall be punished for disobedience of orders.

2nd. No soldiers are to be allowed to go into the villages, excepting the dragoons with their foragers, but those dragoons must be dressed in their uniform when on this duty. Guards of Native infantry are sent to each of the regiments of European infantry, to go out with their foragers, purposely that the Europeans may not be sent into the villages on that service.

G. O. Camp at Deogherry, Tuesday, 15th March, 1803

The detachment to march tomorrow morning by the left; baggage on the left.

The *general* to beat at a quarter past 4 o'clock, and the assembly at a quarter past 5.

The cavalry to form the advance, and will cross the river by a ford on their left; they are to be followed by the details of infantry coming on piquet, under the field officer of the day, which will cross the river by the ford on the left of the infantry. 50 pioneers to march with the advance, 100 at the head of the column of infantry, and the remainder of the corps not attached to departments with the park. The park and the wheel carriages in the provision department to follow the line of infantry. The piquets now on duty to form the rear guard.

The quarter masters, &c., to meet the Acting D. Q. M. G. at the head of the line on the march.

In future the soldiers are to receive their 2 drams at 2 different times in the day. They will receive the first dram on marching days upon their arrival at the new ground of encampment, and on halting days at daylight in the morning, at the flag of the commissary of provisions, as at present. At the same time the second dram for each man will be delivered to the charge of the quarter masters, who will send the quarter master serjeants, or other trusty persons, to receive it.

The commissary of provisions will issue kegs to the quarter masters of regiments in which the arrack is to be kept in the regimental lines, under such a guard as the commanding officers of regiments may think proper to appoint; and the second drams are to be issued to the soldiers in their lines at the hours which the commanding officers of regiments may think most proper.

The commissary of provisions will arrange that a sufficient number of bullocks attached to his department may attend the quarter masters of the 19th light dragoons, the artillery, the 74th, and Scotch brigade, to carry the kegs on the line of march, and to move them to and from the flag at the commissary of provisions when necessary.

The quarter masters will be so kind as to take care that the kegs which will be delivered to them are filled with water as soon as emptied of arrack, in order to prevent their becoming leaky.

The arrack is to be delivered to the 19th light dragoons near the rear of the lines of that regiment by a conicopoly, who will be sent there for that purpose; and Capt. Mackay will take care that draught bullocks attend at the flag of the commissary of provisions to remove this arrack on halting days before daylight, and on marching days at the moment the arrack shall reach the new ground of encampment.

G. O. Camp at Tuddus, Thursday, 17th March, 1803

On marching days officers commanding corps will report their arrival in writing to the officer in command of the brigade, within one hour after the line comes to its ground: should any men be absent they shall be confined as soon as they come up, and reported, through the adjutant of the corps to which they belong, to the Brigade Major.

G. M. O. Misserycotta, Saturday, 19th March, 1803.

A salute of 15 guns to be held in readiness in the park to be fired on the arrival at Major Gen. Wellesley's tent of Major Malcolm, the Resident at Mysore.

G. O. Hoobly, Sunday, 20th March, 1803.

The detachment will approach the fort of Darwar tomorrow, and Major Gen. Wellesley requests that officers will not go to see it, or attempt to go into it, as that may be disagreeable to the people in it, and they may refuse admittance to the officers.

G. O. Camp at Sungoly, Thursday, 24th March, 1803.

A salute of 13 guns to be held in readiness in the park to be fired this afternoon on the arrival at a tent to be pitched in front of the line, of Siddajee Rao Nimbilkur, coming on a visit to Major Gen Wellesley.

G. O. Camp near Nassaree, Friday, 25th March, 1803.

The baggage master serjeant will indent on the commissary of stores for 3 flags, or small bamboos, to be carried on camels or elephants for the direction of the baggage of the different brigades in the detachment, viz. a blue flag for the cavalry, a white flag for the 4th brigade, a red flag for the 5th brigade.

These flags are to be carried to the officers commanding brigades, who will direct a quarter master of the European regiment in each brigade to take charge of them, and see that they are placed, every marching day, on the leading elephant or camel carrying the camp equipage of the corps.

It is not necessary that the baggage of a brigade should follow its particular flag at present; but the followers ought to be made to distinguish it, so as to be able to follow it readily when ordered, as in the case of a brigade being detached, or otherwise.

G. M. O. Camp near Ankoley, Saturday, 26th March, 1803.

Commanding officers of corps will appoint a guard to take charge of the forage within their lines and to the front and rear of them, and a non-commissioned officer to serve it out to whoever applies for it, whether belonging to the corps or not, and to receive the regulated price for the same, which is to be paid over to the D. Q. M. G. from the manager of the country. The forage alluded to is that in heaps on the ground covered with earth.

G. M. O. Camp near Ankoley, Sunday, 27th March, 1803.

The orderly trumpeters and drummers with the majors of brigade are to be always in readiness, at those officers' tents, to take up the rounds and beats from the Dep. Adj. General's orderly drummers, which the majors of brigades must take care are repeated by their orderlies, until taken up by corps and passed along their brigades.

Whenever an orderly trumpeter or drummer hears a signal from trumpet or drum, he is not to consider from whence it comes, but is to repeat it instantly.

G. O. Camp at Myshall, Sunday, 3rd April, 1803.

The detachment will pass the fort of Meritch tomorrow, and Major Gen. Wellesley requests that the officers will not go from the line to look at it, or attempt to go into it, or the pettah.

G. O. Padshahgaum, Friday, 8th April, 1803.

As the detachment is now approaching districts which have been for some time past the stations of large bodies of cavalry, and which have been frequently plundered, it is probable that the supply of dry forage, which they can afford, will be but small and very difficult to be procured.

Major Gen. Wellesley therefore requests the heads of corps and departments, and the officers of the detachment in general, to urge their followers to cut the roots of the grass upon which alone the existence of the cattle depends. In order to enable them to procure this species of forage, Major Gen. Wellesley will allow tools to be issued from the stores in such proportions as may be required, but care must be taken of them, and they must be returned when wanted for other services.

The forage guards are not intended to be placed over forage in villages in order to secure it for any particular corps or individual. They are intended to go out with the foragers to purchase forage, to see that they commit no disorder, and pay for what they receive, and to oblige the people of the country to deliver what is wanted for payment. This practice of placing guards over forage to secure it for particular corps, or individuals, is therefore forbid, excepting by the heads of the following departments, viz. that of the agent for draught cattle, that of the commissary of provisions, and that of the grain agent general.

It is to be understood by the heads of all these departments that if there should be any dry forage in, or in the neighbourhood of, the camp, the agent for draught cattle must have it, and the other guards must be withdrawn when his shall go to a village. Capt. Mackay, however, and all those heads of departments, are not to place their guards over more forage than their cattle can consume. The remainder is always to be at the disposal of the villagers, to be sold to whoever goes for it, and all the former orders respecting forage are still in force.

Capt. Heitland will give orders that an officer of pioneers sees that there is a clear road out of camp to the distance of at least one mile. Whenever, in consequence of the neglect to make a good passage over a ravine or nullah, or to remove any impediment, the wheel carriages shall be delayed within the camp, or in the distance of one mile from it, Major Gen. Wellesley will consider the officer of pioneers responsible, whose duty it will have been to see that there is a good road.

The corps in the 5th brigade to send each 2 carpenters, 2 smiths, 2 hammermen, and 2 bellows boys, with their tools, to the park immediately, to repair the carts in the medical department.

The abstracts of the 1st batt. 8th regt. Native infantry having been examined, the pay of that corps is to be received this afternoon.

G. O. Camp at Nasera, Saturday, 9th April, 1803.

The frequent mistakes made by the guards, ordered for securing forage for the draught bullocks, by their going to Capt. Mackay's tent, when they ought to go to the marching flank, having rendered it impossible for those guards to be of any service, sometimes two days out of three, Major Gen. Wellesley will in future hold the adjutants of the corps, whose duty it may be to furnish that guard, answerable for its repairing, in due time, to its proper station.

G. O. Camp at Poonah, 22nd April, 1803.

As the forage at this place is brought in from the hills at some distance, it is not reasonable to expect that it should be sold at the price at which the troops have procured forage hitherto; measures will be taken, however, to have it sold as cheap as possible.

The officers, &c., who may go into Poonah, are requested not to go to the Peshwah's palace, or the houses of the principal chiefs.

Safeguards must be placed by the nearest corps over all the gardens in the neighbourhood of the camp; and no cattle must be suffered to go into them.

G. O. Camp at Panowullah, 27th April, 1803.

As this detachment depends principally upon the dry grass, to be found among the hills, for forage for the cattle of all descriptions, Major Gen. Wellesley requests that the officers commanding corps, heads of departments, and individuals, will caution their followers, in the most particular manner, against setting fire to the grass among the hills. He prohibits all persons whatever from dressing victuals among the grass, smoking cheroots, or having any fire with them at all.

G. O. Camp at Panowullah, 1st May, 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that commanding officers of corps will take advantage of the present halt to exercise their corps. This measure will be beneficial to them in other respects, as well as in their discipline.

It is very necessary that means should be adopted to prevent the troops or followers from carrying off forage from the villages, or from the inhabitants bringing it to camp, without paying for it; Maj. Major Gen. Wellesley requests that commanding officers of corps will endeavor to prevent this practice. Not a day passes that many complaints are not made upon this subject; and in future any person, who shall be found to have disobeyed the orders relating to it, will be punished.

A troop of Native cavalry to parade at head quarters at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning to escort Major Gen. Wellesley to Poonah. It will return in the evening.

G. O. Camp at Panowullah, 4th May, 1803.

Frequent complaints are made that soldiers and sepoys stop the people bringing in forage for sale, and take it from them at their own price; the consequence will be, that the inhabitants will cease to bring forage for sale at all, from which great inconvenience will be experienced. This practice is forbid; and no forage is to be forced from a man bringing it in for sale. The only remedy for the dearness of forage is to send out followers to cut it, by which means the demand will be diminished, and of course the price must fall.

G. O. Camp at Poonah, 15th May, 1803

Major Gen. Wellesley intends to march from this place in a few days; and it will be necessary that the commanding officers of native corps should have the carriage for their camp equipage, spare ammunition, and stores, in the most efficient state.

G. O. Camp at Poonah, 21st May, 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley was in hopes that after Capt. * * * had been released from his arrest, and admonished by order of the Commander in Chief, in respect to his conduct towards his commanding officer, Col. Chalmers, he would have cautiously avoided to offend him in future. It appears, however, in the instance recorded in the proceedings of the General Court Martial, published herewith, that Capt. * * * has forgot, not only the respect which is due to his immediate superior, but likewise the admonition and orders of the Commander in Chief of this army. He is hereby reprimanded.

Capt. * * * is positively forbid to write to his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Chalmers, excepting on a subject which must be laid before the superior authorities of the army, and upon which a letter must be written according to the regulations.

Lieut. Col. Chalmers is also requested not to receive any note or letter from Capt. * * *, excepting one upon such a subject as is above described. He is also requested to avoid writing to Capt. * * *. The communication between these officers to be verbal; and it is recommended generally to commanding officers of corps, brigades, &c., to adopt this mode of communication with the officers under their command, in preference to that by letter.

His Highness the Peshwah is to see the troops in line tomorrow morning. The whole will be under arms at a quarter before 5 o'clock, and prepared to move to the ground which they will have to take up, according to orders which Col. Murray and the officers commanding brigades of cavalry and infantry will receive. Major Gen. Wellesley requests that they will be at his tent at that hour in the morning to receive those orders.

Col. Murray will put his corps in motion before he quits his camp. They are to move from their left by the road which goes by the left of the 19th dragoons towards head quarters. The guns are to accompany the corps, and those in the park to be in the centre of the line of infantry. Col. Murray's park is to be in its usual situation in his line. His tumbrils to be left in the camp

The corps to parade as strong as possible. The piquets to join; but the quarter guards to stand fast. The tents of the piquet are to be struck in the morning at daylight and sent off the ground.

When His Highness the Peshwah shall approach the right of the line, a salute of 19 guns is to be fired from the park of Major Gen. Wellesley's division. The corps are to present their arms. Officers to drop their swords by corps, and the regimental color to be dropped, as His Highness shall pass each. The music, trumpets, and drums to sound, and beat a march, when corps present arms.

G. O. Poonah, 23rd May, 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests the commanding officers of the regiments of cavalry to peruse the following memorandums, and to communicate them to their adjutants and such other officers as they may think proper.

1. When corps of cavalry act together, one corps is generally appointed the leading corps,

and all are to conform to the movements of that corps, unless otherwise ordered. The leading corps may be altered, and all corps are to attend and follow the movements of that newly ordered as the leading corps. The rule applies equally whether they are in line, or otherwise formed; but it is not intended that when a line is to be formed from column, or to change its front, all corps are to perform that operation in the same mode; each is to perform it in that mode in which it can be done with the greatest celerity, combined with the greatest accuracy.

2. When a number of regiments are in column, either with the right or left in front, the formation into line may be either to the front or rear of the column, to its proper or reverse flank, or oblique to the line of march.

3. If the column is one with the right in front, and its formation is to be made to the front, each corps disengages from the general column, as soon as the nature of the ground will admit, and goes to the left of the leading corps; the same mode is practised if the line is to be formed oblique to the line of march: in both these cases, the adjutants of different regiments move out quickly as soon as they learn that the line is to be formed, and mark the ground on which the left of their corps is to stand—*vice versâ* if the column be one with the left in front.

4. If the formation from a column with the right in front is to be made to the rear, all the corps in rear of that in which the line is to be formed are to lead out from the general column to their right; all the corps in front of that in which the line is to be formed are to lead out from the general column to their left. The adjutants of the corps in the rear are to take up the ground on which their left is to stand; those of corps in front are to take up the ground on which their right is to stand, *vice versâ* if the column has its left in front.

5. If the line is to be formed from an open column with the right in front to the reverse flank, the corps follow their leaders, each wheeling up successively, as it reaches its ground, and the adjutants are to mark the ground on which their left is to stand—*vice versâ* if the column is with the left in front.

6. When a column is marching upon an alignement, an object is generally given in front, on which the column is to march; the adjutants of corps are to assist in keeping the column in its true direction, by placing themselves in the line and waiting there each, till the corps to which he belongs shall have passed him. The officers leading divisions in an open column, marching on an alignement on which the line is to be formed, are to go close to the horse's head of the adjutant who is marking the ground: a regiment is not to deviate partially from the alignement marked by its adjutant, because the rear division of that in front of it may have done so

7. When the line is to change its front and a new formation is to be made, all corps are to break towards that on which the new formation is to be made: if the corps is on the right, all the corps on the left break into an open column with the right in front, and the adjutants are to mark the ground on which the left is to stand in the new line: if the corps is on the left, all the corps on the right are to break into a column with the left in front, and the adjutant is to mark the ground on which the right is to stand.

8. The general rule is, that the corps, whether in forming line from column, or in changing front from line, are to enter on the new line at the point marked for them by their adjutants, which is always where their rear will stand; but as that is the mode of forming which takes most time, the practice is for each corps to enter the new line, either where its head is to stand, or in a central spot. The commanding officers must, in that case, take care to send forward a person to mark a true point in the line, at which he will enter, and to bring up the head of his regiment square to the proposed formation.

Mem. 29th May, 1803.

Orders have been sent out for all the public cattle to be brought into camp on the 2nd June, preparatory to a march.

Mem. 31st May, 1803

The public cattle will not be brought into camp till the 3rd June, and the detachment will march on the following day.

G. O. 1st June, 1803.

A field hospital will be established at Poonah previous to the march of the detachment. Mr. Gilmour will settle with the regimental surgeon, &c., the men who must be left in the hospital, and he will have the clothing and medicines required for them ready to be delivered over to the surgeon, who shall be left in charge.

Commanding officers of corps will have all the accounts of their sick settled, and the requisite rolls and certificates ready to be delivered over with them at the shortest notice.

G. O. Camp at Poonah, 3rd June, 1803

The detachment to march to morrow by the left, baggage on the left; the *general* to beat at 4 and the assembly at 5 o'clock; the cavalry to form the advance, followed by the new piquets; the park and the wheel carriages, and the provision department, to follow the line; the piquets now on duty to form the rear guard. The 78th regt. is to be in the 4th brigade.

While rice continues at the high price, which it bears at present in the bazaar at Poonah, Col. Murray is authorised to issue to each Native officer, non-commissioned officer, drummer, fifer, and rank and file, one half of a pucca seer, *per diem, gratis*, and in this allowance gun lascars are included, but not store lascars. When rice shall fall in price, Col. Murray is ordered to apprise Major Gen. Wellesley thereof, and he shall then receive further orders.

In consequence of the representation made to the Commander in Chief of the great scarcity of green grass, and the dearness of dry hay upon the arrival of the troops at Poonah, his Excellency has been pleased to give his consent to a charge being made, upon honor, for the extra forage purchased for the troop horses, when the corps were under those circumstances of difficulty, which is not to exceed a fanam and a half for each horse daily.

The forage purchased on the 20th and 21st April has been already paid for; that purchased from the 22nd to the 28th April, inclusive, shall now be paid for according to the principle above stated. After the 28th, as the followers of the army generally procure forage without difficulty, the grass cutters of the army ought to have provided what was requisite for the horses. Officers commanding troops to make out an account, to be countersigned by commanding officers of regiments, and it is then to be paid by the general agent cavalry supplies.

G. O. Camp at Charowly, 4th June, 1803

On marching days the bheasties and puckalies are to be warned to be ready on the reverse flank of their companies, when the regiments fall in. The doolies are to march at the same time with the regiments, and at such a distance as to be within call.

Detail for piquets of the different corps of infantry consists of 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 40 rank and file: the subaltern officer marches his piquet from the flank from which the line marches at the beating of the *general*, and is posted by the adjutant of the day.

G. O. Camp at Bardoly, 5th June, 1803

As the rainy weather may be expected, the officer commanding the 74th regt. will indent for a captain's tent for the use of the hospital of that corps, and the officer commanding the 78th regt. will indent for a field officer's tent for the same use. These officers will also indent for lascars, bamboo, coolies, and carriage bullocks for those tents.

G. O. 13th June, 1803.

The detachment will halt tomorrow. The field officer of the day will be pleased to post men of the companies of Native infantry on piquet in the rear of the encampment every evening. The companies will encamp on the principal roads or commanding grounds, and detach small guards, so as to cover the whole rear; they are to prevent any person or persons from coming into or going out of camp during the night, without the parole and countersign, unless they may be known to belong to camp, or are bringing letters.

The advance piquet to cover the front, and the standard and quarter guards of corps on the right and left of the flanks of the encampment in the same manner.

G. O. Camp at Angah, 14th June, 1803.

There will be a muster of camp equipage tomorrow morning. The quarter masters of brigades will muster the camp equipage, &c., of the corps in the brigades of infantry, except the 78th regt., which is on the Bombay establishment; the quarter master of the 5th regt. those of the cavalry; the quarter master of brigade of the 4th brigade those in head quarter line, the pioneers and artillery, besides his own corps.

G. O. 17th June, 1803.

If the day continues fair, officers commanding corps will be so good as to order the tents to be struck for an hour, in order that the ground may dry before the men go to sleep upon it.

G. O. 24th June, 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley having been disappointed in his expectation of procuring additional supplies of rice from Poonah, he is under the necessity, for the present, of substituting wheat flour for part of that issued to the Native troops. Accordingly, when rice shall be issued to the Native troops, wheat flour will be issued to them for a similar number of days, at the rate of 1 seer per day to each man *gratis*.

It would, however, be inconvenient to the troops to receive large quantities of wheat flour at a time; and the Commissary of grain will accordingly issue only one, or at most two, days' allowance of wheat flour to any corps at one time; and he will apprize the corps of the periods at which he will issue what is due upon their indents, and the troops will attend to receive it at his requisition.

According to this arrangement, commanding officers will indent this day for 2 seers of rice and 3 seers of wheat flour per man *gratis*; which, at half a seer of rice and a seer of wheat flour per day, will subsist them from the 24th to the 30th inst. inclusive. The rice to be issued immediately, and the wheat flour according to the mode above pointed out.

The European troops, for the same reasons, are to receive alternately biscuit and rice, with their allowance of provisions; the biscuit at the rate of one pound per *diem* for each man.

A committee to assemble at the provision flag at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to see the above rice issued to the troops, and to ascertain the wastage since the last committee for that purpose.

G. O. by Lieut. Gen. Stuart. 26th June, 1803.

The Commander in Chief has recently learnt with much surprise that the sword and sash of a deceased officer, which by military usage are carried in funeral procession, has been claimed as a perquisite by the staff officers of a garrison; and that this claim has been asserted as a right derived from ancient custom, long practised in all, and still continued in some, garrisons and military stations under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

That the arms of a soldier, the symbols of his honor, and the most flattering memorial of affectionate esteem which a dying soldier can bequeath to surviving friends, should be indecently claimed, cannot but excite a sentiment of indignation in the minds of military men.

Without investigating the origin of this pretended right, and tracing the antiquity of a custom, which no event or precedent can stamp with the character of propriety, the Commander in Chief forbids the continuance of this disgraceful practice in any garrison, cantonment, or military station under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

He publishes to the army that no claim of right exists in any officer or soldier officiating at a military funeral to the arms of the deceased; and directs this order to be inserted in the standing orders of every garrison, cantonment, and military station under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

G. O. Camp at Peepulgaum, 3rd July, 1803.

Lieut. * * *, of the 2nd batt. 5th regt. Bombay N. I., having been put in arrest by his commanding officer, Capt. Skelton, for disrespect towards him, but having since made an apology for his conduct, with which Capt Skelton and the commanding officer in Malabar and Canara are satisfied, he is to be released from his arrest.

G. M. O. Camp at Sangwee, 16th July, 1803.

Two privates from each corps of Native infantry in camp to be sent immediately as additional orderlies to Major Gen. Wellesley.

G. O. 23rd July, 1803.

A committee to assemble on the lines of the 74th regt., at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to survey the public camp equipage in use with that corps, to ascertain the repairs required, and to estimate the materials necessary for that purpose.

Acting D. Q. M. General, President.

Quarter masters of Brigade (members); Quarter master of 74th.

Major Gen. Wellesley directs that it may be particularly explained to all corps, that men sent as safeguards to villages are not entitled to demand or receive any thing whatever, as a reward for their trouble, or as batta.

Mem. 28th July, 1803.

The halt tomorrow is on account of the unsettled state of the weather; and it is intended to march on the day following.

G. A. O. 28th July, 1803.

An armourer and bellows boy, from each corps of infantry on the Madras establishment, are to be sent to the park at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, with their tools complete, to assist in repairing some arms belonging to the 78th regt., which the officer commanding that corps will be pleased to send over to the park at that hour; he will also give directions for their being taken away in the evening.

G. O. 30th July, 1803.

Inlying piquets of the infantry to mount at sunset this evening, and in future at the same time as the quarter guards mount, consisting of a company of each regiment and battalion, under the command of a subaltern officer. A captain of the day to mount in each brigade of infantry, who will have the immediate command of the inlying piquets of his brigade, under the orders of the field officer of the day. He will make himself acquainted with the particular situation of the company of each corps on this duty.

The officer commanding the companies will turn them out frequently during the day and night, to see that they are at all times present and accoutred. The captain of the day in each brigade will do the same, at least once during his tour of duty, and the field officer of the day is requested to inspect them. A brigade of 6 pounders, with its complement of artillerymen, gun lascars, and bullocks, to be held in readiness in the park to join the inlying piquets, when called for by the field officer of the day.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that the followers of the camp may not be sent near to Ahmednuggur for forage.

G. O. Camp at Walkee, 2nd Aug. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that the officers will not ride out much beyond the piquets in the direction of Ahmednuggur; as their going near the fort or pettah may be disagreeable to the killadar, and they may meet with interruption from his men stationed in the intermediate villages.

G. A. O. Camp at Walkee, 7th Aug. 1803

One of the officers commanding brigades to mount daily as Brigadier of the day till further orders.

The detachment to march tomorrow by the left; baggage on the left. Heads of departments, commanding officers of corps, and others, are requested to take measures for having their departments and baggage loaded and marched off before assembly beating.

The cavalry, with the exception of one Native regiment and its guns, to form the advance, followed by the new piquets, which are to be reinforced by the flank companies of the 74th and 78th regts. The piquets and flank companies, to carry 60 rounds of ammunition, and to be under the immediate command of the Brigadier of the day. The 4 iron 12 pounders, with one tumbril of ammunition for each gun, to follow the advance guard of infantry.

Capt. Heitland will have particular instructions for the distribution of the pioneers tomorrow. The park and provision department to march as usual; the piquets now on duty, with their guns, and a regiment of Native cavalry with its guns, to form the rear guard. Quarter masters, &c, to march at the head of the column of infantry until ordered on by the Acting D. Q. M. G.

G. O. Camp at Ahmednuggur, 8th Aug. 1803.

The outlying piquets to be reinforced immediately by a non-commissioned officer and 13 rank and file from each corps of infantry; they are to parade in front of the 74th regt., from whence the adjutant of the day will send the details from each corps to the station of its own company.

G. M. O. Camp at Ahmednuggur, 9th Aug 1803.

The 19th regt. of dragoons, with its guns, 100 European rank and file, with a proportion of officers of the 4th brigade, and a battalion of Native infantry of the 5th brigade, with its guns, to parade on the tope in the front of the right at 9 o'clock this morning, to accompany Major Gen. Wellesley reconnaitring.

G. O. Camp at Ahmednuggur, 9th Aug. 1803.

The outlying piquets to return to their companies at sunset this evening: they are to be discontinued till further orders.

Quarter guards of corps to be moved well forward, and the rear guards to be placed in the rear of the camp so as to protect the rear entirely.

The inlying piquets to continue as usual: Capt. Noble will pay 3 single fanams for every cannon ball brought to him at the park.

G. O. Camp at Ahmednuggur, 10th Aug. 1803.

A working party, consisting of 50 rank and file of the 78th regt., with a proportion of officers, and 200 rank and file of the 1st batt. 8th regt., with a proportion of European and Native officers, to be employed under the engineers to night, and to follow the troops for the relief of the trenches.

A working party, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 1st batt. 3rd regt., with a proportion of European and Native officers, to parade at the park at sunset, where they will receive further orders through Capt. Noble.

G. O. Camp at Ahmednuggur, 12th Aug. 1803.

A troop of Native cavalry to be sent immediately to drive all the camp followers who are down near the fort of Ahmednuggur back into camp, and to prevent any more of them from going towards the fort. The troop above ordered is to cut down any follower who does not instantly retire to camp. The 78th regt., and 1st batt. 2nd regt., with their guns, to parade immediately with 60 rounds of ammunition.

Major Gen. Wellesley congratulates the troops upon the result of the operations carried on against the fort of Ahmednuggur. His thanks are particularly due to the troops who made the brisk and gallant attack upon the city on the 8th instant. To Lieut. Cols. Harness, Wallace, and Maxwell, commanding brigades, Capt. Beauman of the artillery, Capt. Johnson of the engineers, and Capt. Heitland of the pioneers.

A Royal salute to be fired immediately upon the occasion of taking possession of the fort of Ahmednuggur; and, upon the receipt of this order, in all the garrisons and detachments of troops under the command of Major Gen. Wellesley in the territories of the Company, the Rajah of Mysore, his Highness the Nizam, and the Marhattas.

(A committee of 3 artillery officers ordered to survey and fix a valuation on all the ordnance and military stores in the fort and city.)

(Another to survey and value the grain and provisions.)

(The engineers to survey and report upon the buildings.)

One of the terms on which the killadar capitulated was, that he and his garrison should have their private property. Major Gen. Wellesley is convinced that there is no good soldier in this detachment who would infringe this capitulation, and he is determined that it shall not be infringed, and that he will punish with the utmost severity any person that may be found plundering in the fort of Ahmednuggur.

The Brigadier of the day to be discontinued.

(The detachment ordered to move ground next day.)

G. O. Camp left bank Godavery, 24th Aug. 1803

Lieut. Monin to superintend the boats from daylight tomorrow morning till noon, when Lieut. Campbell will relieve him.

Major Gen Wellesley has observed several instances of a delay, and in some cases an entire omission, to obey orders, from their not being communicated to those whom they concern. In future the following regulations are to be attended to:

1st. All the orders given out are to be entered in the regimental orderly books; and the commanding officer of every regiment, battalion, or detachment, is responsible that they are made known to the officers and men under his command.

2nd. When a pass order is sent round, the receipt of it is to be signed by the Brigade Major on the back of the order. It is to be communicated immediately by the Brigade Majors to those concerned, who are to sign a receipt for it, and afterwards, as soon as possible, to all the corps in the brigade. The adjutants, when they receive it, are likewise to sign receipts for it.

3rd. There must be in each brigade an adjutant of the day, and when the Brigade Major has occasion to quit his tent he must leave there an orderly to take all orders, reports, &c., to the adjutant of the day of the brigade, whose duty it will be to sign receipts for the orders, and to circulate them as above directed.

4th. In like manner the orderly officer in each corps must do the duty of the adjutant, when he may be absent from his lines. When an order is received, there must be no delay in obeying it, and for this the commanding officers of corps are responsible.

G. O. Bulgaum, 30th Aug. 1803.

It may be necessary for Major Gen. Wellesley to order the cavalry, and the 2nd batt. 12th regt. of native infantry, and 100 pioneers, in advance; and, therefore, till further orders, the following arrangements to be made daily for the march:

1st. Each of the troopers of the Native cavalry, and each dragoon, will carry with him one day's feed of chinna or jowarry.

2nd. The gram agent general, or the quarter masters of regiments, will have as many bullocks laden with half loads of chinna and jowarry as may be empty.

3rd. Two arrack carts, each drawn by 6 of the best bullocks, are to follow the cavalry.

4th. The tents of the dragoons are to be carried on the camels attached to the 78th regt., 2 on each camel; those of the 78th regt. on the elephants and on bullocks.

5th. Gen. Wellesley's hircarrah camels are to be laden, each with 4 casks of salt provisions for the use of the dragoons, and Capt. Young will prepare 20 bullocks with half loads of rice. A conicopoly must attend this provision.

6th. The officers of the cavalry, and those of the 2nd batt. 12th regt., are to make their arrangements to move out from the line as lightly equipped as possible, in case Major Gen. Wellesley should find an opportunity of ordering it with advantage. In such an event, only one half of the tents of the dragoons, all the doolies, excepting such as contain sick men; the provision and arrack above ordered, grain in half loads, the guns and tumbrils of the 2nd batt. 12 regt, and spare ammunition, will be the only public stores to accompany the detachment.

7th. Accordingly, the public stores above mentioned, and such a proportion of tents for the Native troops as commanding officers of corps may think proper; and such private baggage as the officers of the cavalry, and of the 2nd batt. 12th regt., may choose to take with them (and which it is very desirable should be as little as possible), and the horse keepers and grass cutters of the cavalry, and such parts of the regimental bazaars of the cavalry as commanding officers may think will be useful, will move in advance with the baggage flag of the cavalry, which is blue.

8th Officers and heads of departments will be very particular in giving orders that the other baggage may keep with the baggage flag of either of the brigades of infantry.

G. O. Baumingaum, 31st Aug. 1803

One half of the puckalies of all the corps in camp to be sent immediately to Capt. Heitland as a working party, at the village of Baumingaum, and the other half to be sent thither on the same duty at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

G. O. Camp near Unterwairy, 1st Sept 1803.

The detachment, with the exception of the 2nd batt 11th regt., with its guns, and the details hereafter specified, to march tomorrow morning by the right (the remainder as usual).

Lieut. Col Chalmers will take up a position on this ground of encampment tomorrow morning, which Capt. Johnson will point out to him, with the 2nd batt. 18th regt., 100 pioneers, a proportion of ordnance and artillery, respecting which Capt. Beauman will receive instructions

The military stores and store department, respecting which Capt. Noble will receive instructions.

A proportion of the grain and provision department, respecting which Capt Young will receive instructions.

A proportion of the grain department, respecting which Lieut. Monteith will receive instructions; and all the baggage, followers, and bazaars.

Half the number of tents usually allowed to European troops will accompany the detachment on the march, and one tent per troop or company for each native corps.

The remainder of the tents to be left here, in charge of the convalescents of the corps to which they belong.

Capt. Mackay (agent for public cattle) will take care to arrange that there may be a carriage left behind for the tents belonging to the European troops The sick, convalescents, and weakly men, are to be left behind, and doolies for those men who require them to be moved, and a surgeon from each brigade to take care of the sick; the remainder of the doolies to accompany the troops

Officers are requested to take with them as little baggage and as few tents as possible.

A quarter master serjeant from each brigade, and a non-commissioned officer, to remain in charge of the baggage of each corps The line serjeant to remain in charge of the camp equipage and baggage of head quarters

Those quarter master serjeants and non-commissioned officers must have a note from their commanding officers to Lieut. Col. Chalmers, to point them out to that officer, whose orders they must obey in every particular.

Carriage must be left for every thing that stays behind, as it is possible the baggage may be ordered to march, and that the troops may not return to it

Each man who marches to have about him 60 rounds of musket ammunition, for the deficiency of which officers commanding corps will send indents this day They are to be complied with, without waiting for Major Gen. Wellesley's signature

The forage guard for European corps, and for the park and provision departments, are struck off.

The 2nd batt. 18th regt. must send a havildar's guard to the park, 1 naig and 4 sepoys

to the grain agent, and 1 naig and 4 sepoys to the Provost, at *general* beating tomorrow morning, to relieve the guards with those departments, which will immediately join their corps, and Lieut. Col. Chalmers will allot such guards for them afterwards as he may think necessary.

Capt. Noble is authorised to increase his establishment, as assistant commissary of stores, to the proportion allowed for 40 pieces of ordnance.

G. A. O. Camp at Unterwarry, 1st Sept. 1803.

The whole detachment will march tomorrow by the right in the usual order.

200 pioneers to be sent in at daybreak to destroy the redoubts constructed for the battalion intended to have remained, and 2 companies of the 1st batt. 3rd regt. to be left to cover those pioneers: the whole to follow the line as soon as the work is performed.

G. O. Camp at Hisnapoor, 5th Sept. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley recommends to the officers in the detachment to urge their servants to provide themselves with as much grain as they have the means of carrying, and to keep it by them in case the bazaars should at any time be ill supplied.

G. O. Camp at Kurka, 6th Sept. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that gentlemen will refrain from shooting on the line of march, or in the neighbourhood of the camp, till further orders.

G. A. O. Camp at Kurka, 6th Sept. 1803.

It may be necessary to march with a part of the troops during the night. In which case, a long roll will be beat at the D. A. G.'s tent (without any previous taps), which must be passed by the orderly drummers of the Brigade Majors and adjutants. In one hour afterwards, another long roll will beat, which must be passed as above, when all the corps will be paraded, and must wait the orders to move.

The camp is to be struck, and the baggage, &c., laden between the drums, and to be ready to move to a place which will be occupied by 2 battalions for its defence.

Corps are to move without tents, and no baggage, excepting what each soldier carries for himself, and 4 casks of arrack and biscuit for the Europeans, sent on by the commissary. Cavalry to carry 1 day's feed of grain.

Each corps will have its proportion of guns, tumbrils, and spare ammunition; and Capt. Noble will send 100 bullock loads of spare ammunition on the best bullocks in the camp. Doolies, except such as are occupied by sick men, to accompany corps.

Two corps will be named on the parade for the protection of the camp, &c. Their details now on piquet will join them. The details of the other corps will form a rear guard. The new piquets and pioneers will parade in front of the park immediately after the first long roll, whence the details which march will be sent to the marching flank.

One half of the pioneers will remain behind to fortify the camp tomorrow.

Mem. 7th Sept., ½ past 4 A.M.

The beats of the drum for the usual march are deferred for some time. The detachment to remain in readiness.

Mem. Halt. ½ past 6 A.M.

G. O. Camp at Kurka, 8th Sept. 1803.

As it may be necessary at times to move at a very short notice, and, at all events, it is necessary to prevent the enemy from having intelligence of the intended marches of this division, the following arrangements are to be made:—

1. The intention, whether to march or to halt, will never be announced in the orders of the day.

2. The piquets of the infantry are at all times to parade at *reveillé* beating in front of the park.

3. All departments which require any preparations to be made, previous to the beating of the *general*, on a marching day are to make them every morning at such hour as they may think necessary: in case of a halt, notice will be sent to such departments.

4. If there should be a march, the *general* will be beat at half past 4, and the assembly at half past 5. The piquets will, in that case, parade as soon as possible in front of the park. Notice will be sent to them, and to the officers commanding brigades of cavalry and infantry, to inform them by which flank the troops will march.

5. If there should be a halt, early notice will be given thereof in a pass order.

6. It may at times be necessary to march suddenly, either in the day or night, without baggage; and it may not be possible, or may be improper, to give notice thereof to the

troops, &c. In such a case, the long roll will be beat, when preparations are to be made as ordered for the march on the night of the 6th instant; and in an hour and a half afterwards another long roll, when the troops are to be prepared to march off.

The following orders to be observed by the inlying piquets, whenever there is an alarm in camp:

1. The inlying piquets, as well of cavalry as of infantry, are to turn out.

2. When the inlying piquets are turned out upon the occasion of an alarm, the remainder of troops are to commence to get in readiness, viz.: the cavalry to saddle their horses, and the infantry to put on their clothes and accoutrements, and the whole to be in readiness to fall into their ranks at a moment's notice.

G. O. Camp, 9th Sept. 1803.

It appears from the evidence produced at the above Court Martial that some soldiers purchased the arrack from the conicopoly. The troops well understand that, if the native servants employed about the arrack are tempted to sell part of it, they will certainly endeavor to make up the deficiency in the quantity, by putting water in the casks and adulterate the liquor; and in such case the troops are not to expect that the liquor so adulterated will be allowed to be condemned or thrown away: on the contrary, the quantity that ought to be in store by the commissary's books shall be served out.

Mem. 11th Sept. 1803.

As it appears that some of the enemy's pindarries are in the neighbourhood, Major Gen. Wellesley desires that cattle may not be sent far out to graze.

G. O. Heedgaom, 11th Sept 1803.

The field officer of the day for the infantry coming off duty to march with the rear guard.

G. M. O. Heedgaom, 12th Sept. 1803.

One half of the puckalies, with all the corps in camp, to be sent as a working party immediately to Capt. Johnson at the village in front of the park.

G. O. Heedgaom, 12th Sept. 1803

Mr. W. Fallowfield, assistant surgeon, 10th regt., is appointed to take medical charge of the wounded men of the Mysore troops, those in the service of His Highness the Peshwah and other natives, not provided with medical assistance, upon a salary of 40 pagodas a month, in lieu of all charges on this account.

G. A. O. Heedgaom, 12th Sept 1803.

Until further orders a company of Native infantry under an European officer to go out every day with the public elephants and camels for forage. When the drum has beat, indicating a halt, the company to proceed to the elephant karkhana at daylight, and on marching days it is to proceed thither one hour after coming to the new ground. A sepoy with his musket is to be mounted on every elephant. When the agent for public cattle finds that he can forage within the camp, he will send notice in writing to the corps detailed to furnish the company, which, on such occasions, need not proceed to the karkhana.

G. O. Heedgaom, 14th Sept. 1803.

As the long roll has been made a general signal from head quarters, it is recommended to those corps who use it as a regimental beat, to discontinue it regimentally during the present service.

G. O. Heedgaom, 15th Sept. 1803.

The guard for the elephants and camels when going for forage is to be augmented to 2 companies of Native infantry; with which one European officer will be sufficient. Particular instructions for his guidance will be lodged with Capt. Mackay, who will deliver them every morning to the officers when going out, and will receive them back from him on his return. It is requested that all the camels in camp may be sent with the above guard.

G. O. Heedgaom, 19th Sept. 1803.

The weekly states of corps for the D. A. G. to be collected by the Major of Brigade, and sent to his office every Monday by 9 o'clock in the morning, if the detachment be halting; and an hour after coming to the ground, if it has marched.

G. O. Golah Pangree, 20th Sept. 1803.

The detachment is referred to the orders of the 8th inst., regarding the necessary state of preparation for marching on the signal of the drum, without further notice, and the other points therein specified.

G. M. O. Pangree, 21st Sept. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that officers and heads of departments will cause their servants to load their baggage and departments, so as to have the whole in motion before assembly beating.

G. M. O. Camp near Assye, 24th Sept 1803.

Returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the battle of the 23rd, to be sent to the D. A. G., by corps, as soon as the commanding officers can conveniently do so.

As the enemy's gun bullocks taken yesterday are absolutely necessary for the public service, Major Gen. Wellesley requests that commanding officers of corps will have an account taken immediately of the numbers received by the people belonging to the corps respectively, and send a report thereof to the D. A. G. The people in whose possession they are at present to be directed to take care of them till tomorrow, when orders will be issued respecting them, and they will be paid for every bullock which may be found fit for the service, and taken from them.

G. O. 24th Sept. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley returns his thanks to the troops for their conduct in the action of yesterday, the result of which is so honorable to them, and likely to be so advantageous to the public interest. He requests Lieut. Col. Harness and Lieut. Col. Wallace, in particular, will accept his acknowledgments for the manner in which they conducted their respective brigades.

Major Gen. Wellesley has also every reason to applaud the conduct of the cavalry, particularly that of the 19th dragoons, and to express the deep regret he feels at the loss of Lieut. Col. Maxwell, who led them.

A Royal salute to be fired in camp this afternoon upon the occasion of the victory gained over the enemy's army yesterday; and a Royal salute to be fired on the same occasion, on the receipt of this order, in each of the detachments, and in each of the garrisons under the command of Major Gen. Wellesley, in the territorities of the Company, of the Soubah of the Deccan, of the Peshwah, and of the Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar

The whole of the 1st batt. of the 2nd regt., with a proportion of European and Native officers, to parade as a working party in front of the park at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, to be employed under Capt. Beauman's directions in bringing the captured guns into the lines.

G. A. O. 24th Sept 1803.

The field officer of the day will order such details of the Native inlying piquets to occupy parts in rear of the camp this evening as he may think proper, in lieu of the companies of the outlying piquets usually detached on that duty.

Memorandum.

Fifty bags of rice to be issued at the moodee khana tonight, at 5 seers per rupee, which will be divided as follows: 2½ bags to each regimental bazaar, and the remainder to the head quarter bazaar; the 74th cutwahl receives for that regiment and the 78th; this rice must be retailed at 4¾ seers per rupee.

G. M. O. Camp at Assye, 25th Sept. 1803

The agent for public cattle will purchase all the draught bullocks, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, which have been secured by commanding officers of corps, agreeably to the orders of yesterday, at the rate of 6 star pagodas each; they are to be sent down to the karkhana at the above hour; and all such cattle as may be found hereafter with Scindiah's mark upon them will be seized and applied to the public service without payment.

G. A. O. 25th Sept. 1803.

Half allowance of salt to be issued to the Europeans till further orders, and money to be paid in lieu of the other.

G. O. Camp at Assye, 26th Sept. 1803.

A salute of 21 guns to be fired in the park this evening on account of the Dessarah feast.

G. O. Camp at Assye, 27th Sept. 1803.

1. Officers commanding corps will prepare, as soon as circumstances will permit them, returns of their wounded men whom it is desirable to send to a field hospital.

2. How many fit that number require dooley carriage, how many can go in carts, how many upon elephants, how many upon horses or bullocks, and how many can walk.

3. Numbers of wounded men who may be kept with the army, without detriment to them.

Major Gen. Wellesley wishes to have this return as soon as possible, in order that no time may be lost in making arrangements to send off the wounded men; and he requests that officers commanding native corps will let Mr. Gilmour (superintending surgeon) have a note of the carriages they have got, so that it may be seen what quantity is available for the service.

The following alterations will take place tomorrow in the details for the infantry piquets, and continue until further orders. The 74th regt. is to be struck off the roster, the adjutant of the day to be furnished by a roster of corps; and the adjutant of the day in the brigade to be discontinued; 3 subaltern officers to mount piquet, to be furnished by a general roster; and the inlying piquets of each brigade to be under a subaltern officer of the brigade furnished by a roster.

G. O. Camp at Assye, 28th Sept. 1803

The regiments of cavalry will retain in the service all their horse keepers, grass cutters, and grain bullocks, although some may be supernumerary to their present number of horses, as measures will be taken for replacing the casualties among the horses without delay.

While the 78th regt. is employed with the detachment of the army, serving under the government of Fort St. George, the paymaster of the Bombay army will calculate their King's pay and subsistence in pounds, shillings, and pence; and the amount thereof is to be turned into star pagódas at the rate of 8*s.* the pagoda, without being previously turned into rupees, according to the custom which prevails at present.

G. O. Camp at Assye, 29th Sept. 1803

Returns of the horses belonging to the field and staff officers, exclusive of cavalry officers, which were killed at the battle of Assye on the 23rd instant, to be sent in by Brigadiers to the D. A. G. this afternoon.

A field hospital to be established at Adjuntee. The superintending surgeon will allot the doolies in camp to carry 297 wounded men on the day after tomorrow, in the morning. The men to be sent must be those to whom the least injury will be done by being moved. One bandy belonging to the 4th Native cavalry, 3 belonging to the 1st batt. 8th regt., and 4 to the 1st batt. 10th regt., will carry away as many wounded men belonging to their corps respectively as they can take. Three bandies belonging to the 1st batt. 2nd regt. will carry away as many wounded men as they can take of the 2nd batt. 12th regt.; 22 bullocks belonging to the 1st batt. 10th regt are to carry 22 men of the 1st batt 8th regt.; 20 bullocks of the 2nd batt 12th regt. to carry 20 men of that corps; 10 bullocks of the 1st batt. 4th regt. to carry 10 men of that corps; and 8 bullocks of the pioneers to carry 8 men of that corps All the wounded men of the different corps who can walk are to accompany the first detachment.

Money to be taken upon receipts from the paymaster, and all the wounded men to be paid up for this month in the course of tomorrow; and the requisite rolls of them by corps and certificates to be prepared and held in readiness to be sent to the officer who is to take charge of the wounded men.

G. M. O. Camp at Assye, 30th Sept. 1803.

The carpenters, smiths, and bellows boys, belonging to the corps of infantry in camp, to be sent to the park immediately with their tools, to be employed in making yokes and repairing them, &c., for the captured guns.

G. O. 30th Sept. 1803

The 1st batt. 10th regt. and 2nd batt. 12th regt. are to furnish each a dresser for the field hospital.

The staff surgeon is to furnish servants, European medicines, wine, and clothing, as far as the state of his stores will admit: he is also authorised to purchase 10 dozens of Madeira wine at the public expense: 20 pioneers to be employed under the surgeon with the field hospital.

The Native troops who will be sent to the field hospital are to continue to receive ½ seer of rice *per diem* each man, in the same manner as those in the field. The commissary of grain is to send down to Adjuntee 200 bags of rice for this purpose: he is also to send 200 bags of rice, 1600 sheep, 300 measures of salt, 400 gallons of arrack, into Adjuntee,

to be handed over to the surgeon in charge for the use of the European sick. The men who are to set out for the field hospital tomorrow, under the orders of yesterday, are to march at daylight under an escort of 5 companies of the 2nd batt. 11th regt. with their guns. Each corps is to send tents for its sick into the field hospital, in the proportion of 1 tent for every 10 men. Officers commanding European corps will take care to give notice to the agent for public cattle of the number of elephants and camels they will require for this purpose.

The captured guns will be moved tomorrow, according to instructions which the commanding officer of artillery and commissary of stores have received. The commissary of stores will communicate with the agent for public cattle respecting the number of bullocks required to move them. 2 companies 2nd batt. 11th regt. will march tomorrow morning, according to instructions which the commanding officer will receive. Two parties, of 50 pioneers each, to be in readiness to march tomorrow with the captured guns.

A guard of one Native commissioned officer and a detail of 40 N. I. to accompany the cattle when they go to graze daily until further orders, when an order is beat indicating a halt; the guard to proceed to the karkhana at daybreak; and on marching days it is to proceed thither an hour after coming to the new ground.

G. O. Camp at Assye, 1st Oct 1803.

Officers commanding corps of infantry are requested to cause inquiry to be made throughout their lines for accoutrements, arms, or horses' appointments belonging to the cavalry, and to send such as may be found to head quarters.

As all the patients sent to the field hospital at Adjuntee are wounded men, and the officers also are wounded who are ordered to take charge of them, they are each to be allowed a writer at 10 pagodas a month for keeping the accounts (one officer appointed for the Europeans, another for the natives).

Memorandum.

Any returns of horses killed in the battle of the 23rd, which were omitted to be sent in on the 29th, will be received this afternoon.

G. A. O. 1st Oct. 1803.

A squadron of Native cavalry to join the elephant and camel forage guard as it passes the left of the line, at sunrise tomorrow morning, as the cattle are going a considerable distance for forage.

G. O. 3rd Oct. 1803.

A committee to assemble in the lines of the 78th regt., at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to survey the public camels, equipage, and the doolies in the use of that corps, to ascertain the repairs required, and to estimate the materials necessary for that purpose. The commissary of stores will have to execute those repairs agreeably to the report of the committee. (This committee to consist of the D. Q. M. G., and 2 Quarter masters of corps.)

A committee to assemble at the park, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, to survey a quantity of military stores reported to be unserviceable, which will be laid before them by the commissary of stores. (The committee to consist of the commanding officer of artillery, and 2 officers of that corps.)

G. O. Camp, Waukory, 6th Oct. 1803.

The remainder of the wounded men to be sent into Adjuntee tomorrow morning. The superintending surgeon is to make the necessary arrangements, and the allotment of the carriage for that purpose. The 1st batt. 4th regt. and 1st batt. 8th regt. to furnish each a native dresser to be sent into the hospital at Adjuntee. 16 supernumerary tents, now with the 74th, are to be sent, with a proportion of lascars and bamboo coolies, into Adjuntee tomorrow, and to be distributed among the sick of all corps by the officer commanding. They are still to be kept on the returns and drawn for by the 74th. Officers commanding Native corps will order back from Adjuntee all their tents above the proportion of 1 to every 30 men left in hospital there. Carriage, lascars, &c., to be left with the tents.

G. M. O. Camp, Adjuntee, 8th Oct. 1803.

50 pioneers to be sent into the fort, immediately, in order to clean it out: 20 pioneers to be this day attached to the hospital, according to the orders of the 30th ult. The remainder of the pioneers will be employed at work which the engineer will point out.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that officers, excepting those commanding corps, and those whose duty it may be, will not go into the hospital, as the crowds that go there only tend to disturb the wounded men. Orders have been given at the gates that no soldiers or sepoys may be admitted in the hospital, excepting those of the latter sent in to work, and such men as may have passes from the commanding officer.

Commanding officers will therefore give passes to such men as may be desirous of seeing their relations, or as they may wish to send into the hospital.

The wounded men are much distressed by the sun in the buildings which they occupy; and Major Gen. Wellesley will be much obliged to commanding officers of corps if they will order as many shades as possible to be made by the men of their corps, with the boughs of trees, &c. &c.; they should be of the size of 12 feet square. Officers commanding Native corps will send into the hospital 1 careful non-commissioned officer, or steady man, and under his command each corps of infantry 12, each corps of cavalry 6, sepoy boys. They are to assist the Native troops in drawing their provisions, &c., and otherwise attend to and take care of them.

G. O. 8th Oct 1803.

The paymaster will send into Adjuntee the sum of 10,000 star pagodas for the disbursement of that station, and he will entertain a writer and shroff for it.

The general invaliding, pensioning, and discharging committee for this division will assemble as soon as the regimental committees have finished their proceedings. Commanding officers are therefore requested to hold their committees today, while the men in hospital may be examined.

The commissary of grain will send into Adjuntee 1000 bags of rice, for the use of the subsidiary force, and 200 in addition to those formerly ordered for the sick and garrison.

G. O. 9th Oct 1803.

The following extract from General Orders by the Officer commanding in chief at Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1803, is published for the information of this division of the army, and Capt. Nicolls, having arrived in camp, will join the 78th regt. accordingly:

'Capt Jasper Nicolls will be pleased to proceed and do duty with H. M. 78th regt., serving under the command of Major Gen Wellesley.'

G. M. O. 10th Oct 1803

As there is plenty of other forage on the ground, Major Gen Wellesley requests that none of the straw which is stacked, or cut and laid on the ground, may be taken; and commanding officers are requested to post sentries over such grain as may be in or near their lines.

G. O. Binkenholey, 10th Oct. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley has received a report from Capt. O Donnell of the 1st regt. of cavalry, from which it appears that, being on his march from Ahmednuggur to join the division of the army under the command of Major Gen Campbell, with a company of the 1st batt. 12th regt., under Lieut. Morgan and the supernumerary non-commissioned officers, heretofore belonging to the corps in camp, and lately drafted into the extra battalions, he was attacked by a body of horse and of peons, of such numbers as to induce Capt O'Donnell to think it necessary to take post in the village of Korgel Coraygaum. Here the attack was renewed upon this party with additional violence, and Capt O Donnell, finding that his post was a bad one, and at all events too large for his party, barricaded and otherwise strengthened such parts of it as he was of opinion he could defend. He there remained with his small party without throwing away his ammunition, excepting when he could do it with effect in judicious sallies, in 3 of which he killed a number of the enemy far exceeding that of his party, which remained in security till it was relieved from Ahmednuggur, at the distance of about 40 miles.

Major Gen. Wellesley returns his thanks to Capt O'Donnell and Lieut. Bryant of the 1st regt. of cavalry, and to Lieut. Morgan and the company of the 1st. batt. 12th regt. under his command, for their conduct upon this occasion. He has been particular in detailing the circumstances of this affair in General Orders, in order that all officers may know the advantage which, with a small party of men, they may take even of the most ruinous village, to protect themselves and the parties of troops under their command.

To the division of the army under his command, it was scarcely necessary for Major Gen. Wellesley to point out, that a small body of infantry that keeps its order, and receives its fire, has but little to fear from cavalry. But in case any officer in charge of a party should be obliged from circumstances to take post, he may see, in the example set by Capt. O'Donnell, the advantages he can take of the numerous fortified villages in this country, the credit he can gain, and the service he can render, by thus defending himself.

Major Gen. Wellesley will not fail to report to the Commander in Chief his sense of the conduct of Capt. O'Donnell, and of the party under his command.

G. O. Camp at Phoolmurry, 11th Oct 1803.

It is to be considered as a standing order, that no corn which has been cut down is to be taken by the troops for forage, unless in cases of necessity, which are to be first reported; and guards are to be placed over what may be in or near the camp, by the nearest corps, immediately on coming to the ground.

Lieut. Col. Griffin having failed to perform his part of the contract for the carriage of the sick of the battalions which have been under his command since this division of the army marched from Seringapatam in Feb. last, the allowance granted by government for the carriage of the sick of the 2nd batt. 18th regt., at present commanded by that officer, is to cease from the day on which that corps arrived at Poonah.

G. O. Camp at Phoolmurry, 15th Oct 1803.

The sentences passed on Mahomed Isack and Sheek David, sepoys in the 1st batt. 10th regt., and Mahomed Reza, sepoy in the 1st batt. 2nd regt., published in the orders of yesterday, are to be carried into execution this afternoon.

The line to be under arms at half past 5 o'clock; the cavalry mounted, and formed on the right of the infantry. A guard of a subaltern officer and 20 men from each corps of infantry in camp (except the 74th), under a captain, will parade at the tent where the prisoners are confined at 4 o'clock, when the provost will deliver them over to the guard, and the captain of it will march them from the right of the cavalry to the left of the infantry in slow time, and back again to the place appointed for the execution of Sheek David, in front of the 1st batt. 10th regt. The music and drummers and fifers of corps will play the dead march as the prisoners pass.

The provost-serjeant will accompany the prisoners with his guard. An execution party, consisting of 1 havildar, 1 naig, and 4 sepoys of the 1st batt. 10th regt., and 2 sepoys from each of the other Native corps in camp, to parade at the place of execution at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

As soon as the prisoners shall arrive at the place of execution, a gun will be fired from the park as a signal for the time when commanding officers of corps will give orders that the extract from G. O. containing the sentences awarded to the prisoners, and this order, may be read to their corps.

A second gun will be fired when the captain of the guard will deliver the prisoner Sheek David over to the serjeant, and he will carry the sentence awarded to him into execution, according to orders which he will receive through the D. A. G. During the execution of Sheek David, the prisoners Mahomed Isack and Mahomed Reza are to remain in charge of the captain of the guard, they are afterwards to be sent to their respective corps in charge of the details from them composing a part of that guard; when the commanding officers of those corps will cause the sentences passed upon them to be put into execution. Upon firing a third gun, all the other corps, and the captain's guard, will be dismissed.

G. A. O. Camp, 16th Oct 1803

Some guns will be fired and fireworks let off in Goklah's camp this night.

G O. Adjuntee, 18th Oct 1803

The detachment to march tomorrow morning by the right. The brigade of cavalry and the 3rd batt. Native infantry of the 4th brigade, without their guns, are to proceed by a road leading to Ferdapoor.

The 78th regt, with its guns, and the 5th brigade, followed by the guns of the cavalry, and native corps of the 4th brigade, to proceed by a road leading down direct to Ferdapoor.

The park wheel carriages in the provision and store departments, and the magazine, to follow those guns; the other departments and baggage may go by either road.

The cavalry and 4th brigades will halt 3 hours at Ferdapoor to cover the baggage, &c., which may come down that road, and will then march on to Ferdapoor, leaving a battalion of sepoys to come up in rear of the baggage.

The rear guard will proceed by the direct road to Ferdapoor.

The guns, &c., of the cavalry and native corps in the 4th brigade will join on the arrival of the corps in the camp at Ferdapoor.

G. M. O. 19th Oct. 1803.

All the men off duty of the 1st batt. 2nd regt., and 1st batt. 4th regt., to be employed today as a working party, in assisting the guns in the park, and wheel carriages in the store and provision department, down the Adjuntee pass.

G. O. Camp, Ferdapoor, 19th Oct 1803.

The following establishment is allowed, from the 1st Sept. last, for the department of agent for hired bullocks with this division of the army: 1 head writer, 30 star pagodas per month; 2 second ditto, 20 each; 1 head comcopoly, 20; 5 assistant ditto at each; 2 peons, 3 each; stationery and candles, 40. total, 176.

G. O. Ferdapoor, 23rd Oct 1803.

Until further orders, whenever the *general* or long roll beats, the paymaster's guard is to be reinforced by a havildar, naig, and 12 sepoys, who will be employed in guarding the treasure carried on bullocks; and as soon as this treasure shall be laid down at the pay office after a march, this reinforcement of the guard will again join its corps.

G. A. O. Camp at Ferdapoor, 24th Oct. 1803

The detachment to march tomorrow morning by the right, the new piquets of infantry to form the advance. The brigades of infantry to follow with their guns, and each corps of Native infantry will have two companies, at such places in the pass as Capt. Beauman will point out, to assist the park and wheel carriages with the store and provision department.

The cavalry, and old piquets of infantry, will not strike their tents, until the line of infantry, the park, magazine, and grain departments are through the pass, when they will follow in the above order The Mysore cavalry, and the Marhatta cavalry, are to march by the Ferdapoor pass.

Mem. 25th Oct 1803.

Mrs. Maxwell having made it a particular request that the prayer book of the late Lieut. Col Maxwell might be preserved for her, Major Kennedy will be very happy to have it restored by any person who may have purchased it at Lieut. Col Maxwell's sale.

A bamboo, belonging to a private tent, may be had at Capt Barclay's tent.

G. M. O. Camp at Pahlood, 26th Oct 1803

The 5th brigade to furnish 1 jemidar, and 20 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, as a guard to some grain dealers arrived in the neighbourhood of camp.

G. O. 26th Oct 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley has received information from H. E the Commander in Chief, that the R. H. the Governor in Council of Fort St George has been pleased, on H. E's recommendation, to order, till the conclusion of the war with the Mahatta confederates, the continuance of the payments on family certificates to the families of the Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys who have gloriously fallen, or may hereafter fall in battle, or who may have died, or may hereafter die, of their wounds. Rolls of the names and rank of those Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who have fallen in battle or died of their wounds are to be made out forthwith, signed by the adjutant, and countersigned by the commanding officers, and to be sent to the A G.'s office with the monthly returns, and in duplicate to the office of the military secretary of the Governor of Fort St. George.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that officers commanding corps will explain this order particularly to the troops under their command, and that they will take this opportunity of again pointing out to the Native troops the anxious concern of the Government which they are serving, and of their superiors, to adopt every measure which can alleviate the distress of their families.

In order to insure the early advantage of this attention on the part of government to the objects of it, Major Gen Wellesley desires that officers commanding troops of Native cavalry, companies of Native infantry, gun lascars, and pioneers, and officers in charge of hospitals, will, on this day, send to paymasters to whom such officers may have given notice of casualties, such as are described in the first paragraph, a copy of this order certified by himself, together with a list of the names of the officers or men of his troop or company, or under his charge, who were killed in action or died of their wounds, having opposite the name of each the name of the person to whom the payment is to be continued, under the orders of the R. H. the Governor in Council.

G. O. Camp at Binkenholey, 27th Oct. 1803

Orders have been given that all payments at the pay office, till further orders, may be made, one fourth in rupees, one fourth in Porto Novo pagodas, and one half in other gold coins of a superior description.

In future, when bills are granted at the pay office, one fourth of the sum tendered must be in rupees, and one half in a gold coin of a better description than Porto Novo pagodas.

Heads of departments are requested to pay particular attention to the money transactions of their conicopoly and writers, and to see that they pay the brinjarries and other grain dealers in the coins which, and according to the proportions in which, they are received at the pay office.

It is requested that all large payments, such as to bullock owners, &c., and in general all payments of cash, may be made upon this principle, by which much inconvenience and loss will be avoided.

G. O. Camp at Chicultana, 29th Oct 1803

If the drum beats for marching tomorrow, Major Gen. Wellesley requests that commanding officers will see that their musket ammunition is marched on the flank of their corps; and that heads of departments, and others, will see that the departments and baggage are laden and sent off early.

A guard of 1 havildar, 1 naig, and 12 sepoys, from the corps on the right of the line, to march to the rear immediately, to bring up a tumbril which broke down, and was left without a guard on the road.

G. O. Camp at Cheeskair, 2nd Nov 1803

Major Gen. Wellesley requests Capt. Baynes to accept his thanks for the able disposition which he made of the troops under his command, to defend the convoy of which he had charge, when it was attacked by vastly superior numbers of the enemy on the 31st Oct.; and that Capt. Baynes will communicate to the officers and troops under his command Major Gen. Wellesley's thanks for their steadiness upon that occasion.

This is another instance of what infantry, who preserve their order and reserve their fire, can do against numerous bodies of cavalry, and Major Gen Wellesley will not fail to report to the Commander in Chief and to government his sense of the conduct of Capt Baynes and of the officers and troops under his command in this action.

G. O. Camp at Roore, 5th Nov 1803

The orderly drummers from Native corps to attend as orderlies at the D A G.'s tent constantly, they are only to be relieved on the 1st day of every month

G. O. Camp at Chitchooly, 6th Nov 1803

The Hon. Company's troops, the horses belonging to the 19th light dragoons and the Native cavalry regts, the public followers attached to H M regiments on the Madras establishment, and the camp equipage, lascars, and carriages provided by contract, are to be mustered on the first halting day The camp equipage, lascars, carriage, &c., at 7 o clock in the morning, and the troop horses and followers attached to H. M. regiments at 4 o'clock P M.

The Majors of Brigade will take the musters of the troops, horses, and followers. Lieut. and quarter master Davidson will take the musters of the camp equipage, &c., in the brigade of cavalry: quarter masters of brigade those of the brigades of infantry; a Lieutenant of artillery all the musters of the artillery, the D. Q M G will muster the pioneers, the detached companies, and the camp equipage, &c., in head quarter line, carried by contract.

G. A. O. 6th Nov 1803.

The 1st batt. 2nd regt. with its guns, and a brigade of brass 12 pounders with their proportion of artillerymen and ammunition, including shells, to be held in readiness to march at the shortest notice. The details of the 1st batt. 2nd regt. on the outlying and inlying piquets to join the corps, and the camp guards and orderlies furnished by the battalion to be relieved by the 5th brigade immediately.

50 pioneers, with scaling ladders, &c., to accompany the detachment, which will rendezvous at such time and place as Lieut. Col. Chalmers will appoint.

G. M. O. Camp at Chitchooly, 7th Nov 1803.

A squadron of Native cavalry from the inlying piquets, under a captain, to parade at head quarters immediately.

G. O. 7th Nov. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley has received from Col. Stevenson the detailed reports of his operations against Asseerghur, which terminated in the surrender of that important fortress.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests Col. Stevenson to accept his thanks, and to convey them to the troops under his command, for their conduct upon that occasion. At the

same time Major Gen. Wellesley requests Col. Stevenson to accept his acknowledgments for the cordial and zealous assistance which he has received from him, upon all emergencies of the service since the commencement of the campaign. He has not failed to report to government, and to the Commander in Chief, his sense of the conduct of Col. Stevenson, and of the troops under his command.

G. A. O. Monday, 7th Nov. 1803.

As the European soldiers have taken to plunder in the neighbouring villages, and more irregularities have been proved against one man of the artillery, one of the 74th regt., and one of the 78th regt., Major Gen. Wellesley directs that the rolls may be called in those corps every hour. Four drummers of the 78th regt. to attend immediately with their cats at the provost serjeant's tent to inflict 200 lashes on —— ——, of the 4th company 78th regt., with whom one of the plundered cattle has been found. Major Gen. Wellesley gives notice that he will punish with death any man found guilty hereafter of plundering.

G. O. Camp at Chitchooly, Tuesday, 8th Nov. 1803.

A squadron of native cavalry of the inlying piquets to parade at Major Gen. Wellesley s tent, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to proceed with him to meet Jeswunt Rao Goorpaiah, vakeel from Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

A flank company of European infantry from the 4th brigade to parade at Major Gen. Wellesley's tent at half past 4 o'clock this afternoon; on the vakeel advancing to the tent, the company will receive him with presented arms and drums beating. A salute of 13 guns to be fired this afternoon on the vakeel's alighting at Major Gen. Wellesley's tent. The commanding officer of artillery will place sentries to ascertain the time and pass the signals.

Major Gen. Wellesley will be glad to see any officers who are off duty, and may be inclined to accompany him when he goes out to meet Jeswunt Rao Goorpaiah.

Mem.

4 o'clock is an unlucky hour; the squadron of cavalry to be at head quarters at 5, and the company of Europeans at half past 5 o'clock.

G. O. 9th Nov 1803.

(The 2nd batt. 12th regt ordered in detachment, the order the same nearly as that inserted in the G A. O., 6th Nov.)

(The visit to Scindiah's vakeel returned, a squadron ordered to attend, and officers invited as yesterday)

G. O. Camp at Jaum, Friday, 11th Nov. 1803

On publishing the sentence of the General Court Martial on the trial of Capt. ——, Major Gen. Wellesley thinks it proper to explain to the troops, that there is much difference in the situations and cases in which an officer is permitted to exercise his discretion.

It may frequently happen that an order may be given to an officer, which, from circumstances not known to the person who gave it at the time he issued it, would be impossible to execute, or the difficulty or risk of the execution of it would be so great as to amount to a moral impossibility.

In a case of this kind, Major Gen. Wellesley is by no means disposed to check officers detached in the exercise of their discretion, but Capt. ——'s case is not of this description: he could have and had no information which the officer had not who gave him orders, and it was his duty to obey.

G. M. O. Camp at Jaum, Sunday, 13th Nov. 1803.

The inlying piquet of the cavalry to parade at head quarters at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon, under the field officer of the day, to escort Major Gen. Wellesley to Amrut Rao's camp.

The Major General will be glad to see any of the officers off duty who may be inclined to ride with him on the above occasion.

G. O. Camp at Oosswud, Thursday, 17th Nov 1803.

As Major Gen. Wellesley has the satisfaction to observe that desertion is by no means common among the European soldiers under his command, and as the cases of —— —— and —— —— are attended by favorable circumstances, he is happy to be able to pardon them consistently with the duty which he owes to the service. He trusts however that the dreadful sentence passed on —— —— will be a warning to him, and all other soldiers, in future to avoid this crime, by which they become liable to it.

G. O. Camp at Peepulgaum, Friday, 18th Nov. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley has received authentic information of the surrender of the important fortress of Agra, on the evening of the 17th Oct. last, to the forces under the personal command of his Excellency Gen. Lake, Commander in Chief in India.

A Royal salute is to be fired immediately in camp in honor of the above event, and on the receipt of this order, in all garrisons and detachments of troops under Major Gen. Wellesley's command in the territories of the Hon. Company, the Rajah of Mysore, his Highness the Soubah of the Deccan, and the Marhattas, excepting in such as salutes may have been previously fired on the same occasion by other authority.

G. O. Camp at Waukode, Saturday, 19th Nov. 1803.

The General has lately observed many sepoys straggling from their corps, some in driving bullocks, others in charge of officers' baggage, and several under the pretence of guarding ammunition, to attend which a sufficient number of lascars is allowed. Officers commanding corps will be pleased not to permit in future of any sepoys marching out of their lines on any of those pretexts.

G. O. Camp at Nowley, Monday, 21st Nov. 1803.

Repeated orders having been given to the agent for cavalry supplies to cause payment to be made on the spot for grain taken by his servants in the villages; and complaints having been made today that grain so taken has not been paid for, Major Gen. Wellesley is pleased to publish in G. O. a general regulation, that grain taken, or bargained for, in the villages, by any department belonging to the army, shall be paid for on the spot before the grain is removed; and he warns all persons concerned that any deviations from this rule will be submitted to a public inquiry.

G. O. Camp at Aukourghur, 25th Nov. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that all officers and heads of departments will give orders to their servants not to burn the spare forage or straw in the mornings: any person found doing so will be punished.

G. O. Camp, Yalukaly, 28th Nov. 1803.

In case of marching tomorrow, it is requested that all baggage and departments may be laden and sent off early.

G. M. O. Camp, near the plains of Argaum, Wednesday, 30th Nov 1803.

The 1st batt. 3rd regt. and 2nd batt. 11th regt. are to encamp at the entrance into the gardens where the action ended last night, and are to protect the captured guns and ammunition. The quarter masters of brigades to which those corps belong will see that their camp equipage, baggage, and bazaars are sent down to them.

Major Gen. Wellesley congratulates the troops upon the success of yesterday, which he has every reason to hope was effected without very great loss. The Major General's thanks are due, upon this occasion, to all the troops for the perseverance with which they went through the fatigues of the day, and for the steadiness they displayed during the action, but in particular the 74th and 78th regts.

To Col. Stevenson for the advice and assistance he received from him; to the Hon. Lieut. Col. St. Leger for the manner in which he led the British cavalry; to Lieut. Col. Pogson, Major Middleton, Lieut. Cols. Wallace and Adams (who commanded Lieut. Col. Harness's brigade during his absence on account of severe indisposition), Haliburton and Macleane, commanding brigades of cavalry and infantry; and to the officers of the staff belonging to Major Gen. Wellesley's division, and the subsidiary force. Major Gen. Wellesley had also particular satisfaction in observing the order and steadiness with which the 94th regt., commanded by Major Campbell, advanced to the attack. The artillery of both divisions was well served and brought up; and Major Gen. Wellesley's thanks upon this occasion are due in a particular manner to Capt. Beauman, commanding the artillery in the division under his immediate command, and to Capt. Burke, commanding the artillery with the subsidiary force.

Returns of the killed and wounded to be sent to the D. A. G. as soon as possible.

Royal salutes to be fired this day at 12 o'clock in the divisions under the immediate command of Major Gen. Wellesley and Col. Stevenson, in honor of the victory gained yesterday over the enemy's troops on the plains of Argaum.

The paymaster of each division will pay 200 rupees to each corps of cavalry and infantry in their respective divisions as a zeafet, and 100 to the detachments of artillery for the same purpose. Capt. Bellingham will pay 200 rupees to the 1st batt. of pioneers, of which Capt. Heitland will allot a proportion to the pioneers with the subsidiary force.

G. O. Camp near Argaum, 30th Nov. 1803

Major Gen. Wellesley publishes to the troops under his command the copy of an agreement, dated 23rd Nov., 1803, into which he had entered with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, for the purpose of suspending hostilities between the troops under his command and those in the service of this Chief.

Major Gen. Wellesley, on the part of the Hon. Company and their allies, and Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and Naroo Punt Nana on the part of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, having each communicated to the other their full powers, have made the following agreement, dated Camp, 23rd Nov. 1803

1. There shall be a cessation of hostilities between the troops commanded by Major Gen. Wellesley in the Deccan and in Guzerat and those in the service of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

2. To prevent accidents, and in order to insure the execution of the 1st article, it is agreed that there shall be an interval of 20 coss between the different British and allied armies and that of the Maharajah; and the Maharajah will march with his army and take up a position 20 coss to the eastward of Ellichpoor, and he will forage still further to the eastward.

3. In case the operations of the British and allied armies against the other enemies of the British government should draw either of them nearer than 20 coss to the position which the Maharajah will have occupied according to the 2nd article, previous notice of such operation will be given, in order that the Maharajah may take timely measures always to preserve an interval of 20 coss between his army and the British and allied troops.

4. In Guzerat the British troops shall not advance beyond Dohud, those of the Maharajah on the side of Guzerat shall not approach nearer than 20 coss to Dohud.

5. Notice must be given in case either of the parties should be desirous of putting an end to this agreement.

6. This agreement is to be ratified by the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and his ratification is to be given to Major Gen. Wellesley in the space of 10 days from this time.

The condition of this suspension was, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah should go with his army to a position to the neighbourhood of which it was not probable that the operations of the British troops would carry them for some time. This condition remained unexecuted on his part, and he was repeatedly informed that until it was executed he was liable to be attacked, as well as any other enemy of the British government, wherever he should be found. As this transaction, connected with the action of yesterday, may possibly become a matter of general conversation, Major Gen. Wellesley adopts this mode of making the real facts public, that all persons may form their own judgment upon it.

Mem. 30th Nov 1803

A vakeel from Ragojee Bhoonslah is to wait on Major Gen. Wellesley this afternoon. The General will be happy to see any officer who may wish to be present on this occasion.

G. M. O. Parterly, 1st Dec. 1803

All the men of the 1st batt. 8th regt. off other duty, to be sent immediately, with a proportion of European and Native officers, as a working party, to the plains of Argaum, to assist in collecting and drawing over the ravines the guns and tumbrils captured from the enemy.

Half of the artificers, with their tools, belonging to the corps in camp, to be sent to the park immediately, to assist in repairing the carriages of the captured guns.

Mem. Camp, 1st Dec. 1803

All the elephants and camels captured from the enemy, in the late action, to be sent immediately to the head quarters of the subsidiary force, and to be sold by public auction at 10 o'clock this forenoon If the commanding officers of corps require any hackeries for the conveyance of sick, they will be supplied on application to Capt. Beauman.

G. O. Camp at Parterly, 1st Dec. 1803

Capt. Young will send all the spare elephants to Mr. Gilmour tomorrow morning, to be distributed amongst the corps for the carriage of the sick. The detachment will march tomorrow morning by the right.

G. E. O. Thursday, 1st Dec 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley is surprised to hear, by the report of the staff surgeon this evening, that the officers commanding corps who have the charge of carrying their sick, have provided themselves with so few hackeries, after the early notice given to them today that they might have the hackeries by applying to Capt. Beauman; and he desires that they will without delay provide themselves.

G. O. Camp at Hurram, 4th Dec. 1803.

Money will be issued from the pay office, until further orders, in the following coins and proportions. One third in rupees, one third in Venetian and Behaudry pagodas, and one third in star pagodas, Porto Novo pagodas, and other gold coins less current.

A field hospital is to be established at Ellichpoor (the orders the same as for Adjuntee).

Commanding officers of European corps will send in puckalies with their sick in the proportion of 1 to 30 men; and the commanding officers of brigades will order in puckalies from the Native corps in the proportion of 1 to 50 Natives.

G. O. Camp at Ellichpoor, Tuesday, 6th Dec. 1803.

Capt. Young will send into Ellichpoor one month's allowance of arrack, salt, and rice, and 8 days' allowance of sheep, for 150 Europeans.

In consequence of the great labor of the dooley bearers in the public service, and the important services they have performed in removing the wounded men to the hospitals after the late battles of Assye, and in the plains of Argaum, Major Gen. Wellesley desires that a donation of 2 star pagodas may be given to each maistry, and 1 star pagoda to each dooley bearer, in the public service on the Madras establishment. This donation is to be drawn for in a separate abstract, and paid as soon as possible, by the persons in charge of the public dooley bearers in the divisions under the command of Major Gen. Wellesley and Col. Stevenson.

G. A. O. Camp at Boregaum, 8th Dec. 1803.

The brinjarries, magazine, grain, and provision department, &c., belonging to Col. Stevenson's division now with the camp, are to march tomorrow morning, and to encamp tomorrow on the ground on the hills on which Col Stevenson encamped yesterday: Major Drew's battalion will escort them at that place. further orders will be received from Col. Stevenson.

The infantry, excepting the 2nd batt. 12th regt., and park and provision department, of Major Gen. Wellesley's division, will march tomorrow morning by the right. The cavalry, 2nd batt. 12th regt., the grain and bullock department, will remain on this ground; the bullocks attached to the provision department, the park and magazine, excepting 200 draft and 100 carriage bullocks which are to be in charge of the Commissary of stores, are likewise to return to this ground after tomorrow's march.

The 2nd batt. 12th regt. remains here to furnish the necessary guards for the public cattle, as also the forage guard of the elephants and camels.

The infantry outlying piquets are to be discontinued till further orders. The cavalry are to have a grand guard, consisting of a troop from each regiment, the whole to be commanded by a captain.

The grand guard is to be encamped at the village of Diryabad, and is intended to preserve communication between the corps of cavalry and infantry. This grand guard is besides the inlying piquets of the cavalry, which must continue to patrole their front. The cavalry and infantry of the allies, excepting Major Drew's battalion, will halt on this ground.

G. A. O Camp at Deogaum, 9th Dec., 1803.

A working party, consisting of 150 Native non-commissioned officers and rank and file, with a proportion of European and Native officers from the 4th brigade, and a similar detail from the 5th, to be sent to the park immediately, to receive tools, and proceed with an officer of pioneers to collect materials for the batteries. The carpenters of all corps to be sent to the commanding officer of pioneers at 2 this afternoon, to make mallets and point pickets.

G. O. 9th Dec 1803.

The 1st batt. 4th regt. ordered as a working party tomorrow at 6 o'clock.

G. M. O. Camp at Deogaum, 10th Dec. 1803.

The company of the 1st batt. 3rd regt. upon inlying piquet to be sent to head quarters immediately to take charge of materials, and the coolies to carry them to Col. Stevenson's camp; the company will be out 2 days.

G. O. Camp at Deogaum, 11th Dec. 1803.

When working parties of troops receive tools from the commissary of stores, or engineer, the officer commanding such parties must grant receipts to the issuing officer for such tools, and will be held answerable that they are neither lost, nor unnecessarily injured, unless he specifies, in the certificate for working money, the corps or individuals by whom

they may have been lost or so injured. The commissary of stores or engineer must have people ready to receive the tools back from the working party when their tour of duty is over.

Mem. Camp at Deogaum, 12th Dec. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley requests that commanding officers of corps will cause as many baskets fit for carrying earth to be collected as can be found in their lines, and sent up to the pioneers' depôt immediately. They will be returned or paid for.

G. O. Camp at Deogaum, 12th Dec. 1803.

A working party for the batteries, consisting of the following details and corps, to parade at 4 o'clock this afternoon in front of the park.—

	Capt.	Sub.	S.	D.	R. & F.	Puck.
H. M.'s 74th reg.	..	2	4	2	110	4
78th do.	1	3	10	4	220	10
The 1st batt. 2nd regt., besides Europeans and Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, drummers, and fifers	..	..	..	..	580	6

The men to march down in their fatigue dress, but with their arms and accoutrements.

The detachment of pioneers to march at the same time.

A covering party of Europeans, as hereafter detailed, to parade on the right of the working party, and to march with it and join the battalion on duty at Barry.

	Capt	Sub.	S.	D.	R. & F.	Puck.
H. M.'s 74th reg.	..	..	1	..	13	1
78th do.	1	1	2	2	32	1

The officer commanding in the trenches will direct the working parties when to return to camp.

The commissary of provisions will send down an extra dram and biscuit for all the Europeans to lie in the trenches tonight, which will be issued to them by orders from Lieut. Col. Wallace, who will be there.

G. O Camp at Deogaum, 13th Dec 1803.

(A covering party as yesterday) Capt. Beauman will order the reliefs of the artillery for the battery, as he may find necessary.

G. E. O. 13th Dec

The 74th and 78th regts to march without their guns at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, and encamp on a spot near Emblubany, which will be pointed out in the morning to brigade quarter master Campbell.

Arrack and provisions for tomorrow to be sent along with these regiments.

The guns, &c., attached to the 74th and 78th regts. to be sent into the park tomorrow morning.

G. O. Camp near Gawilghur, Wednesday, 14th Dec 1803

Col. Stevenson's division is to storm the northern face of the fort of Gawilghur tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the following arrangements are to be made to facilitate and support that operation.

The 74th regt., 5 companies of the 78th, and the 1st batt. 8th regt. to be in readiness to march at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning, under the orders of Lieut. Col. Wallace.

5 companies of the 78th, and the 1st batt. 10th regt, with a 6 pounder attached, are to be under the command of Lieut Col. Chalmers, and to be in readiness to march at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A company of the 1st batt. 8th regt., under an European officer, to be left in the 12 pound battery, Barry, &c., for the security of all the stores, &c., there.

A company of the 1st batt. 10th regt., under an European officer, to be left in the camp for the security of any thing there.

A party of 70 pioneers, with crows, pickaxes, hatchets, and a saw, to accompany each detachment.

Major Gen. Wellesley desires that the soldiers and sepoys may not be allowed to quit their ranks without the special permission of Major Gen. Wellesley or Col. Stevenson, and the officers are made responsible for a due obedience of this order.

G. M. O. Camp at Deogaum, Thursday, 15th Dec. 1803.

The breach having been reported practicable, the troops will advance to the attack at 10 o'clock.

Storming party to be commanded by Lieut. Col. Kenny, and to be formed as follows: The advance to consist of a serjeant and 12 volunteers of H.M. 94th regt.

First party, under the command of Lieut. Col. Kenny, to be composed of 1 flank and 2 battalion companies of the 94th regt., and the flank companies of the 2nd brigade. Second party, under the command of Lieut. Col. Desse, to consist of 1 flank and 2 battalion companies of H.M. 94th regt. and the flank companies of the 1st brigade. Third party, the remainder of H.M. 94th regt., under Major Campbell. The 2nd brigade, under the command of Lieut. Col. Haliburton, will follow the storming party, advancing from the right.

The first party, after entering the breach, will turn to the right, and the second party to the left, to drive the enemy from the ramparts, while the 94th regt. and the 2nd brigade will advance and gain possession of the heights and of the enemy's guns. A detail of artillery to accompany each party, to take possession of the guns, and turn them upon the enemy.

The 1st brigade will form the reserve, under the command of Lieut. Col. Maclean: it is to advance by the right and follow the 2nd brigade, and will enter the breach, if found necessary. The whole of the troops will march down and form in situations which will be pointed out. One company of each Native corps is to remain in camp for the protection of the lines.

Pioneers and scaling ladders will be allotted to each party.

G. A. O. Camp at Deogaum, Thursday, 15th Dec. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley has great satisfaction in congratulating the troops under his command upon the brilliant success of this day.

In the course of this short but active and laborious siege, Major Gen. Wellesley has, with pleasure, observed in all a most anxious and zealous desire to forward the service, the most steady preseverance in the performance of laborious services, which would be thought impracticable by other troops, and that gallantry when opposed to the enemy which they have shown so frequently during the campaign, and which has carried them with honor through so many difficulties.

The most laborious and brilliant part of the siege of Gawilghur fell to the lot of the subsidiary force, serving with the Soubah of the Deccan, under the command of Col. Stevenson; and Major Gen. Wellesley adopts this mode of declaring that he never witnessed such laborious and persevering exertions as were made by this corps to bring their ordnance and stores to the point of attack.

The gallantry with which the attack was made by the detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Kenny has never been surpassed.

Major Gen. Wellesley returns his thanks to all the officers and troops employed on this occasion, particularly to Col. Stevenson, for the manner in which he conducted the service intrusted to him, from the moment of his march from Ellichpoor to that of the capture of Gawilghur; to Lieut. Col. Kenny, who led the troops to the storm; to Capt. Campbell of the 94th, who led the light infantry of the 94th to the escalade of the inner fort, by which the capture was finally insured; to Major Campbell of the 94th regt.; and to Lieut. Col. Haliburton, who supported the attack with his brigade.

Major Gen. Wellesley's thanks are also due to Capt. Burke, commanding the artillery with the subsidiary force; to Capt. Heitland, of the pioneers; and to Capt. Johnson, of the Bombay engineers. Major Gen. Wellesley takes this opportunity of bearing public testimony of the services rendered by Capt. Johnson, in the course of this campaign, in the important department under his charge.

Although the brilliant part of the service did not fall to the lot of the division under his immediate command, Major Gen. Wellesley observed with satisfaction the exertions they made in the part allotted to them, and his thanks are particularly due to Capt. Beauman, commanding the artillery, and to Lieut. Cols. Wallace and Chalmers, for the manner in which they conducted the attacks respectively intrusted to their commands.

Major Gen. Wellesley desires that the officers who have taken charge and an account of the property, captured at Ahmednuggur and Asseerghur, and upon different occasions during the campaign, will lose no time in taking charge and an account of that captured in Gawilghur, and forwarding all the accounts to Major Gen. Wellesley, in order that he may lay them before his Excellency the Governor General, and request his orders for their distribution. A Royal salute, &c. &c.

G. M. O. Camp at Deogaum, 16th Dec. 1803.

'Returns of killed and wounded during the siege and the storm of Gawilghur to be sent in to the D. A. G. immediately.

G. O. Camp at Ellichpoor, Saturday, 17th Dec. 1803.

When Major Gen. Wellesley issued his orders to the troops on the 15th instant, he was

not aware that Lieut. Cols. Desse and Lang had such opportunities of personal distinction, of which they availed themselves, as appears from the report of Col. Stevenson. Major Gen. Wellesley has more than once in the course of this campaign observed the zeal of those officers in the service on which they have been employed, and he requests them to accept his best thanks for their services in the storm of Gawilghur.

G. O. Camp at Ellichpoor, Sunday, 18th Dec. 1803.

Major Gen. Wellesley intends paying a visit to Rajah Mohiput Ram this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and will be glad to see any officers off duty who may be inclined to ride with him on the occasion.

G. A. O. Camp at Dewulwarra, Tuesday, 20th Dec 1803.

The Parsee merchant has represented that native servants come to his shop and take away goods without paying for them or giving a receipt, and sometimes without leaving their master's name, by which conduct he is in danger of being ruined. As the credit of the army, as well as its future convenience, is interested in preventing this, Major Gen. Wellesley requests that, when gentlemen send their servants to the Parsee's shop for goods, they will send ready money to pay for what they want, as the man has resolved not to allow any thing to be carried away by servants until paid for.

The 5th brigade to furnish a havildar's guard immediately, for the care of the Parsee merchant's property. It is to be relieved daily.

G. O. Camp at Dewulwarra, Thursday, 22nd Dec. 1803.

The line to be under arms tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock, and prepared to move in their columns of brigades from their left, according to the orders which officers commanding brigades will receive. Major Gen. Wellesley requests that they will be at his tent with their staff at 7 o'clock to receive their orders. The guns, but not tumbrils, to accompany corps; corps to parade as strong as possible; all piquets to join, but the quarter and rear guards to stand fast.

When Amrut Rao approaches the right of the line, a salute of 19 guns is to be fired from the guns which Capt. Beauman will appoint. Corps of cavalry to carry their swords, and infantry to present their arms, and officers to drop their swords by corps, as Amrut Rao shall pass each. The music, trumpets, and drums to sound and beat a march as the corps carry swords and present arms.

G. M. O. Camp at Dewulwurra, Friday, 23rd Dec 1803

The ratification of a treaty of peace concluded with Ragojee Bhoonslah, Rajah of Berar, is to be delivered to Major Gen. Wellesley at 12 o'clock today.

A Royal salute to be held in readiness in the park, to be fired on the delivery of the treaty

A European flank company from the 4th brigade, and the band of H.M. 78th regt., to parade at head quarters a quarter of an hour before 12 o'clock.

A troop of Native cavalry to parade at head quarters a quarter before 2 this afternoon.

Major Gen. Wellesley intends riding out to meet Vittel Punt, the Dewan of Dowlut Rao Scindiah: he will be glad to see any officers off duty, who may wish to be present at the delivery of the treaty, or to ride with him to meet the Dewan.

An extra dram to be issued to the Europeans today, on the occasion of the peace with the Rajah of Berar.

G. O. 23rd Dec 1803.

A troop of the lying piquet of Native cavalry to parade at head quarters at a quarter before 5 o'clock this afternoon, to attend Major Gen. Wellesley to the tent of Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder, vakeel of the Rajah of Berar. Major Gen Wellesley will be glad to see any officers who may be inclined to ride with him on the above occasion.

Amrut Rao has requested Major Gen. Wellesley to allow the troops to accept of a zeafet from him today, as a testimony of the satisfaction he derived from their military appearance and performance this morning. The Majors of Brigade, adjutant of artillery, and commandant of pioneers, will accordingly receive 300 rupees for each corps as a zeafet from Amrut Rao, and will distribute the money immediately.

G. O. Camp at Khan Zemaun Nuggur, 26th Dec 1803

As it is deemed expedient to give spirits to some of the native sick in the field hospital at Ellichpoor, Capt. Young will send a quantity of arrack into that place for the purpose of complying with the daily indents which the surgeon will make upon him.

Capt. Young will employ a conicopoly at Ellichpoor in the provision department, and another for the gram department.

Major Gen. Wellesley's division and the subsidiary force are to march tomorrow morning by the right. Major Gen. Wellesley's division to lead from its right, followed by the subsidiary force from its right. The *general* to beat at 5, and the assembly at 6 o'clock.

The brigades of cavalry in both divisions to form the advance, and to march with their guns upon the high road, to be followed by the advanced piquets of Major Gen. Wellesley's division. The guns and tumbrils attached to corps in Major Gen. Wellesley's division to march upon the high road, each brigade escorted by a serjeant or havildar and 13 rank and file of the corps to which they belong. The guns, tumbrils, and other wheel carriages in the park and provision department of that division to follow.

The guns, &c., attached to corps of infantry in the subsidiary force are then to follow upon the high road, and escorted as above, and the guns, tumbrils, and carts in the park and provision department, and private carriages belonging to the subsidiary forces.

The corps of infantry of both divisions will march on the left of the high road.

The officers commanding brigades will take care to lead off their brigades on the left of the wheel carriages at once, and not cross them on the road. The wheel carriages in the departments in Major Gen. Wellesley's division are to be put in motion very early in the morning, so that there may be no delay in the march of the carriages of Col. Stevenson's division.

The advanced guard of Col. Stevenson's division to precede his own infantry: the rear guards of both divisions to follow Col. Stevenson's corps.

A squadron of Native cavalry to be sent to head quarters at assembly beating.

G. O. Camp at Surjee Anjengaum, Friday, 30th Dec 1803.

Col. Stevenson, being unable, on account of severe indisposition, to remain longer in the field, has permission to return to Hyderabad, and eventually to Fort St. George, for the recovery of his health, without prejudice to his situation as commanding the subsidiary force serving with the Nizam, or his allowances. (The head surgeon ordered to attend the Col.) Major Gen. Wellesley is much concerned that Col Stevenson's state of health should oblige him to quit the field, and he accordingly hopes that it will soon be so far re-established as to give the public the advantage of his services.

Major Gen. Wellesley has for some years had the assistance of Col. Stevenson in the various services in which both have been employed by the government of Fort St. George; and in the course of that time he has derived the greatest advantage from his great experience, his advice and opinions on all occasions, as well as a zealous and active discharge of all the duties of an officer in his situation in the field, particularly in this last campaign. Under these circumstances, every public feeling for the benefit and advancement of the public service, and every private feeling for an officer with whom Major Gen. Wellesley has been in the habit of friendly intercourse for some years, and from whom he has received the greatest assistance, unite to induce him to regret the want of Col. Stevenson's services at this moment, the distressing disorder which occasions it, and to express his most anxious wishes for his speedy and perfect recovery.

G. O. Punnur, 31st Dec 1803.

The officers commanding the rear guard will consider the whole of the departments, baggage, and bazaars, as under their protection on the march.

Heads of departments are directed to see that they are laden and sent off every marching day without delay.

G. M. O. Camp at Manusgaum, Thursday, 5th Jan. 1804.

The ratification of a treaty of peace, concluded with the vakeel of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, is to be delivered to Major Gen. Wellesley at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

A Royal salute to be held in readiness in the park to be fired on the delivery of the treaty.

Two European flank companies from the 5th brigade and the band of H. M. 78th regt. to parade at head quarters a quarter before 10 o'clock. On the delivery of the treaty, these flank companies will present arms and beat a march, which is to be the signal for firing the salute. The music to play at the same time.

Major Gen. Wellesley will be glad to see any officers off duty, who may wish to be present at the delivery of the treaty.

Mem. 5th Jan 1804

Major Gen. Wellesley is very desirous of having some dogs, which were found in Asseerghur, and also some of the fowling pieces taken there; and he will be much obliged to any gentleman who may be in possession of those dogs or fowling pieces, if they will send them in to them. The full value shall be returned.

G. O. Camp at Rajah Ka Peepulgaum, 7th Jan. 1804.

The detachment will halt tomorrow.

The 2nd batt. 12th regt., and 1st batt. pioneers, excepting a detail of 60 men of the latter, to march at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. The details of the 2nd batt. 12th regt. on piquet to join, and the camp-guard furnished by that corps to be relieved.

Capt. Young will send 8 days' arrack for the artillerymen, &c., attached to the corps ordered to march tomorrow. They will parade on the road in the rear of the advanced piquets.

G. O. Camp at Rajah Ka Peepulgaum, Sunday, 8th Jan. 1804.

A company of Native infantry from the piquets to be posted every evening at sunset, in the rear of the bazaars, with orders to patrole frequently and take up all thieves.

The detachment will march tomorrow morning, by the left.

The officer commanding at Seringapatam will be pleased to give orders that the sepoys belonging to the corps on duty in that garrison, and the artificers and others belonging to the public departments, may inhabit, the former the cantonments allotted for them, and the latter such places as may have been appointed for them by the gentlemen in charge of the police.

It is positively forbid to allow any sepoy to inhabit Shaher Gunge-aum, or any part of the island or fort, excepting the cantonment allotted to the corps to which he belongs.

The following rules are to be observed in the conduct of the police at Seringapatam:

When a sepoy or other person belonging to the military profession is seen in the act of rioting or transgressing the rules laid down for the preservation of good order and cleanliness, or any others which come immediately under the superintendence of the gentlemen in charge of the police, such person is to be taken by the police peons, and carried before the magistrate; and the magistrate will give notice of this arrest to the commanding officer, in order that the military authorities may be regularly apprised of the transaction.

When the magistrate shall require the presence of a sepoy or other military person, either to answer to a charge brought against him, or to give evidence in any cause, or for any other purpose, he will apply to the commanding officer to give orders that such sepoy, &c., may be directed to attend him, and the commanding officer will comply with his request. In case the magistrate should find it necessary to detain such sepoy or other military person beyond the day, he will give notice thereof to the commanding officer.

A large police establishment is kept at Seringapatam, by order of government, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the inhabitants, an object which, from the situation of the place, must be difficult completely to attain. The gentleman in charge of the police has been desired to send patroles of his police peons in all parts of the fort and island, to take up all persons out of their houses and quarters at unseasonable hours. The military patroles are to assist, and not to impede the execution of the duties required from the police peons. No soldier or sepoy ought to be out of his quarters at unseasonable hours, according to the orders of the garrison of Seringapatam; and no soldier or sepoy is to be allowed to quit his guard. The military patroles ought to have orders to stop soldiers or sepoys disobeying these orders.

Major Gen Wellesley has experienced during the late war the greatest benefits from the protection which he has uniformly given to the inhabitants of Seringapatam, and he is determined to continue it He requests, therefore, from the commanding officer at Seringapatam the support of, and co-operation with, the civil magistrate in the exercise of the duties of his office, as the foundation of the system, at that place, from which such extensive and important public benefits have been derived.

G. O. Camp at Turrora, 10th Jan. 1804

The 2 brigades of infantry, with the park and provision department, head quarters, bazaars, Amrut Rao's cavalry, and the guns belonging to the other allies, to march tomorrow morning by the left.

The brigade of cavalry, except one squadron of Native cavalry, the department of general agent for cavalry supplies, and the cavalry belonging to the Rajah of Mysore, to Appah Dessaye, and to Goklah, to halt tomorrow.

The piquets of infantry will form the advance; each corps will hand its own guns and tumbrils up the ghaut; and the officer commanding the 4th brigade will order such working parties as may be necessary for the park, provision and store carts, and also the guns belonging to the allies, up the ghaut. A squadron of Native cavalry will guard the baggage as usual The old piquets of infantry will send a company of infantry up the ghaut to take post at the hills at the top, and the remaining companies will wait below the ghaut, till the whole of the departments directed to march and Amrut Rao's cavalry, have passed up.

G. O. Camp at So-gaum, Wednesday, 11th Jan. 1804.

Major Gen. Wellesley thinks it necessary to remind the officers that there is a large forage guard sent out daily, with which they may send their camels; and he has further to observe to them that, the peace having occasioned the dismissal of a great many people from regular service with the Native powers, the number of thieves has been thereby increased, and it becomes more necessary for the officers to send their cattle out under the protection of the guard.

G. M. O. So-gaum, 12th Jan. 1804.

All the men off duty of the 1st batt. 3rd regt., with a proportion of officers, to be employed today in a working party, in assisting to draw the remainder of the carriages in the store and provision departments, and the guns belonging to the allies, up the ghaut.

G. O. Camp at Jaffierabad, 17th Jan 1804

In future the bullock grazing guard is to be sent to the karkhana at assembly beating on marching days. It will march on the flank with the spare cattle, and proceed with the whole to graze as soon as they come to the lines.

G. M. O. 'Camp at Kaled Damungaum, 28th Jan 1804.

No green grain to be cut for forage, except in case of absolute necessity; to be first reported.

G. O. Camp at Chob Neemgaum, Thursday, 2nd Feb. 1804

The following corps to march tomorrow morning under the orders of Major Gen. Wellesley:

All the cavalry, the 74th regt, the 1st batt. 8th regt., 150 pioneers, and 100 men from each batt. of Native infantry. Men must be picked for this service who have some means of carrying their baggage besides placing it on their backs. two 6 pounders, 2 brass 12 pounders, with their ammunition.

Capt. Nagle is to proceed in command of the details of Native infantry. The remainder of the division will halt under the command of Lieut. Col. Wallace

The sick of the corps named to be left with the army. Mr. Gilmour will provide medical attendance for them.

300 bullock loads of rice to be sent with this detachment, and 10 Company's carts with arrack, each drawn by 6 bullocks. Rice, salt, &c., for the Europeans in proportion, double sets of bullocks to go to carry the rice, and to draw the arrack, guns, and ordnance carriages.

The staff, excepting the D. A G., to accompany Major Gen. Wellesley.

The corps which are to march, which have not received their pay for last month, are to send this evening to get money on account of their abstracts

The *general* will beat at 5, the assembly at 6 o'clock, for the troops ordered to march. The infantry will close up to the left of the cavalry before assembly beating.

The troops will march by the right.

G. O. Camp at Munkaiseer, Monday, 6th Feb 1804.

Major Gen. Wellesley thanks the troops for the persevering activity with which they underwent the fatigues of the march on the 4th and 5th inst

When the cavalry was formed, they advanced in great order; but Major Gen. Wellesley has occasion now to point out the necessity of their preserving their order at all times. To lose it is easy, but to regain it after it is lost is difficult, if not impossible, in front of an enemy. The discipline of the troops when singly opposed to large bodies of the enemy is of no advantage to them; the greatest number must have the advantage: but when disciplined troops preserve their order and attend to the commands of their officers, and act together, the inequality of numbers is of no avail, and the disciplined troops must succeed. The advance of the infantry under Major Swinton was very proper, and in the best order.

The detachment will halt tomorrow.

G. O. Camp at Roussa, 22nd Feb 1804

The following detachment to be prepared and held in readiness to march:

1 squadron Native cavalry; 2 companies Native infantry from 5th brigade; one 6 pounder, cavalry construction, with a detail of artillery and gun lascars. The officers commanding are to wait on the D. A. G. this afternoon for their instructions.

Major Gen. Wellesley proposes proceeding to Poonah tomorrow morning. All reports of this camp to be made to Lieut. Col. Wallace in his absence. All communications necessary to be made to the General to be forwarded to him at Poonah.

While the army remains of the present strength, and composed as at present of so many European troops, the officers at the head of the provision, grain, bullock, and store departments are to continue to keep and draw for the establishments heretofore fixed for them, as stated hereafter. When the European troops will be withdrawn, and the quantities of grain carried will be reduced, the establishments of those officers are to be the same as those fixed for the subsidiary force serving with His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan.

The Commissary of stores is to continue to have an establishment for 40 pieces of cannon.

G. O. Bombay, 21st March, 1804.

Major Gen. Wellesley is concerned to have been under the necessity of occupying the public time and attention in the investigation of a subject of such small comparative importance as is contained in the charge brought by Capt. —— against Lieut. —— of the — regt. But it appears by the evidence and sentence of the General Court Martial that nothing would satisfy Lieut. —— but an apology from his commanding officer, whose orders he had disobeyed, or a trial by a General Court Martial.

In the course of this trial, and of his defence, Lieut. —— has avowed principles of action, upon which it is not possible that any military service can be conducted, and which tend to subvert the discipline and subordination of the army.

The first of them is, that he was directly responsible to the commanding officer of the — regt. for an obedience to the orders of Capt. ——, his immediate commanding officer, in respect of the duties required from the followers of the detachment of the — regt. under his (Lieut. ——) command. The next, that he was not bound to obey the orders of Capt. ——, acknowledged to be his commanding officer, unless those orders should receive the sanction of the commanding officer of the garrison to which both belonged. The commanding officer of the — regt. had nothing to do with the duties ordered from the followers detached with that part of the — regt. under the command of Lieut. ——; and as for the second principle, there is no officer who will read the reprimand who will not perceive that it is entirely inapplicable to the military service.

Major Gen. Wellesley has always been most anxious to avoid occupying the public time and attention by the investigation of trivial subjects; and for this reason he has repeatedly ordered the officers, acting under his command, to endeavor to reconcile the trifling differences which might happen; and it has been Major Gen. Wellesley's wish to assemble a General Court Martial only for the trial of serious military offences, such as, he is happy to reflect, have not occurred during the service which he has conducted.

But the same erroneous principles of action which caused the disobedience for which Lieut. —— was put in arrest, indeed by another equally erroneous, the necessity of abiding by the decision of the officers of a corps, who could have no knowledge of the transaction on which they were called to decide, frustrated all Capt ——s endeavors to reconcile the difference between Lieut. —— and Capt. ——, and he here stands convicted by a respectable Court Martial of "disobedience of orders and irregular and improper conduct."

Major Gen Wellesley warns Lieut —— of the danger of those erroneous principles on which he has acted, and of trusting to litigation in points of military service; and he hereby publicly reprimands him.

G O. Bombay, 3rd May, 1804.

In consequence of the following orders from his Excellency the Governor General in Council, Major Gen. Wellesley has determined that the corps and individuals who were present with the division of the army under the immediate command of Major Gen. Wellesley, or with the subsidiary force serving with the Soubahdar of the Deccan, during the siege of Ahmednuggur, or at the battle of Assye, or during the siege of Asseerghur, or at the battle of Argaum, or during the siege of Gawilghur, are to share in the property captured.

The detachment stationed at Toka, under the command of Capt. Campbell, during the siege of Ahmednuggur, the detachment under the command of Capt. O'Donnell in the affair at Korget Coraygaum, and that under the command of Capt. Baynes in the affair at Umber, are likewise to share in the property captured during the war.

Prize rolls are to be made out by officers commanding corps according to those orders, and forwarded by the corps composing the division under the immediate command of Major Gen. Wellesley to the D. A. G. in Mysore, and by the corps in the subsidiary force to the D. A. G. with that force.

The prize rolls are to mention the name of every officer and man, entitled to share according to these orders, and opposite to the names of those not now present with the corps or company to which he belonged during the war, is to be a note stating what has become of him. These prize rolls are to have an abstract of the total numbers of each rank at the back of them.

The D. A. G. in Mysore, and with the subsidiary force, will compare those rolls with

the returns, and see that the rolls are correct, when they will certify them by their signature respectively. Capt. Colebrooke will forward the rolls to Major Gen. Wellesley as soon as he shall have received and examined them.

The D. A. G. in Mysore will make out a prize roll of the officers and others attached to the staff of Major Gen. Wellesley's division; the D. A. G. with the subsidiary force, a roll of the officers and others attached to the staff of the subsidiary force serving with the Soubahdar of the Deccan; officers commanding brigades, a roll of the brigade staff; and Commissaries of stores, a roll of the Europeans not belonging to corps in camp atached to the ordnance department. The officers commanding the companies under the command of Capt. Campbell, Capt. O'Donnell, and Capt. Baynes, respectively, are each to send their rolls to the officer under whose command they were at Toka, at Korget Coraygaum, and at Umber. These officers will examine them, and see that they are correct, and will then certify and forward them to Major Gen. Wellesley. No man is to be included in more than one prize roll. Deserters are not to be included in any prize roll.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 12th April, 1804.

1. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a letter from Major Gen. the Hon. A. Wellesley, to the Governor General, dated Camp, Jaffierabad, 17th Jan. 1804, be published in General Orders:

In the course of the campaign I have had frequent opportunities of reporting the good conduct of the troops to your Excellency, and I have likewise to report that their patience under fatigue, and the persevering activity with which they performed all the duties required from them, were equal to the bravery when opposed to the enemy in the field; and the consequence of all these good qualities is, that, notwithstanding the distance and difficulties attending our communication with the sources of our supplies, the great bodies of the enemy's horse, and the disaffected and disturbed state of the countries under the government of the Company's allies, I am enabled to state that throughout the campaign we did not lose one convoy or a particle of the Company's property of any description.

The troops composing the division under my immediate command were assembled from the most distant parts of the country, and have been in the field during 2 monsoons, that on the eastern coast in the winter of 1802, and that on the western coast in the summer of 1803. These circumstances and the exhausted state of the countries from the Kistna to the Taptee have been the cause of the loss of the equipments of the officers of the army 3 or 4 times in one year.

Those belonging to the subsidiary force were equally unfortunate, and all must have suffered the greatest inconveniences from the great advance of price of all the necessaries of life in the countries which have been the seat of the war.

2. The Governor General in Council, having received from Major Gen. the Hon. A. Wellesley a report of treasure and other articles, being the public property of the enemy, captured by the troops under the command of Major Gen Wellesley during the progress of the late splendid and memorable successes of the army in the Deccan against the confederated Marhatta chieftains, amounting to 11·52,196½ Hyderabad rupees, deems it to be the duty of the Governor General, conformably to the general principle established by the General Orders of the Governor General in Council of the 8th Oct. 1803, directing a distribution of prize money captured by the army under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, to anticipate the sanction of His Majesty and of the Hon. the Court of Directors for the distribution of this sum, as a testimony of the applause and gratitude with which the British government views the exemplary valor, discipline, zeal, and firmness displayed by the army under the command of Major Gen Wellesley, during the recent arduous and glorious campaign.

3. The Governor General in Council accordingly authorises and directs Major Gen. Wellesley to make an immediate distribution of the sum above mentioned to the troops under his command, in such proportions as may be conformable to the usage of the British service in similar cases. Major Gen. Wellesley will determine and name in public orders the several corps, divisions, or detachments of the army employed under his special command in the Deccan, which are to participate in this distribution.

4. Major Gen. Wellesley will also determine and publish the general rules by which the shares of the respective officers and soldiers are to be apportioned, and will report his proceedings in the execution of those instructions to the Governor General in Council, and to the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay. All ordnance, ordnance and military stores, taken by the troops composing the army under Major Gen. Wellesley during the war, are to be reserved entire for further instructions.

5. The Governor General in Council will not fail to afford to the zeal, gallantry, and energy of the army (employed in services of arduous labor and peril, and remote from their Sovereign and their country) the most liberal and prompt encouragement which may

appear compatible with the right of the Crown and the Company, and with the due principles of discipline, public order, and just economy.

6. The Governor General in Council, in consideration of the severe hardships and fatigues experienced by the officers of the army under the command of Major Gen. Wellesley, during the protracted time they have been in the field on active service; and also in consideration of the heavy expenses to which the officers of the army employed under the command of Major Gen. Wellesley, during the recent arduous operation in the Deccan, have been subjected by the repeated loss of their field equipments, combined with the inadequate amount of prize to be distributed amongst them, deems it equitable, and consistent with a liberal and wise policy, that this government should award compensation to those officers, with a view to alleviate in some measure the hardship of their case, without establishing a precedent for incurring an unnecessary and improper expense in future.

The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to authorise a donation for the officers who have been serving with the troops employed under the command of Major Gen. the Hon. A. Wellesley during the late war in the Deccan against the Marhatta confederates, equal to 6 months' full batta of the rank in which they have been respectively serving during the war.

G. O. Camp at Choke, 18th May, 1804

Officers belonging to the division of the army under Major Gen. Wellesley's command, or to the subsidiary force serving with His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan, who may obtain permission to visit Bombay, will report to the A. G. of the Army of that Presidency, and to the Town Major, their arrival there, and the place of their residence during their stay.

G. O. Camp at Panowullah, 24th May, 1804.

Major Speus will settle all accounts up to the 31st inst. of the Bombay dooley bearers, who have been hitherto under his charge and were lately employed in bringing down the sick and wounded men from Adjuntee, and he will hand them over to Mr. Gilmour, with a roll of their names, a statement of their pay under the Bombay regulations, and a certificate of the last pay which he issues to them. The doolies are to be delivered over, at the same time as the bearers, to Mr. Gilmour. The artillerymen and guns attached to corps of infantry in the line are to be sent to the park this afternoon, where they will remain until further orders.

A Committee to assemble in the rear of Mr. Gilmour's tent at 5 o'clock this afternoon, to survey the doolies under his charge, and the Bombay doolies lately returned from Adjuntee, to ascertain the repairs required, and estimate the materials necessary for that purpose; after which the doolies are to be sent to Capt Noble to be repaired.

The elephant and camel forage guard is reduced to 1 havildar, 1 naig, 12 sepoys, and the bullock grazing guard is reduced to the same strength till further orders. They are both to be sent to the karkhana at *reveillé* beating on halting days, and on marching days at the same time as heretofore.

Lieut. Col. Lang having been detached with a considerable part of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, on the 1st Jan. last, on service on the frontiers of Berar, he is authorised to draw the allowances granted to a Brigadier, from that period to the date of his appointment to the command of a regular brigade in the subsidiary force.

G. O. Camp at Panowullah, Tuesday, 29th May, 1804

Major Gen. Wellesley will see the 3 regiments of Native cavalry out in brigade at daylight to-morrow, in front of the cavalry line. He requests that commanding officers will peruse the Memorandum concerning field movements which he gave them last year (*see* G. O., Poonah, 23rd May, 1803); and that they will caution their men against talking in the ranks.

Captains of the day will in future report in person to Major Gen. Wellesley when they come off duty.

G. O. Camp at Panowullah, 30th May, 1804

The corps of infantry in camp will make out indents on the Commissary of stores for arms wanting, in exchange for unserviceable arms now with the corps, and to complete them to the effective strength in the field.

The 19th light dragoons and 74th regt. and the artillery are to indent on the Commissary of stores for new private tents, in proportion to their effective strength in the field. These indents are to be sent in for countersignature this afternoon.

All the public hired carriage bullocks with the army are to be mustered at half past 5 o'clock in the morning of Friday, the 1st June next.

The cavalry grain bullocks, by Capt. Cunningham, in the rear of the cavalry lines.
The bullocks in the grain department, by Capt. Young, in the rear of head quarters.
The bullocks in the store department near Major Robertson's tent, by Capt. Monin; and the bullocks in the provision department, by Capt. B. Campbell, in the rear of the 1st batt. 4th regt.

G. O. Camp at Poonah, 2nd June, 1804

The bullock department belonging to the Bombay government, serving at Poonah under charge of Capt. Douglas, is to be abolished without delay, excepting as hereafter stated. (30.000 rupees to be indented for the payment of all outstanding balances.)

Those bullocks and their servants, gone into Guzerat, are to be handed over to the Commissary of bullocks to the northward. Those still remaining at Poonah, and those lately detached from it, with their servants, excepting 100 draught bullocks with their servants, are to be sent down to Bombay, liable to the further orders of government.

Capt. Douglas to send returns, &c., with the cattle. The camels with the drivers under the charge of Capt. Douglas are to be handed over to Capt. Young, who will take care of those camels and feed them, and charge the expense to the government of Bombay, in the same manner as he does that of the other camels and bullocks in the service of the Bombay artillery and 78th regt.

The 100 draught bullocks and their drivers ordered to remain at Poonah are to be in charge of Major Spens, these bullocks are to be attached to the guns with the corps at Poonah. Each bullock during the rains, and until they shall be in proper condition, is to receive 2 pucca seers of grain daily besides his forage. Major Spens will have sheds built for them. Major Spens will send his bills for building the sheds, and his monthly bills for feeding the cattle and the pay of the drivers, to Major Gen. Wellesley, for his countersignature.

Lieut. Col Wallace will command the line of infantry with Major Gen Wellesley's division, having attached to him the staff of the subsidiary force serving with His Highness the Peshwah. Capt. Johnson is, however, still to keep charge of the departments of which he has been at the head under the orders of Major Gen. Wellesley.

Lieut. Col. Colman, heretofore in command of the brigade of the Bombay army stationed at Poonah, is to join Major Gen. Wellesley's division, with Brigade Major Schuyler, and to command the 5th brigade.

G. M. O. Camp at Chinchore, Monday, 4th June, 1804

A Royal salute to be fired at noon in honor of His Majesty's birthday.

G. A. O. 4th June, 1804

1. In order to relieve the distress of the camp for want of grain, and that of the followers on account of its high price, it is intended to supply the bazaars with rice from the stores in the depôt.

2. The mode in which this must be effected is to bring rice from the depôt to the army by means of the grain dealers, and to sell it to the bazaars at a reasonable rate.

3. The commanding officers of corps and heads of departments must take care that the public followers of their corps and departments are supplied by arrangements which they will make; the former with the cutwahls of their regimental bazaars, and the latter with the cutwahl of the grand bazaar.

4. The rice must be drawn from the depôt by an order from the superintendents of the bazaars, specifying the rate at which the rice is to be delivered to the bearer of the order.

5. The superintendent will take care not to give an order for rice to any dealer, who cannot give security that he will bring the rice for sale to the camp bazaar. The security must be for a sum double the amount which the quantity of rice ordered would sell for in the bazaar of Poonah, or the country.

6. The superintendent will settle the rate at which the rice is to be delivered at the depôt to the grain dealers upon the basis of the rice being afterwards retailed in the bazaar at the rate of 6 seers for the rupee.

7. The grain dealers are not to pay for the rice at the depôt, but they will pay for it into the hands of the superintendent of bazaars, when they shall have sold it.

8. The storekeeper of the depôt will, in his accounts of issues of rice to the order of the superintendents of bazaars, state particularly the rate at which it appears by the order that the rice should be paid for, and the date of the order.

9. He will send to the superintendents at the end of every month an account of the quantity of rice issued during the month under his order, specifying to whom issued, and at what rate to be paid for, and the date of the order.

10. The superintendent will at the end of every month pay to the Paymaster, on account of the Hon. Company, the sum which he will have received from the dealers. He will give

in an account at the same time, specifying the sum received from each dealer, for what quantity of grain, and he will support this account by that which he will receive from the grain keeper and the depôt as a voucher.

11. The superintendent will regulate the issue of this rice to the bazaars, in the usual manner, in proportion to the consumption of each corps; and commanding officers of corps must take care, by the exertion of their influence over the regimental cutwahls, that the public followers are supplied in the first instance.

G. O. Camp at Chinchore, Tuesday, 5th June, 1804

As some days may elapse before the troops will quit this ground, officers commanding brigades and corps will give particular orders respecting the preservation of cleanliness in the lines of the encampment.

The quarter masters of regiments of dragoons, Native cavalry, and European infantry, and quarter master serjeants of Native infantry, are particularly responsible for the cleanliness of the lines of the encampment of their respective corps.

The necessaries must be made in front of the quarter guard, and rear of the rear guard, and people must be prevented from easing themselves in the ravines, holes, &c., which may be in the encampment.

Parties of camp lascars of corps must be employed daily under the quarter master or quarter master serjeants of corps in cleaning the lines, removing or burying the carcases of cattle and offal.

The general cleanliness of the lines of this camp is under the superintendence of the D. Q. M G., and quarter masters of brigades. A party, consisting of a jemidar and 20 pioneers, to be in readiness in the pioneer lines daily, to attend the provost on his requisition, who is particularly responsible for the cleanliness of that part of the camp not immediately in the lines of corps under the quarter master. The provost will see that all dead carcases, offal, &c., are buried. The quarter masters of brigades will occasionally inspect the state of the lines occupied by their brigades, and will report to the D Q. M. G. if they should perceive any inattention to this order either in the quarter masters of corps or in the provost.

The superintendent of bazaars will give orders to the cutwahl to have regular necessaries made for the bazaar, and such other orders as may be required to preserve cleanliness in this part of the encampment.

The field officer of the day will be so kind as to notice to the D Q. M G any neglect of cleanliness which he may observe in any part of the camp in going his rounds.

As it generally happens that the morning is fair, Major Gen. Wellesley recommends that the officers commanding corps should avail themselves of that opportunity to remove the tents from the ground on which they usually stand, so as to allow it to dry. People should be employed, however, to watch the weather, so that the tents may be pitched again before the rain commences.

There is to be a field officer of the day till further orders The piquets on halting days are to mount at 8 in the morning instead of at *reveillé*, as at present. The piquets are to be brought to the parade by a commissioned officer, whether European or Native, from each corps. When arrived at the place of parade, they are to be received and formed by the adjutant of the day.

The daily guards of corps are to be brought to the general parade by a commissioned officer, and formed by the adjutant of the day: those of the right wing on the right of the piquets, those of the left wing on their left. The piquets and daily guards are then to be marched off according to the order for mounting guard, by the field officer of the day.

In case the weather should be bad, the daily guards are not to come to the general parade, but relieve the guards from their own parades. The piquets also are to be marched off to the relief without loss of time. A captain to mount with the piquets, as formerly. and a subaltern of the 78th to mount with the outlying piquets of that corps, and a subaltern officer of Native infantry, taken from a general roster, to mount with the Native details of each brigade, on the outlying piquet.

A subaltern officer of Native infantry from each brigade to mount with the Native details of the brigade on the inlying piquets; and a subaltern officer of each European regiment, with the detail of it, on the inlying piquet.

G. O. 6th June, 1804

The corps which furnishes the adjutant of the day, will send its drums and fifes to the parade of the piquets and guards on halting days, and the band of the 78th regt. will play while they are marching off.

G. A. O. Camp at Chinchore, Thursday, 7th June, 1804.

In order to ascertain the quantity of rice necessary to be thrown into the bazaars, for the supply of the public followers and officers' private servants, without allowing any surplus

which might induce the inhabitants of the country to resort to the camp bazaars, officers commanding corps, heads of departments, and officers not attached, are requested to send to the superintendent of bazaars the numbers of public followers and private servants attached to corps, departments, and officers above specified. In this account puckalies, recruit boys, &c., who are not allowed rice by the Company, may be included, but not the Native troops.

G. O. Camp at Chinchore, Friday, 8th June, 1804.

The rice thrown into the bazaars, under the orders of the 4th inst., is for the general benefit, and it is not intended to preclude any body from enjoying it, but it is intended principally for the followers of the army, both public and private; and accordingly Major Gen. Wellesley desires that measures should be taken by commanding officers and heads of departments, in order to secure to the followers what they should require. It appears, however, that the sepoys consider that they have an exclusive right of pre-emption in the bazaars, and that they have already been guilty of acts of riot and outrage, because they found that the orders and arrangements of commanding officers of corps under the particular directions of Major Gen. Wellesley, were found to give a preference to the followers of the army, for whose subsistence, till then, no provision had been made. The sepoys forget that they receive daily an allowance of rice *gratis*, and that at all events they have no right of pre-emption, excepting under an order, and that Major Gen. Wellesley will not suffer violence, or outrage, or riot, on any account whatever. He now desires that orders may be given to the guards, in the different bazaars, to take up immediately any sepoys or any body that may be found rioting or endeavoring to force the sale of grain and provisions. Any person guilty of such outrages shall be punished, and the allowance of rice to any sepoys, who may be found guilty of riot, shall be stopped. Major Gen. Wellesley requests that commanding officers of corps will be very particular in explaining these orders to the sepoys, and particularly the causes for which the arrangements were made which were ordered on the 4th inst.

Major Gen. Wellesley particularly calls the attention of the adjutants to the regulations for mounting guards. The guards are to be paraded and marched off, according to these regulations; excepting in the inspection of the adjutant of the day, which, as the guards are inspected by the adjutants of corps, and by the officers of the guards to which they belong, is not immediately necessary; and the inspection of so many men by one officer would take up too much time. That inspection, therefore, need not be made in this camp.

G. O. Camp at Chinchore, Saturday, 9th June, 1804

Major Gen. Wellesley takes this opportunity of expressing his satisfaction upon finding the corps of Native infantry in such good order, upon the inspection which he has made of them, and he will not fail to report their state to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

It is by no means Major Gen. Wellesley's wish that the corps should be harassed and fatigued by drill. After a corps is perfectly drilled in its exercise, but little attention will keep it in a state fit for service, or to be seen by the superior officer of the army, whenever it may be called upon. But in order to preserve the corps in the state in which they now are, Major Gen. Wellesley desires that no corps may ever be dismissed from a parade with arms without performing some one, or more, if circumstances render it necessary, of the manœuvres laid down for the exercise of the troops; and commanding officers of corps will take care that whenever they perform any manœuvre, whether upon the regimental parade or elsewhere, or make any formation, that it be done upon true principles, and in the mode pointed out by the Regulations of the Army. Officers commanding brigades are requested to notice any irregularity, or false movements, or incorrect principles, which they may at any time observe in the exercise or formation of corps upon their regimental parade, or elsewhere.

G. A. O. Camp at Chinchore, Tuesday, 12th June, 1804

Major Gen. Wellesley desires that the regiments of cavalry may parade on horseback twice at least in each week, weather permitting; and that, whenever a regiment is paraded on horseback, it may perform some of the movements ordered for the practice and discipline of the cavalry. Commanding officers of regiments will take care that whatever movements they perform, or formations they make, are strictly conformable to the regulations. Major Gen. Wellesley also recommends that on the days on which, on account of the low state of the horses, the regiments of cavalry are not ordered to be taken out to exercise on horseback, the regiments may be out and exercised on foot, particularly in their wheelings and facings, and in those movements which will give them an understanding of the English words of command, as it is obvious that, until the sepoys are accustomed to understand the meaning of those words of command, they cannot obey any commands given to them.

G. A. O. Camp at Chinchore, Thursday, 14th June, 1804

Major Gen. Wellesley will see the line of Native infantry out at exercise at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, the weather permitting. Corps to parade in open column of companies, the right in front; the 5th brigade to close up to the 4th, piquets and quarter guards to join, sentries excepted.

G. A. O. 15th June, 1804.

A salute of 11 guns to be held in readiness in the park, to be fired on Col. Montresor's arrival at head quarters. Capt. Limond will post sentinels with banderols to pass the signals.

G. O. Camp at Chinchore, Saturday, 16th June, 1804

Major Gen. Wellesley requests the attention of officers commanding corps of infantry to the following instructions, when several battalions are required to march in line:

1. When the battalion is in line, the post of the commanding officer is in the rear of the centre.

2. When the line is ordered to advance, each battalion is to march by its own centre, in the same manner as if it were alone The commanding officer of each battalion is to fix upon an object perpendicular to the centre of his own battalion, upon which the officer who leads the battalion is to march.

3. The havildar or serjeant in the centre of the battalion between the colors is to follow exactly the steps of the officer or non-commissioned officer who leads the battalion.

4. After the battalion shall have advanced a certain distance, the commanding officer will be able to see whether it approaches, or recedes from, the battalion which will have been named as that which leads the line. If he should find that the due distance is not preserved, he is to alter the direction of his march, and point out another object to the officer or non-commissioned officer who shall lead the battalion, to which the leader will gradually alter his direction, and his steps will be strictly followed by the non-commissioned officers placed between the colors.

5. All changes of directions of a battalion marching in line, particularly if they are great changes, are equivalent to a wheel of the battalion on its centre, a movement of a very complicated nature, which requires time and great accuracy.

6 It follows, therefore, that in no case whatever must the pace of the battalion be hurried whilst the alteration of the direction is making; or that, when it becomes necessary to alter the direction to any great degree, it would be best to mark the time till the alteration is completed, and then to bring up the battalion to its place.

7. It must sometimes happen that the alteration of the direction of the march of the other battalions is so great as that it cannot be made by the wheel of the battalion each upon its centre: when the alteration of the direction of a battalion is from any cause of this magnitude, it ought to be made by the *échelon* march of divisions.

8 When the commanding officer of a battalion in line finds it necessary to alter the direction of its march, he should apprise thereof the commanding officer of the next battalion on the flank most distant from the leading battalion.

G. A. O. Camp at Chinchore, 18th June, 1804

Major Gen. Wellesley will see the whole line of infantry out at exercise at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, weather permitting.

(Other arrangements as on the 14th)

G. O. Camp at Chinchore, Tuesday, 19th June, 1804

Major Gen. Wellesley will present the new Union colors to the 1st batt. 4th regt. Native infantry on the parade at 6 o'clock this evening, if the weather permits

Upon the arrival of Major Gen. Wellesley in front of the battalion, the 1st grenadier company, together with the commanding officer of the corps, and the officers who are to receive the new colors, will move out to the front. These officers will bring with them the old colors. When Major Gen. Wellesley shall deliver the new colors to the commanding officer, the battalion will present arms, the officers salute, and the drums beat a march. The grenadier company, advanced in front to receive the colors, will at the same time present arms, the officers salute, &c.

After the colors shall have been received, the grenadier company will move off towards the battalion. Upon its arrival at the right of the corps, it will file off from its left and march down the line. The front rank to march between the line of officers and the front rank of the battalion, and the rear rank between the front and rear ranks, the officers with the colors in front of the line of officers.

When arrived at the left of the battalion, the front and rear ranks are to wheel to their left, and to return along the line of the battalion, the front rank between the front and rear rank of the line, and the rear rank in the rear of the line, to their places in the line. The officers with the colors are to return along the front of the line to their places.

The battalion will present arms, the officers salute, and drums beat a march, when the company with the colors arrives upon the right; and will shoulder arms, &c., when the officers and colors take their places in line. The battalion will then break into an open column of companies, right in front, and march past the General to its lines.

The following corps to prepare to march at a short notice: 19th dragoons, 4th Native cavalry, 1st batt. 4th regt., 1st batt. 10th regt. N. I., the pioneers, with the exception of 5 complete companies (which is to include the detachment at Ahmednuggur) under Capt. Barclay.

The 6 six pounders, and their tumbrils, arrack carts, and carts to contain arrack for the 19th light dragoons and artillery, for 2 months, to accompany these troops.

Capt. Young will allot 1250 draught cattle, with their drivers, to do duty with the subsidiary force serving with the Peshwah.

(Major Robertson, as agent for public cattle, to have charge of them.)

Capt. Young will likewise deliver over to Major Robertson the charge of the elephants attached to the 74th regt, and of the camels, &c., belonging to the government of Bombay, with accounts of their rations and food of the cattle, mode of payment, and of the people.

The following is to be the establishment of carriage cattle in the subsidiary force serving with the Peshwah till further orders:

5000	carriage bullocks,	including	spare,	in the grain department.
1000	do.	do.	do.	in the store department.
300	do.	do	do.	in the department of Commissary of provisions.

The officers at the heads of these departments respectively will receive orders detailing the articles which those bullocks are to carry.

(1500 loads of rice, carried on as many bullocks, ordered to accompany the department.)

G. A. O. 19th June, 1804.

Two salutes, of 15 guns each, to be held in readiness in the park to-morrow, to be fired on the departure of Col. Close and Major Malcolm.

G. O. Camp at Chinchore, 20th June, 1804

A Committee to assemble at Lieut. Col. Chalmers' tent at 5 o'clock this afternoon, to examine a number of the Hon. Company's draught bullocks on the Madras establishment, reported to have become unfit for service through age. The Committee will cause such bullocks as they deem unfit for the service to be marked with the letter R in their presence.

The 19th dragoons and 1st batt. of artillery are to be completed with doolies with Carnatic bearers from the supernumerary Carnatic bearers now employed: 100 of the best of the doolies are to be lodged in the stores at Poonah, to be employed hereafter in the removal of the hospital from Ellichpoor; and the remainder to be sent with the bearers to Bombay.

The camp dawk is to be considered in the charge of the Resident at Poonah, from the 1st June; and all expenses will be paid by the Resident from that period. The accounts, and all information, &c., to be delivered over to the Postmaster at the Presidency.

G. O. Camp at Chinchore, 21st June, 1804.

Ryloo, head guide, Chinnia, second guide, 4 private guides of the corps, and the 8 Marhatta guides, are to do duty with the subsidiary force; and the other 6 guides to join the troops ordered to be ready to march.

G. O. Camp at Poonah, Sunday, 24th June, 1804.

The following corps, &c., are to compose the subsidiary force serving with H. H. the Peshwah, under command of Lieut. Col. Wallace:

5th and 7th regts. Native cavalry.
Detachments of Madras and Bombay artillery.
H. M. 74th and 78th regts.
1st batt. 2nd regt. Madras N. I.
2nd batt. 3rd do do.
1st batt. 8th do do.
2nd batt. 18th do. do.

Lieut. Col. Haliburton, commanding the subsidiary force serving with the Soubahdar of the Deccan, and Lieut. Col. Wallace, commanding the subsidiary force serving with the Peshwah, will each place themselves under the authority of the Resident at the durbar of the powers, in whose service the troops under their command are employed, according to the orders and regulations of government upon this subject. Col. Murray and the troops in Malwa will receive further orders for their guidance from the authorities at Bombay.

Upon the occasion of quitting the army, in consequence of the orders of the Governor General, Major Gen. Wellesley once more returns his thanks to the officers and troops for their uniform good conduct since he has had the honor of commanding them. In the space of little more than a year, those in this quarter in particular, now composing the subsidiary forces serving with the Peshwah and the Soubahdar of the Deccan, and those which are under orders to march to the southward, have been tried in every mode in which it is possible to try troops, and have uniformly manifested that patience under fatigues and severity of climate, that activity and perseverance in labor, and bravery and discipline in action, which are the characteristic qualities of the best soldiers. their success, and the honor which the troops have acquired, are proportionate to the good qualities which they have displayed: on which qualities, Major Gen. Wellesley has always had the fullest reliance in every emergency of the service. He now recommends to them an adherence to the principles which have brought them with honor through so many difficulties, as the certain pledge of future success.

Major Gen. Wellesley has frequently reported the good conduct of the troops to the Commander in Chief and the Governor General, and has recommended them to the notice of their Excellencies. He will not fail to recommend individuals who have had opportunities of distinguishing themselves, whenever an occasion may offer: and he assures all that he shall ever remember and reflect with satisfaction on their conduct and services, and that in every situation in which he may be placed, he will be happy to forward their views.

Major Gen. Wellesley has delayed to give orders for the division of the property captured during the war, according to the instructions of the Governor General, only till he receives all the prize rolls: he expects those of the 11th regt. from Berar in the course of a few days, when orders will be sent on that subject and regarding the batta for the officers.

Major Gen. Wellesley takes this opportunity of expressing his approbation of the conduct of the troops serving under the government of Bombay in Guzerat during the late war.

Extracts from a Memorandum given by Major Gen Wellesley to the Bombay government relative to the formation of the Subsidiary force at Poonah.

* * * * *

4. The subsidiary force is to consist of 6 battalions, each consisting of 1000 rank and file, 1 company of artillery, and 1 company or 100 pioneers, with their proper complement of ordnance and warlike stores.

* * * * *

10. The next subject for consideration is the equipment of these corps for the field. The commanding officers of Native corps on the establishment of Fort St George carry the camp equipage and regimental stores for their corps; an arrangement which is certainly convenient to the service, and, as far as I am able to judge, economical. However, it is one which could not be introduced into the establishment of the government of Bombay, without reference to the Court of Directors. It will therefore be necessary to continue the present mode of carrying the camp equipage at the expense of the public, but I recommend that the tents should be carried upon camels, instead of upon bullocks. This arrangement will be an economical one eventually, and will be attended by other advantages. A camel will carry 3 of the tents used by the Bombay army, with their poles, with great facility.

* * * * *

12. The corps on the Bombay establishment are very deficient in regimental establishments to supply the troops with water It would be a much better arrangement to give the adjutants of corps an allowance of 26 rupees per month, to supply 2 puckalie men and 2 bullocks with bags for each company; the watermen, bullock bags, &c., to be mustered once a month at the same time with the corps, and the bullocks to be marked with the number of the corps and the letter W, to distinguish them from all others.

13 There is another establishment also much wanted with the corps of the Bombay army, and that is, one of bullocks to carry spare ammunition and entrenching tools, &c., of which I enclose a list, which the corps ought always to have with it, to carry which, 24 bullocks. It would be proper to give an allowance *per mensem* to the adjutants, or any subaltern officer of corps, to provide bullocks and drivers for this service. These bullocks to be marked with the number of the corps and the letter A, and to be mustered with their drivers once a month with the corps.

14. In respect to carriage for the sick, I am fully aware of the difficulties under which the government of Bombay must always labor in this part of their equipments. I should

recommend, therefore, that the establishment of doolies with each Native corps should be only 4; but that waggons should be made at Bombay to carry 20 men of each corps, besides those for whom doolies will be provided. Gen. Bellasis will be able to make a pattern waggon: if it could be done with convenience and without great expense, the waggon ought to be upon springs, and at all events covered from the weather. Their wheels and axletrees ought to be strong, and they ought to have a greater capacity of turning than the waggon which Gen. Bellasis lately sent to Poonah. It is not a matter of much consequence what number of men each waggon is made to contain, although possibly 6 men would be the most convenient number.

15. I enclose a statement of the establishment for each department, formed upon the model of that of the subsidiary force at Hyderabad; and they appear to me to be necessary. When the Bombay Native infantry shall form the subsidiary force, it will be necessary to add an establishment of armourers to the department of the Commissary of stores, as those corps have no battalion armourers, and the repairs to their arms are always performed in the public stores.

16. In case Gen. Stuart should not find it convenient to leave at Poonah the ordnance at present there, the ordnance which should be in the Peshwah's territory for the service of the subsidiary force are,—2 iron 18 pounders, 2 iron 12 pounders, 2 brass 12 pounders, 18 brass 6 pounders, two 5½ inch howitzers, with their proportion of tumbrils, and 5 spare tumbrils for stores, and 30 platform carts, and an artificer's cart, and 11 arrack carts.

17. The Commissary of stores at Poonah has a general state of stores which he ought to carry (exclusive of stores for the heavy guns, which can be but seldom required, and must be the subject of a distinct arrangement when required), and these will require 1000 bullocks, including their complement of spare cattle, 1 to every 6 bullocks.

* * * * *

19. But supposing that they could be replaced, or that they would stay, it is notorious that the worst mode of procuring bullocks for the public service is to hire them; and the best is to have an establishment of bullocks and drivers, the property and in the service of the public, provided the persons composing it really know or are taught and are forced to perform their duty.

20. I am therefore induced, by every consideration, to recommend that a bullock establishment should be formed at Bombay, to the extent at least that will be necessary to carry the stores for the subsidiary force.

21. The establishment should be in regular karkhanas. The drivers entertained for these bullocks should be accustomed at an early period to bring in their forage. The bullocks of each karkhana should be picketed in a separate line; they should receive their grain at the same time, and in the presence of the officer who will have the temporary charge of the department at Bombay. This officer ought also to see the forage which the drivers bring in for the cattle, and that the bullocks are rubbed down and cleaned every night. The drivers ought to be taught the mode of saddling and of loading and driving cattle, and every thing which relates to the duty of a bullock driver. Unless those who have charge of the cattle understand these duties, the cattle are destroyed, and the public are obliged to incur the expense of replacing them.

22. I recommend that the troops of the subsidiary force should be fed whenever they may be on actual service, and, when rice is not sold in the bazaar of the camp at 12 pucca seers (each of 2 lbs.) for a rupee, in the manner in which I fed the troops during the late war. They received their batta in money, and each man besides received half a seer or 1 lb. of rice *gratis* (daily). As rice was seldom at so low a price as a rupee for 6 seers, the public gained by this arrangement in the mere expense of the rice issued to the troops; and the expense of half the carriage which would have been required to carry rice to last the troops for an equal length of time, supposing that a seer of rice had been issued to each man instead of batta; and I had the further advantage of not overburthening the army with cattle. I therefore strongly recommend this system.

23. The number of bullocks which I have attached to the grain department of the subsidiary force serving with the Peshwah is 5000, although there are none in the grain department with the subsidiary force serving with the Nizam.

24. The reason for which I have departed from the model of the subsidiary force serving with the Nizam in this instance is, that there is a famine in the Deccan at present, the effects of which may be felt for some time; and I could not depend upon the Marhatta brinjarries in the same manner as I know that the subsidiary force serving with the Nizam may upon those belonging to His Highness' territories. I have, however, lately suggested to Col. Close the expediency of giving the Marhatta brinjarries a trial, from which Mr. Duncan will be able to judge whether they can be depended upon.

25. At all events, whether they can or not, I conceive that the quantity of grain for the carriage of which I have above provided, is far more than will be necessary upon any future occasion. In ordinary times, when the subsidiary force will not move, it is probable that no establishment of grain bullocks will be necessary; particularly if Col. Close should find that he can command the services of the Marhatta brinjarries upon the plan proposed,

or upon any other plan. If he should not be able to command their services, a bullock establishment, to carry rice to feed the number of fighting men at the half allowance for 30 days, will be necessary. But as it is possible that the plan proposed in respect to the Marhatta brinjarries will answer; and as at all events, supposing it should not, it is probable that some of the Mysore and Madras bullock owners and maistries attached to the grain department may be prevailed upon to stay, I do not now propose that a bullock establishment should be formed at Bombay, for the grain as well as the store department; although, if it should be necessary to keep bullocks permanently to carry grain, in consequence of Col. Close being unable to depend upon the brinjarries, it will be necessary hereafter to form such an establishment.

26. In that case they ought to be formed regularly at Bombay in the manner recommended for those of the store department.

27. The number of European troops will be so small, that there will be no difficulty at any time in arranging for the carriage of their provisions.

28. The number of draught bullocks, which I have allotted for the subsidiary force serving with the Peshwah, as appears by the enclosed papers, is 1250, besides 100 belonging to the Bombay establishment at Poonah, which I placed under the charge of the Commissary of grain at Poonah.

29. After making a liberal allowance for all the carriages to be drawn, and allowing the usual number of spare, this number is 350 more than the number of carriages will require.

30. However, the service in the Marhatta country will require great celerity and independence of movement; and it cannot be performed unless the commanding officer have the command of good cattle, in high condition, to draw his carriages. He may be obliged to be in the field during the monsoon: it must be expected that some cattle will die in that season, and yet the military operations must be continued.

Besides the ordnance and store carriages, for which provision has been and must be made, I have recommended that waggons should be constructed for the carriage of the sick: these may require 4 or 6 bullocks each, and will increase the demand from 100 to 120 bullocks.

31. It is therefore my opinion that the number of draught bullocks with the subsidiary force ought not to be less than 1300.

32. I know the Mysore people, who attend the draught bullocks, now with the subsidiary force, will not stay in the Peshwah's territories after the troops belonging to the government of Fort St. George shall come away; indeed it would be unreasonable to expect that they should stay. Their families live near Seringapatam, and they can purchase food and all the necessaries of life in Mysore at one sixth of the price at which the same articles can ever be procured at Poonah.

33. Supposing, therefore, that it should be convenient to the government of Fort St. George to hand over to the government of Bombay the bullocks now at Poonah, it would be necessary that the government of Bombay should entertain persons, and form an establishment of servants to attend upon the cattle.

34. I proceed now to detail the mode in which I recommend that that plan should be carried into execution, in reference to an establishment of draught bullocks for the subsidiary force serving with the Peshwah.

35. The number of karkhanas which will be required will be 13, to be numbered accordingly. In my opinion, the best place at which to collect the drivers and other servants, and to train them to their business, will be the head quarters of the subsidiary force. There are already a certain number of Marhatta drivers in the Mysore karkhanas, left at Poonah, which might be the foundation of the establishment.

36. An establishment of servants and drivers should be formed for 13 karkhanas.

37. By degrees they may draft into these karkhanas the Marhatta drivers belonging to the Mysore karkhanas; and when they shall find the drivers, &c., sufficiently trained and steady both in the mode of taking care and of driving the cattle, they may send the Mysore drivers away to Seringapatam, and keep Marhatta servants and drivers only in charge of the bullocks.

38. It will not be possible to hire, in the Marhatta territories or at Bombay, servants and drivers of bullocks at the same rate of wages as those receive who belong to the Company's establishment in Mysore. On the other hand, it is very desirable for the government, as well as for the officers of the army, that the wages of labor prevalent at Bombay should not be paid in the subsidiary force.

I recommend, therefore, that it should be left to the authorities at Poonah to settle the rate of the wages of the different descriptions of servants and drivers who are to form this establishment of draught bullocks. But care must be taken to fix the wages of the drivers of the karkhana of carriage bullocks for the department which must be formed at Bombay at the same rate, otherwise it will be necessary to raise the wages of the attendants and drivers belonging to the draught karkhanas to the Bombay standard.

39. It will be impossible to form the carriage karkhanas in camp, there are no carriage bullocks in camp on that establishment, and there is no model; and as the camp will be

moving, it will not be possible to train the servants and drivers so well as they can be trained at Bombay.

Extract of a Minute by Lieut. Gen. Stuart, relative to the disposition of the troops under the Madras government.

The extent of the force necessary to be maintained under the Presidency of Fort St. George should be regulated in my judgment by this rule; that it shall be sufficient to enable government to assemble a body of troops for the formation of a respectable army in the field, and to retain at the same time an amount of force in each province capable of occupying the requisite military posts and garrisons, and of supplying a field detachment for internal service, or for the purpose of reinforcing the army in the field, if it should receive a check.

There are 6 divisions of the army under Madras, exclusive of Goa:

Mysore,	Northern division,
Malabar,	Carnatic,
Ceded Districts,	Southern division.

G. O. Fort St George, 9th March, 1805

Major Gen. Sir A. Wellesley informs the troops under his command, that he has received the permission of his Excellency the Governor General to resign the political and military powers with which he had been lately intrusted in the Deccan, and the leave of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to proceed to England. He cannot avoid expressing the regret which he feels upon taking leave of officers and troops with whom he has served so long.

In the course of the period of time which has elapsed since Major Gen. Wellesley was appointed to the command of a division of this army, various services have been performed by the troops, and great difficulties have been surmounted, with a steadiness and perseverance which have seldom been surpassed. Upon every occasion, whether in garrison or in the field, the Major General has had reason to be satisfied with their conduct; and he once more returns them his thanks, and assures them that he shall never forget their services, or cease to feel a lively interest in whatever may concern them. He earnestly recommends to the officers of the army, never to lose sight of the great principles of the military service, to preserve the discipline of the troops, and to encourage, in their respective corps, the spirit and sentiments of gentlemen and of soldiers, as the most certain road to the achievement of every thing that is great in their profession.

Upon the occasion of taking leave of the troops who have been so long under his command, Major Gen. Wellesley cannot avoid noticing and recording the assistance which he has received from officers commanding districts and divisions under his orders; and the officers of the staff appointed to assist him: of the former, some distinguished characters are now no more, and others are gone to Europe, and all are sufficiently known to the troops; but in noticing the assistance he has received from the staff, he must record particularly his obligations to Major Barclay, Capt. Bellingham, and Lieut. Campbell of the 78th regt.

Orders will be given from Head Quarters, regarding the mode of conducting the duties and making the reports in Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, as also at Goa. The reports from the corps in the Deccan, under the orders of Cols. Wallace and Haliburton, are to be made according to the orders by Major Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, of the 24th June, 1804.

The troops belonging to the army in the Deccan, entitled to share in the prize money of the late war, are informed that measures have been taken to insure, at an early period, the division of that part of it not yet divided.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BY

LIEUT.-GEN. THE HON. SIR A. WELLESLEY, K.B.,

ISSUED IN PORTUGAL,

IN 1808.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED IN PORTUGAL,

From 10th July to 22nd Aug, 1808.

[The G. O. noted in Italics are not in the General Order book from which this copy was made.]

10th July, 1808

Regulating the number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be sent on board the hospital ship in charge of sick men.

26th July, 1808

Regulations to be observed in the event of a landing being determined on in Mondego bay.

31st July, 1808.

Relative to the conduct of the troops when landed in Portugal.
Order to receive rations from the Commissary.
Order allowing rations to women in the proportion of 6 to 100 men.
Rations for horses, and regulating the plan of drawing them; as also forms of receipts for carriages, &c.
Officers to land with as little baggage as possible.

3rd Aug 1808.

Relative to the turning out of the line, mounting of guards, piquets, &c.
Order of battle.
Sentries to be relieved every hour during the day.
Order respecting fires in camp.
Rations of a muleteer or bullock driver, mules and bullocks.

5th Aug. 1808

Soldiers not to go beyond the limits of the camp, without a pass signed by the commanding officer of the regiment.
Outlying piquets and outposts not to turn out, by way of compliment, unless ordered.
The Commissary to issue British pay and rations to deserters from the enemy, and one of that department to muster them on the 24th of each month, agreeably to the form established for the British service.

8th Aug. 1808.

Desiring all orders given to be carried into immediate execution, particularly those respecting provisions.
Forbidding the practice of pressing carts or mules by force.
Staff Surgeons to provide themselves with horses, with allowance for their purchase and pay of bâtmen, &c.

9th Aug. 1808.

Order for the march of the army from Lavos.
Order relative to the hospital stoppages.

22nd Aug. 1808

The horses of the country, whether belonging to the Portuguese dragoons or to the army, and all mules, &c. must be provided with forage of the country by their owners giving receipts for the same.

G. O. Mondego bay, 31st July, 1808.

The troops are to understand that Portugal is a country friendly to His Majesty, that it is essentially necessary to their own success that the most strict obedience should be preserved, that properties and persons should be respected, and that no injury should be done which it is possible to avoid. The Lieut. General declares his determination to punish in the most exemplary manner all who may be convicted of acts of outrage and of plunder against the persons or property of any of the people of the country.

It is almost essential to the success of the army that the religious prejudices and opinions of the people of the country should be respected, and with this view the Lieut. General desires the following rules may be observed:

1st. No officer or soldier belonging to the army is to go to any place of religious worship, during the performance of Divine service in such places, excepting with the permission of the officer commanding his regiment, and the General officer commanding the brigade to which he belongs.

2nd. When an officer or soldier shall visit a church, or any other place of religious worship, from motives of curiosity, at periods when Divine service is not performed, he is to remain uncovered while in the church.

3rd. When the Host passes in the streets, officers and soldiers, not on duty, are to halt and front it; the officers to pull off their hats, and the soldiers to put their hands to their caps. When it shall pass a guard, the guard will turn out and present arms; when a sentry, the sentry must present arms.

Until further orders the troops will receive rations from the Commissary. The rations will consist for each day of 1 lb. of bread or biscuit, and 1 lb. of meat, salt or fresh. If the soldiers should have fresh meat, they are not entitled to spirits or wine; if they should have salt meat, and upon all occasions when it can be got for them, they shall have each one quarter of a pint of spirits, or a pint of wine. The troops are also entitled in camp to 3 lbs. of wood each man.

The women, that is to say, 6 for each company of 100 men, will receive half a ration *per diem*, and the children a quarter; but no spirits or wine will be issued to women or children.

Horses will receive a ration of 10 lbs. of hay and 10 lbs. of oats, if hay and oats should be delivered. If there should be none in store, the ration will be 14 lbs. of Indian corn or barley, and 10 lbs. of straw.

The number of days for which an issue is to be made will be stated in G. O. the day previous to the issue, and the returns and receipts are to be given to the Commissary according to the following regulations, viz.:

A return of the effectives of each regiment of infantry and cavalry present entitled to draw provisions agreeably to the following forms, signed by the paymaster and commanding officer of each corps, is to be sent the day previous to the issue to the Assist. Commissary, from whom the supplies are to be drawn. On the day of delivery a receipt, in *triplicate*, is to be produced to the Assist Commissary, agreeably to the form herewith, signed as above, and by the quarter master, the commanding officer being held responsible for the accuracy, as well of the return as of the receipt.

When detachments are stationed at a distance from the head quarters of their regiments, the commanding officers thereof are to conform to the regulations above laid down for the commanding officers of regiments. On the 24th of each month inclusively, a general receipt in *triplicate* is to be furnished to the Assist. Commissary for the whole period from the 25th of the preceding month to the 24th of the present one, both inclusive, which receipt, in *triplicate*, is to be signed by the commanding officer and quarter master, and in which are to be recapitulated the different periods of delivery from that particular magazine, by which means the receipts before given, as temporary vouchers, are to be cancelled.

Assist. Commissaries are to be allotted to each brigade and corps of the army, as will be stated in General Orders; but in case any regiment or detachment should cease to receive its provisions from one assistant in the course of the month, the general receipts in *triplicate*, as above stated, must be given to each Assist. Commissary for the number of days which each regiment may have received its provisions from each Commissary.

The staff of the army will be guided in drawing their supplies by the foregoing regulations.

The aides de camp of Generals will sign receipts in like manner for the staff they belong to, which are likewise to be cancelled by a general one in *triplicate*, on the 24th of each month, or after the deliveries made from that particular depôt. Each department to give receipts in the manner as before directed for the whole of that department at the station.

If any detachment of the troops should at any time receive provisions and fire wood from

the inhabitants, the officer commanding the regiment or detachment will give a receipt in writing in the following form:

i. Received from ——, magistrate of the town of ——,
Wood . . . — lbs.
Meat . . . — lbs.
Bread . . . — lbs.
Wine . . . — qts.
for the —— soldiers of the —— regt. under my command, for —— days, from the —— to the —— of —— inclusive. (Signed) ————, officer commg.

If detachments should consist of soldiers of more than one regiment, a separate receipt is to be given for those of each regiment. If forage is received, the receipt must run in the following form:

ii. Received from ——, magistrate of the town of ——, —— rations of forage, consisting of 10 lbs. of straw, and 14 lbs. of barley or Indian corn each, for —— horses belonging to the —— regt. (or if a General or field officer on the staff, the name of each officer), from the —— to the——, both days inclusive. (Signed) ————, officer commg.

The receipts for carriages must be drawn in the following manner:

iii. Received from ——, magistrate for the town of ——, a cart with 2 bullocks, for the use of —— regt., of —— or detachment under my command, which went —— miles.
(Signed) ————, officer commg.

The receipts must be given every 3 days for provisions and forage; and for carriages when they shall be discharged, by commanding officers of corps and detachments.

Aides de camp of General officers, and others who sign these receipts, will take care that they are drawn out in the regular form.

The officers and soldiers are to understand that they are to pay for every thing they require from the country, excepting provisions, forage, wood, and carriages allowed by the public. For these articles when required, and not issued by the Commissary, they will make requisitions in the country, and give receipts; but they are to make these requisitions only by order of a General or other officer commanding a brigade or detachment: and in case any officer should pass his receipt for any article for which he ought to pay, or should sign a receipt for which he may not be authorized by the officer commanding the brigade or detachment to which he belongs, the Commissary will receive directions to charge such articles to the officer who shall have given the receipt, and such officer will also be liable to the penalties of disobedience of orders.

G. O. Lavos, 3rd Aug. 1808.

The order of battle of the army is to be 2 deep, and as follows, beginning with the right:

Major Gen. Ferguson's brigade.
Brig. Gen. Catlin Craufurd's ditto.
Brig. Gen. Fane's ditto, on the left.

There is to be a howitzer and 3 pieces of cannon attached to each of the brigades of infantry. The 9 pounder brigade with that under Major Gen. Ferguson, and the remainder of the artillery not allotted, will be in reserve.

On marching days the piquets coming off duty will either be fixed previous to the march, and their place in the order of march will be stated in orders, or they will not be fixed till the army shall have reached its ground. In the same manner the piquets coming off duty will either join their regiments, or follow the army as a rear guard, as will be directed in the orders for the march.

When the army shall move from its left, the 95th and 5th batt. 60th will lead the column in the ordinary course. When the army shall move from its right, the 95th and 5th batt. 60th must form the advanced guard, and lead the column from the right of the two corps with the howitzer and 6 pounders attached to Gen. Fane's brigade

The Lieut. General requests the General officers commanding brigades will, on all occasions of march and formation of the line of their respective brigades, place the light infantry companies belonging to the several regiments under their command in a separate corps under the command of a field officer. In the ordinary formation on parade, and in route marches, these corps of light infantry will be on the left of the brigade. In formation in front of the enemy they will be in front or in rear, according to circumstances; and in the marches of columns to take up a position, they will be on the reverse flank of the column. The light infantry companies will, however, encamp, and do all duties with the regiments.

The cavalry is to be in reserve; and its position, as well in the line as in the column of march, will be pointed out in the orders of the day. One subaltern and 20 men must, however, be a piquet every day with a view of furnishing the necessary patroles, and keeping up the communication.

The ration of a muleteer, or bullock driver, is to be 1 lb. of bread and ½ lb. of meat *per diem*; that of a mule 10 lbs. of straw and ¼ of an alquier of barley or Indian corn; that of a bullock 10 lbs. of straw of Indian corn.

G. O. Lavos, 5th Aug. 1808.

Capt. Jarvis, D. A. A. G., will take charge of all deserters who have or may hereafter come in from the enemy. The Dep. Commissary Gen. will issue pay and rations to the people according to a weekly return, which Capt. Jarvis will present to him for that purpose; and one of the Commissary General's department will muster the men under his command on the 24th of each month, agreeably to the form established for the British service

G. O. *Parole. Battle.* Lavos, 6th Aug. 1808.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to serve on the staff of the forces under the command of the Rt. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Wellesley from the 14th June last inclusive:

Major Gens. Spencer, Hill, and Ferguson.
Brig. Gens. Nightingall, Fane, and Catlin Craufurd.

(The names of the officers of the general staff here follow.)

Officers commanding corps and detachments will immediately send in all carts, now in their possession, belonging to the Commissary General's department, to his depôt at Lavos, where they are to remain.

Three days' bread and 3 days' forage will be issued to-morrow at daylight; the former from the Assist. Commissaries of brigades, and the latter from the Commissariat depôt at Lavos from the 9th inst. inclusive. Half a pint of wine will be issued this evening at 5 o'clock by the Assist. Commissaries of brigades.

Weekly states of brigades, and corps not brigaded, will be sent in future to the D. A. G.'s office every Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

The following orderlies to be furnished, till further orders, by the 20th light dragoons:

Lieut. Gen. commanding	2
Major Gen. Spencer	2
General officers, each	1
D. A. General	1
D. Q. M. General	1

A. G. O. Lavos, 6th Aug 1808.

Major Gen. Spencer's corps being expected, the following regiments will, in the morning, move out of their tents, and keep themselves in the position which will be pointed out to them by an officer of the Q. M. G.'s department: the 71st, 36th, 40th, 91st, and 45th regts.

The 29th and 82nd regts. will occupy the tents of the 45th and 36th; the 50th the tents of the 71st; and the 6th and 32nd those of the 40th and 91st regts.

Till the arrival of the regiments ordered to occupy the tents, small guards of those which will leave them must remain in charge of them.

The corps which are to hut, will apply at 5 o'clock this evening to the D. Q. M. G., near head quarters, for bill hooks, and 60 will be issued to each regiment. Commanding officers are requested to give particular directions that these bill hooks may not be lost or damaged, as the troops will require them in their future operations.

G. O. Lavos, 7th Aug. 1808

Major Gen. Spencer's corps having joined the army, the regiments will be brigaded as follows, from the right:

1st brigade	5th regt. 9th regt. 38th regt.	Major Gen. Hill. Brigade Major Fordyce. Assist. Commissary Capt. Hamilton.
2nd brigade	29th regt. 82nd regt.	Brig. Gen. Nightingall. Brig. Major Stewart. Assist. Commissary Lieut. Nelson.
5th brigade	45th regt. 50th regt. 91st regt.	Brig. Gen. Catlin Craufurd. Brigade Major Blair. Assist. Commissary Aylmer.
4th brigade	6th regt. 32nd regt.	Brig. Gen. Bowes. Brigade Major Butler. Assist. Commissary Turton.
2nd brigade	36th regt. 40th regt. 71st regt.	Major Gen. Ferguson. Brigade Major Talbot. Assist. Commissary Dillon.
6th, or light brigade	2nd batt. 95th. 5th batt. 60th.	Brig. Gen. Fane. Brig. Major M'Neil. Assist. Commissary Lamont.

The foregoing will be the general formation of the brigades in one line, excepting that the light brigade will be ordered to take post in front or in rear, or on either flank, according to circumstances. The cavalry will be in reserve, and posted as may be necessary. A half brigade of artillery will be attached to each brigade of infantry. Howitzers will be attached to the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 6th brigades, and the 9 pounder brigade will be in reserve.

Major Gen. Spencer being second in command, is not to be put on duty as a General officer. The Lieut. General requests that he will give such orders to the troops, from time to time, as he may judge necessary, reporting them to the Lieut. General when he finds it convenient; and the Major General's orders are at all times to be obeyed, although they may be contradictory to those previously issued by the Lieut. General. Capt. Bradford, D. A. A. G., is attached to Major Gen. Spencer.

Brig. Gen. Bowes, on the staff of the troops at Gibraltar, being present with the army, will command the 4th brigade till further orders.

Capt. Hamilton of the 5th regt., Lieut. Nelson of the 40th, and Cornet Turton of the 6th dragoons, are appointed to act as assistants in the Commissary General's department until further orders, and they will report themselves to D. C. Gen. Pipon.

Serj. Major Scates, of the 6th regt., is appointed Dep Provost Marshal of the army.

Estimates of subsistence, to the 24th inst. inclusive, will be made out immediately by the different corps not yet paid up to that period, and they are to be sent in to the Dep. Paymaster General as soon as he arrives.

Half a pint of wine to be issued to the troops this evening at 5 o'clock

The light brigade and artillery attached to it to receive one day's salt provisions at an early hour to-day, and to cook it this evening, and to keep it; and all the troops to receive one day's salt provisions to-morrow from the Assist. Commissaries of brigades.

A General Court Martial to assemble at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning at Major Arbuthnot's quarters, near head quarters, for the trial of such prisoners as shall be ordered before it.

Major Gen. Hill, President.

Six field officers, and 6 captains, to be furnished by the 1st, 2nd, and 6th brigades.

Capt Jarvis, D. A. A. G., to officiate as Dep. Judge Advocate, to whom the names and ranks of the members of the Court, with a list of the evidences, must be sent in the course of this afternoon to Major Arbuthnot's quarters

A. G. O. Lavos, 7th Aug. 1808

All carts and mules belonging to the Commissariat, in possession of any of the corps, to be returned *forthwith* to the Commissary's depôt, at Lavos, in compliance with the orders of the 5th inst

G. O. Lavos, 8th Aug 1808

Brig. Gen. Fane's brigade, with the artillery attached to it, and a captain's detachment of 50 men of the 20th light dragoons, to march in the morning, carrying 4 days' bread, and one day's meat cooked. They will this day receive 3 days' bread, and forage to the 12th inst. inclusive.

Whenever the troops are ordered to march, they are to receive one day's meat as soon as possible after the order is issued, which is to be cooked immediately, and carried by the men on the following day.

The Lieut. General requests the commanding officers of regiments to pay the most strict attention in carrying into execution, at the earliest possible period, all orders that are issued, particularly those respecting provisions. The consequences of inattention to this point must be, as no other arrangement can afterwards be made, that the men will be without provisions, as was the case yesterday with the 82nd regt. The provisions for this corps, which according to the orders ought to have been carried by the men in their haversacks, were sent in a separate boat with a guard, which could not arrive at Lavos till 4 this morning.

The Lieut. General is also under the necessity of drawing the attention of the officers of the army to an order twice issued to send to the Commissary's depôt all carts and mules detained in camp. He now requests the General officers commanding brigades will send round the lines, and cause all carts, not absolutely hired by individuals, to be sent to the Commissary's depôt in charge of a guard. As there are also several of the public mules detained in camp by officers, the Lieut. General hopes those who have them will send them back *forthwith*.

The practice of pressing carts and mules is positively forbid. If carts are wanted for any service, application must be made for them to the Commissary General; and if the public service will admit of it, the individuals applying will be accommodated as far as may be possible.

The captains of companies of the corps lately joined with Major Gen. Spencer, will immediately provide mules for the conveyance of the camp kettles of their respective companies.

Half a pint of wine per man to be issued at 5 o'clock this evening by the respective Commissaries of brigades.

A. G. O. Lavos, 8th Aug. 1808.

Each staff surgeon must provide himself, without delay, with a sufficient horse or mule to be employed solely for carrying the surgical field equipment, for which a sum, not exceeding £18, will be allowed to every surgeon actually in possession of a mule or horse for the above purpose, and also 1*s.* 6*d. per diem* will be allowed each staff surgeon for the hire of a native, as a bâtman, so long as he may be actually employed. Hospital mates will be allowed 1*s. per diem* for the hire of a native, as a servant, to be paid quarterly by the Commissary General, on a return certified by the head of the medical department, according to the following form:

Return of servants, not soldiers, employed by the undermentioned Staff Surgeons and Hospital mates, from 25th June to 24th Sept. 1808, inclusive.

Name.	Country	Period, from	to	With whom serving	Number of days.	Amount at per diem. £. s. d.

Commanding officers of regiments and detachments are requested to report in the course of this day, to the D. A. G., the number of men incapable of marching on account of sickness.

A mule will be sent to the quarter master of each regiment by the Commissary General for the purpose of carrying the bill hooks delivered to the corps. This mule will march with the regiment, and is not to be employed for any other purpose. The quarter master will receive directions from the Commissary General respecting the payment of the muleteer, and forage for the mule.

Capt. Taggart will land as soon as possible with the detachment of the Irish Commissariat waggons under his command, and march forthwith to the village of Lavos, where he will report himself to the D. C. G. This detachment will bring on shore 4 days' bread and 2 days' meat, cooked, and adhere strictly to the General Orders issued to the troops already landed respecting the men's necessaries, &c.

G. O. Lavos, 9th Aug 1808

The army will march to-morrow by the right; the mounted dragoons to lead, followed by the 3rd, 5th, and 4th brigades of infantry. The staff corps to precede the column of infantry, and the dismounted dragoons to go to Lavos as a guard to the Commissariat. In addition to the dismounted dragoons, a captain's guard of 50 men, from the 4th brigade, will remain as an escort to the military chest and the Commissariat stores.

All other guards, piquets, and other duties, to be called in at an early hour in the morning; and the tents to be struck and packed in the cases, and the number of tents in each case to be marked upon them, in sufficient time to enable the whole line to move off at 4 o'clock. A small guard to be left by each regiment in charge of the tents, for the purpose of loading them on the carts, and delivering them over to the Commissariat, after which the guards will proceed and join their regiments.

The artillery, dragoons, 45th and 91st regts., will receive 4 days' bread; the staff corps, the 3rd and 4th brigades, 3 days' bread, to complete them all to the 13th inst. inclusive; and the whole will receive one day's meat, to be cooked this afternoon for to-morrow. The issue of these provisions to be made by the Commissary at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. Deane, physician to the forces, will remain behind to superintend the management of the sick of the brigades left embarked. The assist. surgeons are to act under his directions; and all such arrangements and removals of sick, as he may deem beneficial, are to be complied with.

A stoppage of 4*d. per diem*, being the difference between the hospital stoppage and that for rations for each sick man requiring extra allowances of wine, vegetables, &c., is to be paid to the medical officer in charge, to provide those necessaries. The purveyor will advance money for this purpose, on account of the paymasters of regiments which have left sick in the ships.

Such sick as are considered incapable of marching, to be at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Commissary's store in the village of Lavos, where Dr. Deane, physician to the forces, will be ready to take charge of them, and embark them on board the *Enterprise* hospital ship, No. 196. A subaltern officer of Gen. Craufurd's brigade will collect them according to a return which will be furnished him by the D. A. G., and march them down and deliver them over to Dr. Deane.

Such corps as may have had any of their ammunition damaged, will send requisitions, without delay, to the commanding officer of artillery for the number of rounds wanting to complete.

The General Court Martial, of which Major Gen. Hill is the President, is adjourned, and the members will return to their duty.

Three days' grain, and one day's straw for to-morrow, to be issued to-day by the Commissary to the artillery, cavalry, and other horses entitled.

Officers may receive money on account of their bât and forage allowance about to be issued, on application to the Dep. Commissary General.

A. G. O. Lavos, 9th Aug. 1808.

Capt. Taggart's troop of the Irish Commissariat drivers will remain under the orders of the Dep. Commissary General. The other troop will be attached to the Royal Artillery, and will immediately receive their orders from Lieut. Col. Robe.

Brig. Gen. Bowes will be pleased to direct the supernumerary camp kettles of the 6th regt. to be sent to-morrow to Lavos, with the camp equipage.

The Dep. Commissary General will hereafter arrange the payment of the muleteers attached to the artillery, and Lieut. Col. Robe will draw rations for them for the present.

Memorandum.

The formation of the column of march to-morrow morning:

The dragoons to march off from their ground, and form half a mile in front of the artillery park by 4 o'clock A M.

The 29th and 82nd to follow, and form with the head of their column upon the hill near the artillery park.

The staff corps, and the artillery of the 3rd brigade, will form in the rear of the cavalry.

The 5th and 4th brigades will form with the head of their column upon the cross road leading from their ground just on the right of the artillery, and will take their place in the column of march as it passes them.

The artillery will take care to be in front of the brigades to which they are attached.

The reserve artillery and depôt mules, &c., will follow the infantry; then the baggage of head quarters and General officers, the baggage of brigades in succession, the medical stores, the Commissariat mules, &c, depôts

A captain to be left with the equipage, until carts take it off the ground, with a subaltern's guard from Brig. Gen. Nightingall's brigade, a subaltern's guard from Brig. Gen. Bowes' brigade, and a serjeant and 12 privates from the 50th regt. Men for this duty to be selected who are the least capable of marching.

If the camp equipage is got off the ground to-morrow, these guards will proceed forward and join their respective corps, if not, they will remain with the camp equipage until it is removed, and afterwards repair to Figueira, and apply to Capt. Malcolm, R.N., for a transport to embark in

G. O. Lugar, 10th Aug 1808.

The 3rd brigade will throw out a piquet to its right, the 4th to its left, and the 5th to its front, near the village of Lugar.

The meat brought for to-day to be cooked; and if the Assist. Commissaries of brigades come up in time, they will issue one day's meat for to-morrow, to be cooked this evening.

The artillery, dragoons, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th brigades, will march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, and in the same order as to-day.

G. O. Leyria, 11th Aug 1808.

The duties of field officer and adjutant to the piquets of the line are discontinued, and will be performed by brigades, commencing to-day. Each brigade to furnish both an outlying and inlying piquet of a captain and 50 men, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers from each regiment, under the orders of a field officer of the brigade. Care to be taken that the sentries of the outlying piquets of each brigade are double, and communicate with those of the brigades or corps to their right and left whenever circumstances will admit of it. The General officer of the day will visit such of the piquets as he may think necessary, and they will receive their orders from him. All the field officers of piquets will report to him whenever any thing particular occurs.

In column of march the light infantry companies of brigades will move at the head of their respective brigades, and be thrown out to either flank as circumstances may require

The pioneers of brigades will also march in future at the head of their brigades in front of the light infantry companies, and the mules or horses conveying the camp kettles of companies, and the surgeons' field chest, and the bill hooks, will march in the intervals between the divisions, and be made to keep up with their respective corps.

The line of parade or defence of the brigades and corps will always be established when they take up their ground after a march; and if the troops are required to halt, they will make their huts as near to that line as possible.

Commanding officers of corps are referred to His Majesty's regulations respecting the number of batmen allowed to officers, and will take care that it is on no account exceeded.

A pint of wine per man to be issued this evening, at 5 o'clock, by the respective Assist. Commissaries of brigades; and such corps as did not receive meat yesterday for to-day, will be supplied with it immediately. Meat for to-morrow to be issued to the army as soon after daylight in the morning as possible.

M. G. O. Leyria, 12th Aug. 1808.

The General Court Martial, of which Major Gen. Hill is the President, will reassemble at 9 o'clock this morning, at the D. A. G.'s office, near head quarters, for the trial of two deserters from the —— regt., and such other prisoners as may be ordered before it. All evidences to be immediately warned to attend.

The army will march to-morrow morning. The hour and order of march will be hereafter specified.

The three light companies of Major Gen. Hill's brigade, under the command of a field officer, to assemble on the bridge leading to the great Lisbon road, to wait there till further orders.

G. O. Leyria, 12th Aug. 1808.

Representations having been made that Assist. Commissaries —— and —— have in some instances disobeyed the orders of the Dep. Commissary General, the Lieut. General contents himself at present with thus noticing the circumstance, but should a similar complaint be again made to him, his disapprobation will be marked in a much stronger manner.

The Assist. Commissaries of brigades are distinctly to understand that the issues of provisions and forage they may be required to make by the General Orders, must always be punctually delivered at the particular hour specified.

The army to be completed by the Assist. Commissaries of brigades, at 3 o'clock, to 4 days' bread up to the 16th inst. inclusive, and an issue of one day's forage to be likewise made from the commissariat stores in the principal square of the town

Head quarters, the general staff of the army departments, and the artillery not attached to brigades, and other unattached corps, will, in future, draw their provisions and forage from Assist. Commissary Aylmer.

Regimental surgeons will send returns to the D A. G.'s office, addressed to the Inspector of Hospitals, of the medicines and surgical field equipments with them for immediate use, specifying the manner in which they are conveyed.

The brigade majors are henceforward always to encamp or quarter themselves close to their respective brigades; and whenever they have occasion to be absent, must appoint an adjutant to do their duty. They are also to report, in writing, to the D. A. G., the quarters of their respective brigadiers whenever they change them.

A. G. O. Leyria, 12th Aug. 1808.

The sick inspected this morning by the staff surgeons, and found incapable of marching, are to be sent, as soon as possible, under the charge of an assistant surgeon from each brigade, to the Portuguese hospital in town, where a medical staff officer will attend to receive them, under the charge of Dr. Hume, and the usual stoppages for men in hospital are to be charged against them.

The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th brigades will each send, in the course of this afternoon, to head quarters, a serjeant as permanent orderly to the Lieut. General.

The army will march to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock, in 2 columns, by their right; the right column composed of the 20th light dragoons, the staff corps, the 6th, 1st, 3rd, and 5th brigades of infantry, the artillery park, and the commissariat depôt. This column will be conducted by Major Ramey, A. Q. M. G. Capt. Gomm will conduct the 3rd and 5th brigades in the second line through the town.

The left column, composed of 50 dragoons of the 20th, and 50 of the Portuguese cavalry, the 2nd and 4th brigades of infantry and Portuguese troops, will proceed by Batalha. This column will be conducted by Capt. Langton. Ensign Laing, of the staff corps, will lead the 4th brigade from their present ground through the town.

All waggons will be kept with the right column. One gun, without a car, will proceed with the left column; the remainder of the half brigade of artillery, attached to the 2nd brigade, will join and accompany the park.

All guards, excepting that over the commissariat stores, and the Provost Marshal's, to be withdrawn in the morning, and to join their corps before the army marches.

The parole and countersign are in future to be given out at sunset, until further orders.

The General Court Martial, of which Major Gen. Hill is the President, is dissolved.

G. O. Calvario, 13th Aug. 1808.

The army will march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is the Lieut. General's desire that, in route marching, a regular steady pace should be preserved by the leading divisions of corps, without reference to those immediately preceding them. It is even desirable that each company or division should be led at an uniformly regular pace by its officer, without attention to the exact preservation of intervals, which is of less importance.

As it is found inconvenient for the mules carrying the camp kettles to march in the intervals of divisions according to the orders of the 11th inst., they will in future follow in rear of their respective brigades; but the mule or horse carrying the surgeon's field chest will proceed in rear of its particular regiment.

No baggage whatever is to precede the light and 1st brigades when the army marches by the right; nor the light and 2nd when marching by the left. The mules of both, with the led horses of officers and of the cavalry, will march in the rear of the latter of the two front brigades, and all the wheel carriages will follow the artillery park.

The Dep. Commissary General will issue rations for the prisoners in the Provost guard, on the requisition of the Dep. Provost Marshal.

A. G. O. Calvario, 13th Aug. 1808.

Brig. Gen. Fane will be pleased to inspect the 20th light dragoons, at 6 o'clock this evening, upon their own ground, and report as soon as possible to the Lieut. General the number of men, horses, and saddles, effective and serviceable, belonging to that corps.

The army will march at half-past 4 o'clock to-morrow, in 2 columns, from their right. The right column will consist of 50 dragoons and the 1st brigade, with the half brigade of artillery attached to it. The commissariat will follow in rear of this column. Capt. Gomm, D. A. Q. M. G., will conduct it, and Capt. Mawe will lead the head of the commissariat depôt. The left column will be composed of the British and Portuguese cavalry, the 6th brigade, the staff corps, the 3rd, 5th, 4th, and 2nd brigades, with their artillery. They will form on their own parades. The cavalry will move off at half-past 4 o'clock along the road on its right, guided by Major Ramey, A. Q. M. G.; the 6th brigade will follow the cavalry; the 3rd the 6th, and the 5th the 3rd. Capt. Langton, D. A. Q. M. G., will guide the 4th and 2nd brigades to the road. The park of artillery and spare ammunition will follow the left column. The 50th regt. will remain on its present ground until half-past 7 o'clock, when it will move off, and follow in rear of the baggage of the left column.

G. O. Alcobaça, 14th Aug. 1808.

The army will march at half-past 4 to-morrow morning; the order of march will be given out in the evening.

(*The detail of the issue of provisions and forage.*)

A G. O. Alcobaça, 14th Aug. 1808.

The army will march to-morrow, in two columns, by the right.

(*The detail as before, with little variation.*)

A body of Portuguese cavalry and infantry, which has joined the army, will march in rear of the right column; but from the lateness of the hour at which it arrived this night, it will not move to-morrow until 8 o'clock. Lieut Col. Trant, A. Q. M. G., will do duty with this corps, and all communications with it are to be made through the medium of that officer.

G. O. Caldas, 15th Aug 1808.

(*The detail of the issue of provisions and forage, and the order of the march.*)

Three days' bread to be issued to the troops to-morrow, to complete them to the 19th inst. inclusive.

G. O. Caldas, 16th Aug. 1808.

The army will march to-morrow: the hour and order of march will be made known in the evening.

(*Detail of the issue of provisions and forage.*)

The Lieut. General being informed that many irregularities are committed, and risk incurred by the soldiers strolling to a distance from their lines, the General officers, and officers commanding corps, will be pleased to put a stop to this practice, and prevent the soldiers from going beyond their lines without a written pass, signed by a commissioned officer; and they are not to enter any town or village without their side arms, and being dressed in the uniform of their corps. Such soldiers as may be taken up for a disobedience of this order, are not to receive the allowance of wine given from time to time to the troops as an indulgence only.

Regimental surgeons will report the state of their sick, personally, to the Inspector of Hospitals, without delay, and the same is to be done on every halting day.

The Portuguese troops, acting with the army, are to be provisioned by the Dep. Commissary General in the same manner as the British.

General officer for the day, to-morrow, Brig. Gen. Bowes.

A. G. O.

The army will move off from their present ground at half-past 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, and assemble in contiguous columns of brigades, right in front, in the plain on this side the castle of Obidos.

(*Detail of the order of march.*)

One captain, 2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 50 R. and F., from the 2nd brigade, to be added to the guard already over the commissariat depôt and military chest, at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning; and the officers and non-commissioned officers of these guards are held responsible that their men keep sober, and abstain from taking any of the public stores placed under their charge.

G. O. Casas de Suano, 17th Aug. 1808

The army will be under arms at the usual hour in the morning, before daylight, and in readiness to march at 5 o'clock; the disposition of the march will be made known in the morning.

General officer for the day, to-morrow, Brig. Gen. Fane.

M. G. O. Casas de Suano, 18th Aug. 1808.

The following new distribution of brigades to take place on leaving this ground:

The 6th, or light brigade, to consist of the 50th regt., 4 companies of the 95th, and 5 companies of the 60th.

One company of the 60th to be attached to each of the following brigades: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th; and to join them as soon as possible.

G. O. Lourinha, 18th Aug. 1808.

The Lieut. General was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the troops in the action of yesterday, particularly with the gallantry displayed by the 5th, 9th, 29th, 60th, and 95th, to whose lot it principally fell to engage the enemy.

From the specimen afforded yesterday of their behaviour in action, the Lieut. General feels confident that the troops will distinguish themselves whenever the enemy may give them another occasion; and it is only necessary for him to recommend to them a steady attention to the preservation of order and regularity, and strict obedience to the commands which the officers may give.

Returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of yesterday, to be sent as soon as possible, through the major of brigade, to the D. A. G., and lists of all officers of corps, specifying ranks and dates of commissions, to Lieut. Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

(*Detail of the issue of provisions, &c*)

The army will march to-morrow: the time and order of march will be hereafter notified.

General officer for the day, to-morrow, Brig. Gen. C. Craufurd.

G. O. Vimeiro, 19th Aug 1808.

The army will march at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning: the order of march will be made known in the morning.

(*Detail of the issue of provisions, &c.*)

General officer for the day, to-morrow, Major Gen. Hill.

Pass Order.

Three days' bread, from the 22nd inclusive, to be issued this evening by the Assist. Commissaries of brigades. The Dep. Commissary General will also issue 3 days' bread to the Portuguese troops acting with the army.

A. G. O. Vimeiro, 19th Aug. 1808.

The army will halt to-morrow; excepting the 6th brigade with their guns, and the 2nd brigade with their guns, the British cavalry (excepting 50 to be left in camp), with 50 of the Portuguese cavalry, which will march to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock, without great coats or havresacks, under the command of Major Gen Spencer.

The rifle and light companies of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th brigades, will occupy, at the same hour, the present position of the light brigade, under the orders of Major Gen. Hill, the General officer of the day.

Brig. Gen. Fane will draw out, on the road leading to Lourinha, precisely at 3 o'clock, left in front, and the 2nd brigade and cavalry will immediately follow him.

The 3rd brigade will send immediately a captain and 50 men to the north of the village of Vimeiro, on the road by which the army entered it this morning, and the cavalry will patrole constantly from it during the night on the road to Lourinha.

G. O. Vimeiro, 20th Aug. 1808.

The army will march at half past 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Half a pint of wine per man, and one day's meat for to-morrow, to be issued at 4 o'clock this evening to all the troops, excepting the 7th, or Brig. Gen. Anstruther's brigade, which will receive one pint of wine per man.

Returns of the number of bill hooks in possession of the several corps to be sent immediately to the D. Q. M. G.

(*Detail of guards ordered.*)

The several regiments of infantry will forthwith send in to the Dep. Commissary General 20 camp kettles each, for the purpose of supplying the 7th brigade, who are unprovided with them; and the 95th will, for the same object, furnish 8 camp kettles. As soon as the whole are collected, the Dep. Commissary General will issue an equal proportion of them to the 2nd batts. of the 9th, 43rd, and 52nd regts., and the 97th reg., and will allot to each of those corps one cart for the conveyance of the kettles.

No wine being procurable, an issue of spirits will be made to the troops.

A piquet of 20 Portuguese and 10 British cavalry, with an infantry piquet to be furnished by the 5th brigade, consisting of one captain, 2 subalterns, and 100 men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, will be posted, at 7 o'clock this evening, at a large house on the hill in rear of Brig. Gen. C. Craufurd's brigade, which piquet will patrole the front of the ravine, as far as the sea, during the night.

Night Pass Order.

The army will halt to-morrow. The men to sleep accoutred to-night, in readiness to turn out, and to be under arms at 3 o'clock in the morning.

G. O. Vimeiro, 21st Aug. 1808

Lieut. Gen. Sir A Wellesley congratulates the army on the signal victory they have this day obtained over the enemy, and returns them his warmest thanks for their resolute and heroic conduct. He experienced the sincerest pleasure in witnessing various instances of the gallantry of the corps, and has, in particular, to notice the distinguished behaviour of the Royal artillery, 20th light dragoons, the 36th, 40th, 43rd, 50th, 52nd, 60th, 71st, 82nd, 95th, and 97th regts.

It will afford the Lieut. General the greatest pleasure to report to the Commander in Chief the bravery displayed by all the troops, and the high sense he entertains of their meritorious and excellent conduct throughout the day.

The brigade under the orders of Brig. Gen. Acland is denominated the 8th brigade. The two companies of the 95th, attached to it, will join those with the 6th brigade; and one rifle company of the 60th will be transferred immediately from the 6th to the 7th brigade, and another from the 6th to the 8th brigade.

Returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of to-day, to be sent to the D. A. G.'s office before 8 o'clock this evening.

An allowance of spirits, and one day's meat for to-morrow, to be issued to the troops as soon as possible.

General officer for the day, to-morrow, Brig Gen. Nightingall.

A guard, consisting of 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, and 18 privates from the 4th brigade, to be sent immediately to Lieut. Gen. Sir H Burrard's quarters, in the village of Marceira on the river side, near the sea shore, and the following guards to be relieved at 5 o'clock this evening, by the 1st brigade.

(*Detail of guards.*)

Morning Pass Order. Vimeiro, 22nd Aug. 1808.

Commanding officers of corps will send without delay to the Dep Adj. Gen. returns of the number of French prisoners in their charge, and particularly the rank and names of the officers.

Letters for England will be received at the D. A. G.'s office in Vimeiro at 11 o'clock this forenoon for the purpose of being forwarded.

G. O.

All regimental medical officers will repair *forthwith*, with all their surgical articles, to the General Hospital in Vimeiro, where Dr. Shapter will give them orders.

The 97th regt. is transferred from the 7th to the 8th brigade, and will join the latter immediately.

(*Detail of the issue of provisions, guards, &c.*)

A. G. O.

The army will hold itself in readiness to march to-morrow morning; the hour and order of march will be notified hereafter.

GENERAL ORDERS,

IN

THE PENINSULA AND SOUTH OF FRANCE,

From 27th April, 1809, *to 14th June*, 1814.

Head Quarters, 14th Nov. 1810.

The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct that the standing General Orders for the army under his command should be printed, not only for the more perfect reference to them as a Code of Regulations, which practice has established as essentially necessary for a British army in the field, but also to enable the Adj. Gen. to furnish immediately every regiment that joins the army, or every new division or brigade that may be formed, with complete copies of all the Rules and Orders which have been issued from time to time, for the conduct and guidance of the British forces serving in the Peninsula.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

CHARLES STEWART, Maj. Gen., Adj. Gen.

NOTE. The General Orders of the army have invariably been issued by paragraphs, each being numbered for the more easy reference to any particular point of the General Orders of the day.

It is to be observed, however, that in order to make the printed volumes as concise as possible, all paragraphs are omitted which relate only to temporary regulation or incidental circumstances. But it has been found expedient in the edition to make no change of the numbers, in consequence of the omission of any paragraphs, as there are references throughout the General Orders to the numbers of the paragraphs as they at present stand.

N. B. Where there is a lapse of dates, on those days no General Orders of moment have been issued.

GENERAL ORDERS

ISSUED IN

THE PENINSULA AND SOUTH OF FRANCE,

From 27th April, 1809, *to 14th June*, 1814.

G. O. Adj Gen.'s Office, Lisbon, 27th April, 1809.

1. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Gen Sir A. Wellesley, K.B., to be Commander of his Forces in Portugal, and his Excellency having arrived in this country to assume the command, all reports, applications, &c., are henceforward to be addressed to him through the usual channels.

G. O. Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.

1. Returns to be sent, by the General officers, and other individuals, entitled to bât men, and by the Commanding officers of corps, stating the number of natives of Portugal that have been hired, to serve in lieu of bât men, given by each corps, and of the names of the several officers in whose service they are employed.

2. Upon all occasions, when the army will march, it will be in one or more columns, on one or different roads, with a view to take up a position, or by separate battalions, brigades, or larger divisions, with a view to occupy certain cantonments. In the first case, the reserve artillery and stores, drawn, or carried by horses or mules, are to follow the troops; then the baggage of regiments, and individuals of each column, is to follow, arranged in the order in which the corps or individual will stand in the column; and lastly, the artillery and commissariat stores on carts, drawn by bullocks.

3. In the other cases, when battalions or larger divisions are to take up cantonments, the baggage of each division, going to a separate cantonment, is to follow that division, and is to be arranged in the order in which each corps or individual will stand in the order of march of the division to which he may belong.

4. On all occasions, the leaders of columns, whether composed of the whole army, or of smaller divisions, will halt, once in every hour and a half, for 5 minutes, to allow the men to fall out; and Commanding officers of companies will be held responsible if any man falls out of the ranks at any time during the march, excepting during these halts, or is absent from his company, at the end of it, upon any occasion, excepting sick and consequent inability to keep up.

5. If any man should be taken ill on a march, measures are to be taken for the care of him, according to the mode heretofore pointed out in the G. O., particularly paragraph No. 11, of the G. O. 24th April; and the Commanding officer of his company will send a non-commissioned officer with him to the nearest magistrate as therein pointed out.

6. When circumstances will oblige battalions, in rear of any column, to halt, the head of such column must not be halted without the special orders of the officer commanding the column, who will judge of the necessity of halting, according to the length of the interval which will thereby be occasioned in his column, the necessity there is that the column should be well closed up, and the probability that from the nature of the impediments of the road, the head of the column will soon be halted, and give time to the rear to close up.

7. Two Assistant Provosts, in addition to those already appointed, are to be appointed; and Commanding officers of regiments and brigades will recommend such non-commissioned officers as they may think trust worthy and capable of performing the duties which will be required from them; they will receive Ensign's pay and allowances.

8. Depôts are to be established at the following places, upon which subject the Commissary Gen. will receive directions, viz.:

Rio Mayor, Leyria, Coimbra. An officer and 20 men of the 80th regt. are to be stationed at Rio Mayor, and conduct the details of the duties there; the senior officer, in charge of the sick and convalescents at Leyria, is to conduct them at Leyria; and an officer will be established at Coimbra, for the same purpose.

9. These officers will correspond constantly with each other, and with the Q. M. G. of the army and Town Major at Lisbon.

10. Whenever stores or provisions are dispatched from Lisbon, the Q. M. G. is to be informed thereof, of the number of waggons or other means of conveyance on which they are laden, and of the route which they are directed to take, specifying by what stages. The Town Major is likewise to give notice of this dispatch to the officer at Rio Mayor; this officer is to relieve the escort, and send it back to Lisbon, and is to report the arrival and the probable departure of the convoy to the Q. M. G. and the officer commanding at the next station; the officers stationed at Leyria and Coimbra are to do the same respectively.

11. Non-commissioned officers in charge of convoys will be held responsible for the conduct of the soldiers under their command on the march with convoys, and returning to their cantonments.

18. General Orders will be issued, at the Adj. Gen.'s office, at 10 o'clock precisely, every morning. The officers in the department and Majors of Brigade to be responsible that the Adjutants have them by 12.

G. O. Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.

1. The army will be brigaded, and stand in line, as follows, until further orders:

CAVALRY.

	14th Light dragoons . .	Major Gen. Cotton.
	20th	
	3d Lt. dragns. K. G. L. .	
	16th	
	Coldstream Guards, 1st batt.	Brig. Gen. F. Campbell.
	3d do. 1st do.	
	1 company 5th batt. 60th regt.	
1st brigade	3d or Buffs	Major Gen. Hill.
	66th	
	48th	
	1 comp. 5th batt. 60th regt.	
3d brigade	5 comps. 5th batt. 60th regt.	Major Gen. Tilson.
	88th	
	1st batt. Portuguese Grenads.	
	87th	
5th brigade	7th	Brig. Gen. A. Campbell.
	1st batt. 10th Portuguese regt.	
	53d	
	1 company 5th batt. 60th regt.	
7th brigade	9th	Brig. Gen. Cameron.
	2d batt. 10th Portuguese regt.	
	83d	
	1 company 5th batt. 60th regt.	
6th brigade	1st batt. detachments . .	Brig. Gen. R. Stewart.
	1st do. 16th Portuguese regt.	
	29th	
4th brigade	2d batt. detachments . .	Brig. Gen. Sontag.
	2d do. 16th Portuguese regt.	
	97th	
	1 company 5th batt. 60th regt.	
2d brigade	27th regt.	Major Gen. M'Kenzie.
	45th	
	31st	
K. G. L.	Brig. Gen. Langwerth . .	Major Gen. J. Murray.
	——— Drieberg . .	

2. Although this is to be the order of the line of battle, circumstances of ground and situation may render a deviation from it necessary.

3. The light infantry companies belonging to, and the riflemen attached to each brigade of infantry, are to be formed together, on the left of the brigade, under the command of a Field officer or Captain of light infantry of the brigade, to be fixed upon by the officer who commands it. Upon all occasions, in which the brigade may be formed in line, or in column, when the brigade will be formed, for the purpose of opposing an enemy, the light infantry companies and riflemen will be of course in the front, flanks, or rear, according to the cir-

cumstances of the ground, and the nature of the operation to be performed. On all other occasions, the light infantry companies are to be considered as attached to their battalions, with which they are to be quartered or encamped, and solely under the command of the Commanding officer of the battalion to which they belong.

4. An Assistant Commissary, with the necessary number of clerks, will be attached to each brigade of infantry, to each regiment of cavalry, to the artillery, and to head-quarters, to whom application must be made for provisions and supplies of all kinds required for the brigade, corps, or department, to which he will be attached. No requisitions must be made upon the country, excepting by the Commissary Gen., or his deputy or assistants, excepting in cases of necessity, in which small bodies of troops may be in upon their march, unattended by a Commissary, which case of necessity must always be clearly made out to the satisfaction of the Commander of the Forces.

5. All requisitions made contrary to this order, will be paid for by the Commissary, and the amount charged to the account of the officer who will have signed it.

6. The officers of the army must have observed the scarcity of all supplies, which our army requires in Portugal; at the same time that the discipline and efficiency of the troops depend upon their regular delivery. The Commander of the Forces trusts, therefore, the General officers of the army, and the Commanding officers of regiments, particularly those who may be detached, will communicate constantly with the officer of the Commissariat department attached to their brigades and regiments, and will advise and assist them as far as may be in their power in their endeavoring to procure supplies for the troops.

8. The pay of the officers who have been transferred to the Portuguese service, must be paid by the Paymaster of the regiment to which they belong, till it will have been notified in the Gazette, or in General Orders, that His Majesty has approved of their promotion.

9. Major Campbell, A. A. G., is appointed to act as Commandant of head quarters until further orders. Major Campbell will regulate all matters concerning the quartering, marches, and police of head quarters. Whenever the head quarters are to move, all persons concerned are to send an officer to the Commandant, for instructions relative to the moving of their baggage, &c., and for which a proper guard will be allotted by the Adj. Gen.

Officers belonging to head quarters will give strict injunctions to their servants in charge of their baggage, to have it ready at the place and time that shall be fixed by the Commandant; and they must be warned that all orders issued by him are to be implicitly obeyed, as he is answerable to the Commander of the Forces for the regular march of the baggage of head quarters, and conduct of those who accompany it.

13. Brigade's sick returns to be sent weekly, on Sunday morning, and monthly, on the 20th of every month, to the head of the Medical department of the army, by the staff surgeons attached to brigades; and in the absence of the staff surgeon, all his duties, as directed in G. O., are to be performed by the senior medical officer, of whatever rank.

G. O. Coimbra, 5th May, 1809.

2. Whenever an order is given for the troops to march on the following day, the Commissaries attached to those troops are to issue to them one day's meat, which is to be cooked on that night, for the following day, so that the troops on their arrival at their new ground, having carried their provisions for the day, will be sure to have them.

12. Those horses of the dragoons and artillery, which will eat the corn and forage of the country, are to feed with that description of forage only, the Commanding officers of dragoons and artillery will give directions that all their horses may be accustomed to the corn and forage of the country, by being fed at first, in the proportions of half English and half Portuguese corn and forage; then of two-thirds Portuguese and one-third English; and lastly of the whole Portuguese; the Commissary Gen. will make his issues accordingly, to cavalry and artillery.

13. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the General, field, and staff officers, to the foregoing order: it is very desirable that all horses should feed upon the forage of the country; and it is certain, that none will, unless they should by degrees be accustomed to it; he therefore recommends, that all the horses of the army should be fed in the proportions above directed for those of the dragoons and artillery. The Commissary Gen. will be pleased to attend to the requisition of any General, field, or staff officers, who may require a larger proportion of English forage for any particular horse, as far as his stores will allow.

G. O. Coimbra, 6th May, 1809.

9. The Portuguese troops attached to the British brigades are to be victualled by the Assist. Commissary of brigades to which they are attached, and are to receive each man,

1½ lb. of bread, or 1 lb. of biscuit, and ½ lb. of meat *per diem*. Cavalry the same as the British cavalry.

11. The Commander of the Forces recommends the companies of the 5th battalion of the 60th regiment, to the particular care and attention of the General officers commanding the brigades of infantry, to which they are attached; they will find them to be most useful, active, and brave troops in the field, and that they will add essentially to the strength of their brigades.

Major Davy will continue to superintend the economy and discipline of the whole battalion, and for this purpose will remain with that part of the army which will be most convenient to him, with a view to that object.

The regimental surgeons of the brigades, about to march, will immediately report the number of sick they intend to leave behind to staff surgeon Morrell, charged with the duty of superintending them. An assistant surgeon from each regiment will remain with the sick, till they are properly given over, and one or more assistant surgeons per brigade, according to the numbers, will remain in Coimbra to take care of them.

Subsistence to the 24th inst. at the rate of 10*d*. per day, for every man, must also be left in the hands of the Brigade assistant surgeon.

G. O. Coimbra, 7th May, 1809.

4. The Commanding officers of regiments will make reports to the officers commanding brigades, at the moment they find any ammunition, of any man in the regiment they command, damaged or deficient, in order that requisition may be forthwith made to replace it, and that the requisitions may not be made out at a moment a corps is to march.

G. O. Coimbra, 8th May, 1809.

3. The troops which will march are this day to receive meat for to-morrow, which must be cooked, and three days' bread and forage, for the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst. inclusive.

4. The Commissary General will take measures that the assistant commissaries, with brigades, may besides be provided with three days' bread and meat, according to the directions he has received.

5. The head quarters will be fixed to-morrow, at the Quinta de Graciosa, on the right of the road beyond Pio.

6. The baggage of head quarters will move in rear of the troops; officers belonging to it will receive instructions from the Commandant.

G. A. O. Coimbra, 8th May, 1809.

1. Lieut. Gen. Paget being arrived to-day, the army is to be divided as follows, till the other Lieutenant Generals attached to it will join.

Guards	}	Right wing.
Major Gen. Hill's		
Brig. Gen. A. Campbell's		
Brig. Gen. Cameron's		

with a brigade of heavy 6 pounders, and a brigade of light 6 pounders.

2. The King's German Legion	}	Left wing.
Brig. Gen. Sontag's		
Brig. Gen. R. Stewart's		

with one brigade of 6 pounders, and one brigade of 3 pounders.

3. These wings will be formed into two or more lines, as circumstances may require, and brigades will be detached from them according to circumstances, to form advanced guards and reserves: there is to be no alteration in the orders of march to-morrow.

Memorandum. Orders will always be given out immediately on the arrival of head quarters at a new station; brigade majors will come provided with the addresses of their General officers.

G. O. 9th May, 1809.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that attention may be paid to the order relative to soldiers marching out of the ranks, and he desires that the files may be counted, and if men are absent the roll shall be called of each company, when the men will reach their ground after a march, and absentees are to be reported to the officer commanding brigades.

G. O. Convento do Grijon, 11th May, 1809.

4. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of officers commanding regiments and companies relative to the orders respecting the regularity of march, keeping their com-

panies collected, not permitting their men to straggle. Lieut. Col. Doyle, of the 16th Portuguese, is referred particularly to this order.

G. O. Oporto, 12th May, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces congratulates the troops upon the success which has attended their operations for the last four days, upon which they have traversed above 80 miles of most difficult country, in which they have carried some formidable positions, have beat the enemy repeatedly, and have ended by forcing the passage of the Douro, and defending the position they had so boldly taken up, with numbers far inferior to those with which they were attacked. In the course of this short expedition the Commander of the Forces has had repeated opportunities of witnessing and applauding the gallantry of the officers and troops, the activity and conduct of the 95th, and of the light infantry of the 29th, 43d, and 52d. The bravery of the 16th Portuguese regiment, the able movement made by Major Gen. Murray with the 1st and 2d batt Hanoverian Legion, under Brig. Gen. Langwerth, and the gallant attack made by Brig. Gen. the Hon. C. Stewart, with a squadron of the 16th, and a squadron of the 20th light dragoons, under the command of Major Blake of the 20th, contributed essentially to the success of the attack on the enemy's advanced guard on the 11th, and the steady gallantry of the Buffs, 48th and 66th regts. under the command of Major Gen. Hill. The timely passage of the Douro and subsequent movement on the enemy's flank by Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke, with the brigade of Guards and 29th regt., and the bravery of the 2 squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, under the command of Major Hervey, and led by Brig. Gen. the Hon. C. Stewart, obtained the victory, which has contributed so much to the honor of the troops on this day. The Commander of the Forces has to express his acknowledgments to Lieut. Gen. the Hon. E. Paget, for the manner in which he conducted the advanced guard on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, and in which he took up the position beyond the Douro, and he regrets the misfortune which has deprived him (he hopes only for a time) of his assistance.

To Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke, Major Gen. Murray, Major Gen. Hill; to Brig. Gen. the Hon. C. Stewart; to Lieut. Col. De Lancey, Q. M. G.'s department, and Capt. Mellish, Adj. Gen.'s department, in the assistance they rendered Gen. Stewart, in his charge of the enemy's defeated infantry, on the 11th and 12th, and to Major C. Campbell, of the Adj. Gen.'s department, for the assistance he rendered Gen. Hill, on the defence of his post, and Brig. Gen. the Hon. C. Stewart in his charge on the enemy's infantry, on the 12th.

The Commander of the Forces also acknowledges the assistance he has received from the Adj. and Q. M. G., and the officers of these departments respectively, and to Lieut. Col. Bathurst and the officers of his personal staff.

G. A. O. Oporto, 13th May, 1809.

1. The following troops are this day, or to-morrow morning early, to receive 3 days' bread for the 14th, 15th, and 16th, viz the brigade of Guards, Brig. Gen. A. Campbell's, Brig. Gen. Cameron's, the cavalry, two brigades of light 6-pounders: the horses of the cavalry, artillery, staff, &c. are to receive 3 days' oats or Indian corn for the same time. The above mentioned corps are to march to-morrow morning at such hours, and according to routes which will be sent to them by the Q. M. G.; they are to cook meat this day for to-morrow.

2. Spare musket ammunition must be sent with these corps.

G. O. Ruivaes, 17th May, 1809.

2. The troops will have observed the extreme difficulty of supplying them with bread in this part of the country, and the necessity that exists, that they should take care of that which is issued to them, and make it last for the time specified in General Orders; for want of attention to this object, and care of their bread, the best operations are necessarily relinquished.

3. On leaving Oporto, the troops had all bread to the 16th inclusive; some of them received bread at Villa Nova, and all one day's bread at Braga, and yet, in this day, they had none: the state of the provisions requires the continual superintendence of the Commanding officers of regiments, and of the General officers.

4. Till the army will be in a more plentiful country, the allowance of bread is to be 1 lb., and 1½ lb. of meat each man.

G. O. San Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

2. The different brigades will leave, at Braga, such men as are unable to march, in charge of an assistant surgeon from each brigade, till an hospital can be established there.

Officers must be left at Braga, in charge of the sick of each brigade, in the proportion of

one subaltern for 30 men, one captain and one subaltern for 100. A serjeant must be left in charge of the sick of each brigade, if the number left should be under 30, and a serjeant and corporal, besides the officer, for each 30 men above the number.

5. When bread cannot be delivered to the troops, they must have 2 lbs. of beef for their ration.

6. It is to be understood by the soldiers, that wine forms no part of their ration; it is given to them at the pleasure, and upon the responsibility, of the Commander of the Forces, and must be discontinued when circumstances prevent its being procured.

6. The ration of bread is to be increased to 1½ lb., by order from the officers commanding brigades, as soon as the assistant commissaries of brigades will report that they can make issues to that amount.

7. All horses, mules, bullocks, &c. taken from the enemy, are to be offered for sale to the Commissary General, who will buy them, if they should be found to answer for the cavalry, the artillery, or for commissariat purposes.

8. All purchases of captured horses, mules, &c. contrary to this order, will, in future, be considered null and void, unless they should be purchased by officers commanding troops or companies, with the knowledge and consent of the General officers commanding their brigades, for the purpose of carrying camp kettles, &c.

9. The officers commanding troops and companies will recollect, that although mules are given to them from the commissariat, at the commencement of the campaign, they have received an allowance from the public to purchase them, and it was expressly understood that they were to purchase others, if the mules given to them by the commissariat should be worn out.

10. As the Commander of the Forces has reason to believe many horses and mules are kept by even the soldiers of the army, and maintained by means entirely inconsistent with discipline and good order, he desires the officers commanding regiments and brigades to inquire into the number of horses and mules which are attached to the regiments under their command, and to enforce the immediate sale of those not allowed to be kept by the regulations of the army.

11. The Commander of the Forces is much concerned to learn, that the unmilitary practice of firing off their pieces in their quarters, which he had attributed entirely to troops not supposed to be so well disciplined as those of His Majesty, is to be attributed equally to those from whom he expected a better example.

12. The practice of firing off pieces by the soldiers in their quarters, or at all, but by order of their officers, is strictly forbid, and any man guilty of it, is to be punished for disobedience of orders.

13. The soldiers are to be accountable for the quantity of ammunition in their possession, and any man who shall be found to have made away with it, is to be tried and punished.

14. This is not the only irregularity of which the Commander of the Forces has to complain.

15. Under the pretence of taking horses from the enemy, the soldiers have taken them from Portuguese gentlemen, and have even gone so far as to take two horses belonging to the 16th light dragoons, which the Q. M. G. had at Ruivaes.

16. The attention of the officers, commanding regiments and brigades, is called particularly to the conduct of the soldiers under their command.

17. The officers of companies must attend to their men in their quarters, as well as on a march, or the army will very soon be no better than a banditti; if these practices are continued, he desires that officers, commanding brigades, will give directions that the rolls of companies may be called every hour, and all absentees may be punished. He is, besides, determined that those troops who plunder shall be in the rear instead of in the front of the columns.

G. O. Ruivaes, 20th May, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the officers, commanding brigades and regiments, to the following extract of a letter from the Bishop of Braga; it points out forcibly the necessity which exists, that the officers of companies should attend to the conduct of the soldiers under their command, and in what manner want of discipline and good order must defeat the best combined operations.

2. The bread represented to have been irregularly seized by the soldiers in the rear, was intended for those at the head of the column, who have, therefore, been in want: commanding officers of regiments are held responsible for obedience to the G. O. of the 4th inst. relative to requisitions from the country.

G. O. Oporto, 23d May, 1809.

1. The Q. M. G. will forthwith furnish a corps of mounted guides, to be under the immediate superintendence of an officer of the Q. M. G.'s department; this corps will

receive the pay and allowances of cavalry, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, will be mounted on horses, or mules found by the public. The corps to be composed as follows: 4 officers receiving the pay and allowances of lieutenant; 4 officers receiving the pay and allowances of cornet; 6 serjeants; 6 corporals; 2 farriers; and 20 privates.

2. As the officers on the staff of the Adj. and Q. M. G.'s department are not allowed in Portugal to keep the same number of horses, which are allowed to officers in the same situations in other parts of the world, and as it is necessary that the communications between the different divisions of the army should be kept up, in a great degree, through their means, they will be allowed to go post, and to charge for post mules when sent above 10 miles from head-quarters.

The bill for these charges must, however, be vouched by the signature of the head of the department, and further by a copy of the order to take the journey, specifying the distance.

3. As the General staff officers of the army experienced the greatest difficulty in getting their horses shod, whereby they are frequently disabled from the performance of their duty, the Commander of the Forces will allow of smiths from the corps of infantry being attached, by permission of the Commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong, to the officers hereinafter named, to shoe the horses of the General staff officers under their command, or in the neighbourhood of their stations, viz. Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke; Major Gen. Murray; Major Gen. Hill. These officers will each be allowed to draw forage for one mule to carry the implements and tools of the smith: the mule must be provided by those who will benefit by the establishment. Two smiths are also to be attached in the same manner to the Commandant at head quarters, to shoe the horses of all the staff.

9. On the arrival of the army at Aveiro, where the ship with medical stores has been detained, every surgeon, whether staff or regimental, is immediately to renew and complete all deficiencies in any part of the original field equipment, directed in General Orders.

The Commissary Gen. will replace, on application, any of those public mules that have been so injured as to be unserviceable.

General officers, commanding brigades, are requested to facilitate, as much as possible, the conveyance of what has been ordered during the approaching march, as the succour of the sick, and the preservation of the wounded in the field, must, in a great degree, depend upon what regiments carry with them.

G. A. O. Oporto, 23d May, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces has been informed, and, indeed, has observed, notwithstanding the orders issued by the late Commander of the Forces and himself, much of the private baggage of the army is moved upon bullock cars. The officers must have felt the inconvenience which this mode of transporting their baggage must be to themselves personally. It is scarcely possible that the baggage can keep up with them, even at present, and when the army will move in larger divisions, will become quite impossible.

The public inconvenience resulting from this mode of transporting private baggage is still greater. The Commander of the Forces is aware that in forced marches, and in bad weather, it may happen that animals provided for carriage will knock up, but hopes that officers of the army will consider it as a determined measure, that no baggage is to be carried upon bullock cars, excepting those allowed by the late Commander of the Forces, and that those who have baggage to carry, must be provided with mules or horses.

G. O. Oporto, 24th May, 1809.

2. The army being likely to go into huts at an early period, the Commander of the Forces is disposed to supply the officers with tents from the public stores, in the proportion of one tent for each field officer, and one tent for the officers of each company, and one for the staff; it will be necessary, however, that the officers, to whom these tents will be issued, shall provide means for the carriage, without increasing the demands for forage.

3. The officers commanding regiments will send to the Q. M. G., through the officers commanding their brigades, returns of the names of those officers who are desirous of having tents, stating the numbers required for the regiments under their command, according to the proportions above specified.

G. O. Ovea, 26th May, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces begs that the officers commanding brigades will ascertain the number of men left behind, on the march, by each of the regiments under their command, from the time the army left Coimbra; and they will make a return of them to the Adj. Gen.'s office, stating the names of the officers commanding the companies from which those men have absented themselves.

G. O. Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces is much concerned to be obliged again to complain of the conduct of the troops; not only have outrages been committed by whole corps, but there is no description of property of which the unfortunate inhabitants of Portugal have not been plundered by the British soldiers, whom they have received into their houses, or by stragglers from the different regiments of the army. The Commander of the Forces apprehends that the interior discipline of the regiments is materially relaxed, and he therefore desires that the soldiers of every company, in each of the regiments, may be formed into as many squads as there are non-commissioned officers, each squad having in it one non-commissioned officer, who must be responsible for the conduct of the soldiers in his squad. The non-commissioned officers must always be quartered with the men of their squads.

On halting days an officer of each company must visit the quarters of the men of his company, 4 times each day, of which one must be at 8 o'clock in the evening. On marching days an officer of each company must visit the quarters, twice after the men have got into them, of which once must be at 8 o'clock in the evening. An officer must also visit the quarters of the company, before the soldiers march in the morning. The object of these visitings is to see that the soldiers conduct themselves regularly in their quarters, to ascertain whether there are any complaints by the landlords, and of whom, and that the men are in their quarters, instead of marauding in search of plunder. The officers of the companies, who will visit, must report to the Commanding officer that they have visited the quarters the number of times ordered, specifying the number.

The Commanding officer will report daily to the officer commanding the brigade, that these visitings have been made. The officers must be quartered in the immediate neighbourhood of their companies.

The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the officers commanding brigades and regiments to the orders given out, and repeated with a view to prevent the soldiers from straggling from their regiments on a march, which have hitherto been ineffectual. He desires that a report of absentees may be made after every march to the officer commanding the brigade; and the officer commanding the brigade will send this report, with a statement from what companies the men are absent, to the Commander of the Forces.

The use of carts to carry baggage of any description, is again positively forbid; and it is equally forbid to have guards with any baggage.

The hospital bedding and stores heretofore carried under charge of regimental surgeons, is to be sent into the hospital at Coimbra; there will be only one cart attached to each regiment, viz. that to carry men who may fall sick on a march; no guard whatever must be out of the ranks on a march, excepting those ordered by the General Orders.

No soldier must be employed to press carts or bullocks, for draught or food, excepting accompanied and directed by the assistant commissary of the brigade, or his deputy or clerk, except in cases of evident necessity; when the commanding officer of the brigade, in the absence of the assistant commissary, may direct that carts or bullocks for draught or food may be pressed, in which case an officer must command the party; and the officer commanding the brigade must report the circumstance as soon as possible, to head-quarters.

The circumstances which have occasioned these orders have given the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern; and he hopes, with the assistance of the officers of the army, to put an end to the disgraceful practices which have prevailed.

The people of Portugal deserve well of the army; they have in every instance treated the soldiers well; and there never was an army so well supplied, or which had so little excuse for plunder, if any excuse can in any case exist. But if the Commander of the Forces should not by these and other measures be enabled to get the better of these practices, he is determined to report to His Majesty, and send into garrison those corps who shall continue them; as he prefers a small but disciplined and well ordered body of troops to a rabble, however numerous; and he is resolved not to be the instrument of inflicting upon the people of this country the miseries which result from the operations of such a body.

The regulations of these orders are to be understood as applicable to the dragoons and the artillery, as well as the infantry.

G. O. Coimbra, 30th May, 1809.

3. The ration of all the mules and horses with the army, is hereafter to be as follows:

14 lbs. of hay or straw.

12 lbs. of oats, or 10 lbs. of Indian corn or barley.

G. O. Coimbra, 31st May, 1809.

1. There being now 6000 pairs of shoes, the officers commanding brigades will direct the officers commanding regiments in their brigades, to make a requisition to the assistant commissary attached to the brigade, for the number of pairs of shoes they will require to complete the men; but no regiment is to require more than one pair of shoes for each man. These shoes are to be paid for at the rate of 6*s*. 6*d*. per pair.

2. The regiments are to make a requisition on the Q. M. G. for bill-hooks, in the proportion of 1 for every 10 men; these bill-hooks are to be carried by the soldiers, under the straps of the knapsack, outside. The troops will very soon experience the use of them, and must take the greatest care of them; they must be produced by the men at every inspection of necessaries. A return of them must be made to the Q. M. G. once a month; and any deficiencies of the numbers not accounted for in a satisfactory manner, must be made good by the companies to which the bill-hooks have been delivered.

3. Those regiments in want of camp kettles, will make a requisition for them upon the Q. M. G.; deficiencies must however be accounted for in a satisfactory manner: in future a return of camp kettles must be sent to the Q. M. G. on the first of every month; likewise returns monthly of haversacks and canteens to him. The regiments will make a requisition for the numbers they now want to complete; a satisfactory account must be given of the deficiencies.

G. O. Coimbra, 1st June, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces has been informed that the officers commanding companies, and other regimental officers, having been supplied with mules by the commissariat, by order of the late Commander of the Forces, for the carriage of camp kettles, of paymasters' books, and of the medicine chest, when the army took the field, have applied to have those mules exchanged.

The officers commanding companies, paymasters, and surgeons, must be aware that they receive an allowance from the public to furnish mules or horses for the carriage of camp kettles, books, or medicine chests; they are reminded by the orders of the 11th Oct., the 18th March, and 19th May, that these mules were given to them by the Commissariat only as an indulgence, and that they were to keep them up at their own charge; and under these circumstances it is impossible for the Commissary Gen. now to exchange them.

2. The mule attached to each regiment for the carriage of the intrenching tools, and placed by the orders of the 16th March in charge of the quarter-master, belongs to the public, and he must be exchanged by the commissary, if the exchange should be necessary (which it ought not to be). It is clearly understood, that although the camp kettle mules, and those for the books and medicine chests, are to be kept up by the captains, paymaster, and surgeons respectively, they must not be used for any purpose, excepting those for which they are exclusively allowed.

6. Although from circumstances it is at present impossible to supply the paymasters of regiments with money to the full amount of their estimates, and the captains of companies have not yet received the full amount of pay of their several companies for the last month, no reason exists why the accounts of the soldiers should not be settled to the 24th of the month of May, and the balances struck, which will be paid off as soon as the money shall come up.

8. An officer from the —, —, —, and — regts. to proceed forthwith by the road of Aveiro, Oporto, and Braga, to look for the men who have been allowed to straggle from those regiments, according to the return sent in to the Adj. Gen.'s office, copies of which they are to be furnished with by the officers commanding the corps.

The Commander of the Forces trusts that more attention will be paid by the officers commanding companies to prevent the soldiers from straggling in future.

G. O. Coimbra, 2d June, 1809.

3. The Order No. 2, of the 30th May, has not been attended to, no regiment having yet sent to the Q. M. G. any account of articles required from Lisbon. The earliest attention must be given to all orders. In this instance, the regiments may feel the greatest inconvenience for want of those articles in store at Lisbon, with which it was the intention of the orders of the 30th May to supply, which articles they cannot get by any other means.

4. Whenever sick are left in hospital at any place, the strictest attention must be paid, that officers and non-commissioned officers of each brigade are left in charge of them, according to the proportion ordered in G. O. of the 19th May, for the hospital at Braga.

G. O. Coimbra, 3d June, 1809.

2. Whenever it is possible for the assistant commissaries of brigades to issue the quantity, cavalry must receive and carry 3 days' corn, and the infantry 3 days' bread.

3. The senior of the officers left in charge of the sick at the different hospitals must take the command of the whole, and correspond with head quarters; no convalescents must be moved from any hospital station without orders from head quarters.

G. O. Abrantes, 8th June, 1809.

The regiments will make a requisition upon the commissary at Abrantes for a sufficient number of pairs of shoes to complete them to two good pairs each man: the period of the

delivery of those shoes will be notified in G. O.; they will be paid at the rate of 6*s.* 6*d.* per pair. The regiments not already completed with bill hooks, canteens, haversacks, and camp kettles, according to the G. O. of the 31st ult., will make a requisition upon the Q. M. G., at Abrantes, for the same: the period of the delivery of those articles will likewise be notified in G. O.

2. Various complaints having been made to the Commander of the Forces, of the irregularity of the delivery of articles from the commissariat, the following rules are to be observed upon that subject in future:

3. When articles are delivered to troops from a general store, the Commissary Gen. must, if possible, have two or more stores for the delivery of each article, viz. forage, corn, wood, meat, bread, and wine.

4. He must signify to the assist. commissaries of brigades and regiments, at which store, and where situated, troops in the brigade or regiment will receive their supplies, and in what order by brigades, and at what hour, the supplies will be delivered to the troops of each brigade or regiment at each store.

5. In general, however, it is better the troops of each brigade or regiment should receive their supplies at the brigade or regimental store.

6. When the army will halt, a commencement must be made to make the deliveries at the commissaries' stores at daylight, and the delivery must be continued without interruption, till the whole of the troops to receive their supplies at such store shall have received them. The soldiers of each brigade or regiment will attend to receive the supplies at the hour appointed for them precisely, and not before.

7. The meat for the troops must invariably be delivered to them from a brigade or regimental store, and should be killed on the preceding night, or at daylight in the morning, when the army halts.

When it marches, the order of the 5th of May comes in force, and the meat should be killed, delivered, and cooked, as soon as possible after the orders for marching are given out.

8. When the army marches, the Commissary Gen. should notify as soon as possible to the assist. commissaries of brigades and regiments of cavalry, where the store of each article of supply for the troops will be made to each brigade or regiment. The deliveries on marching days must commence as soon as possible after the troops reach their ground.

9 It is obvious, however, that on marching days it is still more important than it is on halting days, that the delivery should be made from a brigade or regimental, rather than a general store.

10. The assist. commissaries with regiments of cavalry and brigades must not be changed, unless the change is notified in G. O.

11. The assist. commissaries with brigades and regiments of cavalry must take care to obtain copies of all G. O. from the brigade majors or adjutants respectively. The Commissary Gen. is responsible that all other officers of the department, not attached to brigades or regiments of cavalry, have copies of the G. O

G. O. Abrantes, 10th June, 1809

1. The baggage of the army is immediately to be disembarked from the transports in the Tagus, and to be placed in stores at Lisbon; each regiment will, as soon as possible, send to Lisbon an officer, or a careful non-commissioned officer, to superintend the removal of the baggage belonging to the regiment, to the store house allotted to receive it; these officers and non-commissioned officers will report themselves on their arrival at Lisbon to the A. Q. M. G. stationed there, and will receive his directions respecting the store-house to be allotted for the baggage of the regiment, the means of removing it from the transports to the store-house, and those for arranging it there.

2. After the baggage shall have been placed in the store-houses at Lisbon, it must be in charge of one non-commissioned officer or steady private soldier of each regiment, who is to be left there, and all the other officers and non-commissioned officers sent to Lisbon respecting baggage must return to join the army.

Memorandum. Should any regiment have officers or non-commissioned officers at Lisbon, who can perform the duty relative to regimental baggage, officers commanding regiments will send instructions to them, agreeable to the G. O. from hence, and there will be no occasion for regiments to detach persons for the above duty.

As the cisterns in the town of Abrantes are all sealed and closed up, with a view to the preservation of the water which they contain, for the purpose of the fortification which is to be erected here, the soldiers must not touch them; several of the cisterns having been already broken open by the soldiers, notwithstanding that they were sealed and locked up, The officers commanding regiments are requested to visit the quarters occupied by their corps, to see that all the cisterns are again locked up and sealed, and a sentry must be placed over each.

The troops must bring from the river the water which they require.

G. O. Abrantes, 11th June, 1809.

2. When the army is in cantonments, the following rules are to be observed in respect to quarters: the allotment of the quarters of any considerable corps of the army is to be made by the officer commanding it, through the A. Q. M. G. attached to the corps, or in his absence through any other officer of his staff; no individual is to take quarters for himself, or change them without the authority of the officer commanding in the cantonments. The staff and other unattached officers are to be quartered by the A. Q. M. G. of the corps of the army to which they belong, or the officer acting for him. Regimental officers are to take their quarters in the street or district allotted to their respective corps. but when a regiment is placed in any public building, which does not afford accommodation for officers, such as are not ordered to remain with the men will have quarters allotted to them. All regulations respecting quarters in the town or village where the head quarters of the army are established, are to be made by the Commandant at head quarters.

3. All men able to march, whether convalescents from the hospital at Lisbon, or men lately arrived there from England, who have arms and accoutrements, will be ordered to join their regiments.

G. O. Abrantes, 12th June, 1809

1. When bedding is required for the sick, whether regimental or general hospitals, and it cannot be supplied by the general stores, the surgeon in charge of the hospital must make a requisition in writing for what he requires to the commissary of the brigade, or the Commissary General; the officer of the commissariat will make a requisition upon the magistrate of the place, for what will thus be required by the surgeon; the surgeon will give his receipt for the bedding delivered to him, and he will be responsible to return the whole of the bedding to the magistrate who procured it.

G. O. Abrantes, 13th June, 1809

The senior officer in charge of the sick at Oporto and Coimbra, will once a week send by the post to head quarters, a return of the sick, specifying the number of recovered men able to march.

The Commanding officers of those regiments of the army, to the men of which clothing is due, will report to the Q. M. G. whether the clothing is arrived at Lisbon, and where.

1. Whenever 40 men at either hospital are sufficiently recovered to be able to march, an order and a route will be sent for their march by easy stages.

2. They are to take with them, at setting out, 3 days' bread in biscuit, which they are to keep by them as a reserve.

3. The Commissary General will arrange that they shall be fed at the different halting places.

4. An officer must be sent in command of every detachment of 40 men, and 2 officers if the number should amount to 80, and so on; 1 officer for every 40 in addition; 1 non-commissioned officer must be sent for every 20 sick; and the commanding officer at the hospital must make arrangements that other officers and non-commissioned officers should take charge of the remaining sick of the brigade, in charge of which such officer or non commissioned officer has been left at the hospital.

5. The senior officer at the hospital will report to the Q. M. G. the departure of the recovered men; and officers commanding the party of recovered men must report their progress to head quarters by every opportunity.

7. The Commander of the Forces requests that olive and other fruit trees may not be used by the troops in hutting, except in case of evident necessity.

8. If the country in the neighbourhood of the several cantonments should afford materials fit for hutting, the Commander of the Forces is desirous that the troops should be moved into huts as soon as possible; the officers commanding brigades will make arrangements accordingly. The tents will be delivered to the officers who have made requisitions for them, under the orders of the 24th May, as soon as they shall arrive from Lisbon.

9 All Commissariat and other persons who have Portuguese dragoons attached to them, are to send the dragoons to Abrantes immediately, reporting to the Adj. Gen. that they have done so.

10. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have to announce to the army that private ——, of the 53d regt., has been wounded, and has probably died of the wounds he received from some peasants in the neighbourhood of Coimbra; and that corporal —— and private —— have probably met with the same fate: this is one of the consequences of the irregularities of which the soldiers have been guilty, which have had the effect of turning into enemies a people who were grateful for the benefits which they had received from the British nation, and manifested their gratitude by affording to the soldiers every comfort and assistance which was in their power.

The Commanding officers of brigades and regiments are particularly requested to point out to the soldiers the consequences of their irregularities.

G. O. Abrantes, 15th June, 1809.

6. A board of field officers of King's German Legion will sit at Barquintia without loss of time, under the directions of Brig. Gen. Langwerth, to report upon the shoes of the brigade reported unfit for service.

7. A division of apothecary's stores having arrived at head quarters, surgeons of regiments are immediately to complete their field panniers with whatever has been directed, by requisitions to the Inspector of Hospitals at head-quarters.

G. O. Abrantes, 16th June, 1809.

1. Two more assistant provosts will be appointed; commanding officers of brigades will please to send in recommendations of men capable of filling the situation: one of the assistant provosts is to repair to the camp near Abrantes, and to report himself to the officer commanding the camp. He will patrol round the neighbourhood of it, and will take up all stragglers and marauders; two dragoons are to be attached to this provost, and to be relieved daily.

G. O. Abrantes, 17th June, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces has been much concerned to receive reports of the misconduct of the soldiers left behind, in all the hospitals, particularly at Oporto; and he desires that in future, whenever an hospital is established, the following regulations will be observed:

'When soldiers are dismissed from the hospital as convalescents, they are, if possible, to be quartered in the same building; if that should not be possible, they are to be quartered on the inhabitants of the house in which the hospital is established; in either case the officers in charge of the men left behind in hospital are to attend, and to put in execution the Orders of the 29th ult. relative to visiting the soldiers in their quarters.

'2. No convalescent must ever be permitted to appear out of his quarters in the streets of the town, excepting with his side arms, and dressed according to the orders of his regiment. As soon as a sufficient number of convalescents are strong enough, a guard must be mounted daily, of which patrols under a non-commissioned officer must be sent during the night to take up all soldiers straggling from their quarters after hours. Convalescents must parade with their arms twice a day, once in the morning, and in the evening at sunset; all officers being present at each parade. After the evening parade, the soldiers are to be marched to their quarters, and none are to be permitted to appear in the streets after that hour.

'3. All officers left in sick quarters, in any town where an hospital is established, are to be considered as belonging to the hospital until they shall have recovered, and are to do duty according to their respective ranks with the officers left in charge of the sick men in hospital, till they shall be ordered to join the army.

'4. The officer commanding at each of the hospitals, including that of Lisbon, will report to the Adj. Gen. that these orders have been carried into execution, along with the weekly report ordered to be made by the G. O. of the 13th June. Copies of these orders are to be sent to all the hospitals, and a copy to be left by the Adj. Gen. wherever an hospital may be left in future.

'5. When the army, or any portion of it, in future requires green forage, commissaries, or if there should be no commissary, the quartermaster of the regiment, under the orders of the General or commanding officer, will make a requisition upon the magistrate for it, and will point out to him the field or place from whence it can be provided; the magistrate is then to have it cut; forage is to be delivered to the troops by the commissary, in rations, according to the ordered proportions. A guard will be left in the field, in charge of the remainder of the forage, after the commissary has made his delivery. If there should be no magistrate, or if the magistrate should refuse to consent to deliver or cut the green forage, or if it should be necessary on any account the troops should cut it for themselves, the commissary of the brigade or regiment, accompanied by an officer of the Q. M. G.'s department, or if there should be none with that division of troops, by the quartermaster of a regiment, and if possible by the magistrate of the place, or the occupier of the ground, or by some inhabitant of the country, is to proceed to value the field, and to estimate the number of rations of forage it contains. Having done this, the commissary is to allot the field in its due proportions to the quartermasters of the different regiments to be supplied with forage from it; parties of fatigue from those regiments, under the command of an officer, are to proceed and cut and carry away the forage thus allotted to them. For all green forage required, the usual receipts must be given.

'6. The commissary of each division, brigade, or regiment, on his arrival in any place near which he understands the troops to which he is attached are to halt more than one night, must take immediate and effectual measures to ascertain the number of ovens in the neighbourhood; and if they should be insufficient to supply the troops to which he is attached with bread, he will take care that a sufficient number are built forthwith.

'8. No man of the brigades in huts must be allowed to quit the lines of his regiment without being dressed with his side arms, according to the orders of his regiment.'

G. O. Abrantes, 18th June, 1809

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned, from reports which have been lately made to him of the practice of some of the regiments in the army, to be obliged to desire the captains of companies to inspect the arms, ammunition, and flints, in possession of the soldiers of their companies at every parade with arms, and particularly on the march, which takes place on the morning of a march.

4. As the weather will now admit of the troops hutting, and they can therefore move together in large bodies, brigades are to be formed into divisions as follows:

Guards Brig. Gen. Cameron's Brigade Hanoverian Legion	1st Division.
Major Gen. Hill's Brigade Brig. Gen. R. Stewart's ditto	2d Division.
Major Gen. M'Kenzie's Brigade Col. Donkin's ditto	3d Division.
Brig. Gen. A. Campbell's Brigade Col. Peacocke's ditto	4th Division.

Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke will take the command of the 1st division; the senior General officers of brigades will respectively take the command of the division in which their brigades are placed, till the other Lieut. Generals will join the army.

The brigades in divisions are to be formed from the right, as placed in this order:

The divisions will stand in one or more lines, in respect to each other, as will be ordered at the time.

An Assist. Adj. Gen. will be attached to the officer commanding the division; an Assist. Provost will also be attached to each division.

G. O. Abrantes, 19th June, 1809.

2. The Commissary Gen. will take care that all regimental baggage and stores lodged in the stores at Abrantes, for which he will give his receipt, are sent to Lisbon by water, and lodged in the regimental stores of the regiment to which it belongs, and his officers at Lisbon will take the receipt of the non-commissioned officer in charge of the regimental stores at Lisbon, for it.

5. There are so many complaints and references respecting the mules attached to regiments, that it is necessary again to state in Orders the principles on which they are given. Each regiment of infantry, consisting of 10 companies, has 15 mules, of which one for each company is allotted to carry the company's camp kettles, one to carry the surgeon's instruments, and one to carry the paymaster's books. Captains of companies, paymasters, and surgeons, each of whom has received 10*l.* bât money, and is bound to keep up those mules, which were originally given to them by the commissariat, as a matter of favour by the late Commander of the Forces. One mule is attached to each regiment of infantry to carry the intrenching tools, and is, by different orders, to be in charge of the quartermasters of regiments.

The Commander of the Forces desires that the commissaries in each brigade will see the intrenching tool mules in charge of each brigade this afternoon, and that they will hereafter see them once a week.

The mules allotted for the carriage of intrenching tools are the public property, and must be kept up at the public charge.

Each regiment of cavalry has 14 mules, 8 for carrying camp kettles, 1 for the surgeon, 1 for the paymaster, respectively, having received bât money for, and liable to keep up; besides these, a regiment of cavalry has 1 mule for the veterinary surgeon, 1 for the surjeant armourer, 1 for the serjeant saddler, and 1 for the intrenching tools.

These last four are the property of the public, and must be kept up at the public expense; they must be taken care of by the persons for whose use they are provided, respectively; and the Commanding officers of regiments will give directions that one of the quartermasters may take charge of the mule for the intrenching tools. The assist. commissaries, with regiments of cavalry, will see these public mules attached to regiments of cavalry this afternoon; and in future they will inspect them once a week.

Commanding officers of regiments of cavalry and infantry are requested to give particular directions to the quartermasters, and others in charge of the public mules, to take the greatest care of them, and to see that they are applied to no other use than that for which they are allowed; as in many instances the commissary was under the necessity of supplying the regiments with hired mules to carry camp kettles, surgeons' chests, and paymasters' books, of which the public have been paying the hire ever since. The Commissary Gen. is requested, as soon as possible, to supply the officers with purchased instead of hired mules.

6. The captains, surgeons, and paymasters of regiments, which have lately arrived, or may hereafter arrive, in Portugal, from Great Britain or Ireland, or the islands, and which

have received the allowance called embarkation money, are to provide themselves with mules, for the carriage of camp kettles, paymasters' books, or surgeons' chests, respectively; and the captains, paymasters, and surgeons of those regiments which arrived from Gibraltar, and have not received the allowance called embarkation money, will be allowed each £20 to purchase a mule for their service.

G. O. Abrantes, 20th June, 1809.

1. When the troops march with a route, it must be invariably specified, in the route, where they are to get provisions; and they are to receive provisions according to what is stated in the route. The commissaries attached to brigades and regiments of cavalry must not issue provisions to troops marching with a route, unless it is specified in the route that they are to do so.

2. As the supply of cattle is not now plenty, all the troops in the huts, and towns of Abrantes and Punhite, and the neighbouring cantonments, will be supplied with salt meat for a few days.

G. O. Abrantes, 21st June, 1809.

6. The General Hospital at the Convent of St. Antonio, at Abrantes, being now ready for the reception of sick, the surgeons of regiments may send such of their patients there as are not likely to do well in cantonments; but they are previously to be inspected by the staff surgeon of the divisions, as none can be received into the general hospital without his approving signature.

G. O. Abrantes, 23d June, 1809.

4. Dep. A. A. G., Dep. A. Q. M. G., majors of brigades, and aides-de-camp, will be allowed forage for 3 horses and 1 mule from the date hereof.

G. O. Abrantes, 24th June, 1809.

1. The frequent irregularities which occur on the march of detachments of convalescents, or recruits to join their regiments with the army, render it necessary to publish the following regulations:

2. All detachments must march by a route from the Q. M. G.'s department, in which they will be named, the places at which such detachments will receive provisions, and from whom.

3. The Commanding officer of each detachment on its march, must take care to send forward notice to the person from whom the provisions are to be received, of the arrival of the detachment, and of its strength.

4. It is to be understood that when two or more days' provisions are issued to the troops, they are not to receive at the same time, two or more days' wine. It has already been frequently explained in orders, that wine forms no part of the soldier's ration; it will be delivered to them when it can be procured, and when it cannot they must go without it.

5. When a detachment will move, the soldiers must be formed into divisions, and officers and non-commissioned officers must be posted to each division.

The orders of the 29th May must be particularly attended to by the officers posted to divisions; and they must exert themselves to prevent the repetition of the complaints which are so disgraceful to the army.

6. A detachment must universally march at daylight in the morning; the officers and non-commissioned officers must march with the divisions to which they are posted, and must prevent the soldiers falling out of the ranks and straggling The detachments must march at the rate of two miles and a half an hour; one halt must be made for 5 or 10 minutes at the end of every hour and a half.

7. Officers commanding detachments are to report their progress to head quarters by every opportunity.

8. A communication between head quarters and all parts of Portugal is to be carried on through Lisbon: all officers, having occasion to write, must send their letters by post, under cover, unless specially ordered to do otherwise, to the town major, Lisbon, from whose office a courier will be dispatched daily to head quarters.

9. Whenever an officer is sent from any of the hospitals, or Lisbon, in the command of a detachment of convalescents or recruits, he is to be furnished with a copy of these orders, and on his arrival at head quarters, he will report specially that the orders in the 3d, 5th, and 6th articles of this day's orders have been carried into effect.

10. The number of horses, for which staff officers are allowed to draw forage, having been increased by the orders of the 23d inst., it is to be understood that they are to do all duties required from them by means of their own horses, unless when required to go and return from a place at a greater distance from their station than 20 miles.

G. O. Abrantes, 25th June, 1809.

2. Paymasters of regiments at Abrantes and in the huts, and all officers of the army, or others to whom any money is due, whether on account of claims for losses, which claims have been before the Board of Claims, for horses shot for the glanders, or on any other account, are to call on the Paymaster Gen. this afternoon, where the former will receive payment for the subsistence of their respective regiments to the 24th June, and all the latter what may be due to them.

4. The accounts of the soldiers of the army to the 24th of June must be settled and signed, and balances paid on this day and to-morrow, and those in camp; to those at a distance on the following days. General officers commanding brigades are requested to see this order carried into execution.

7. The troops in the huts are this day to apply to the Q. M. G. for orders on the Commissary Gen.'s stores, for the camp kettles, canteens, haversacks, and bill-hooks, for which they have made requisitions under the orders of the 8th inst.; Gen. Sherbrooke's division will receive the same articles as they will pass through Abrantes on the 27th; the same articles will be sent to Gen. Cotton's brigade, and the infantry of Maj. Gen. M'Kenzie's division.

8. The allowance of intrenching tools is to be only 5 spades, 5 shovels, 5 pickaxes, and 5 felling axes, for each battalion of infantry: 8 spades, 8 shovels, 4 pickaxes, and 4 felling axes for each regiment of cavalry; and the requisitions will be corrected accordingly.

9. The Deputy Inspector of hospitals will give directions for the formation of the hospitals at Abrantes, upon the principle that all the men likely to continue sick for any length of time are to go to a general hospital, which is to be formed under the care of a sufficient number of surgeons of each brigade.

10. The Commander of the Forces is under the necessity of again requesting the attention of all the officers of the army to the strict obedience of the orders issued, particularly to those respecting supplies of provisions, carts, boats, &c. It is again positively forbid to any officer to stop supplies going to any part of the army, or to press boats, or carriages, excepting under the directions of a commissary. The commissariat drivers attached to the artillery at Abrantes, and all the other stations of the army, must this day be delivered over to the Commissary Gen. or his assistants.

G. O. Abrantes, 26th June, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that the troops should always march at daylight, in order that they may reach the ground at as early an hour as may be practicable; he is also desirous that they should hut every day; and it is to be understood that they are to hut invariably where there is wood conveniently situated, in reference to water. This wood, however, must not be olive trees, or other valuable fruit trees.

2. The order (No. 5 of the 3d May) in respect to men taken sick on the march, referring to the order (No. 11 of the 24th April) by the late Commander of the Forces, is countermanded; the Commander of the Forces being convinced that, from circumstances, it is impossible to carry it into execution.

3. In future, the General officers commanding divisions and brigades will direct, that men taken sick upon a march may be carried on till orders will be given for forming a general or brigade hospital

4. The huts at present occupied by Major Gen. Tilson's brigade are to be occupied as hospitals by the sick of the different regiments to be left in brigade hospital.

5. The staff surgeons attached to divisions will make the distribution of the huts to the different brigades, and will order a sufficient number of surgeons from each brigade, to remain in the huts to attend the sick. This order is not to prevent the surgeons of those brigades which have already got hospitals in the town of Abrantes from continuing to occupy them. Surgeons of regiments are to make requisitions on the purveyor's stores for bedding for the sick, in the proportion of a blanket for every patient in the huts.

6. A sufficient number of officers and non-commissioned officers from each brigade are to be left in charge of the sick at Abrantes, according to the orders of the 19th of May and 2d of June.

7. The officers commanding companies are at all times to leave with the surgeons in charge of hospitals in which the men are left, the amount of the hospital stoppages of 9*d.* *per diem* for each man left behind, from the day the men will enter the hospital to the following 24th of the month, as soon as possible after the 24th of every month. The surgeons in charge of hospitals are invariably to send to the paymasters of regiments, by the mode of conveyance pointed out in the orders of the 24th inst., the account of stoppages for the men of each regiment who have been in the hospital under their charge since the 24th of the preceding month, according to the printed form. No accounts of stoppages must be sent to England in future.

8. A few tents having arrived, those officers who have made known their wishes to have them under the orders of the 24th May, No. 3, are to apply to the Q. M. G., who will give orders upon the Commissary Gen. for them.

9. Complaints having been made by the Lieut. General commanding the cavalry, by Brig.

Gen. Fane, and by Lieut. Col. Lord E. Somerset, commanding the 4th dragoons, to which regiment Assist. Commissary —— is attached, of his neglect of duty, of incapacity to perform his duty, and of his making false reports to Lieut. Col. Lord E. Somerset; Assist. Commissary —— is dismissed from his office as assist. commissary. Mr. —— is to be released from arrest, and is to quit the army.

G. O. Abrantes, 27th June, 1809.

3. A guard of 1 serjeant and 6 dragoons from Brig. Gen. Fane's brigade to be attached to the Paymaster Gen.'s mules during the march; they are to report themselves and receive instructions from the Paymaster Gen.; 1 corporal and 2 private dragoons to be attached to the provost guard, which, with all the prisoners, will move with the head quarters of the army.

10. Assist. Commissary —— having expressed his concern for the neglect of duty of which he has been guilty, and Lieut. Gen. Payne having expressed a desire his conduct should be looked over upon this occasion, and that he should be reinstated in his office; the order of yesterday respecting him is countermanded, and he is to return to his duty as assist. commissary attached to the 4th dragoons.

The Commander of the Forces, however, hopes Mr. —— will show by his attention to his duty in future, that he merits the indulgence of Lieut. Gen. Payne; and he hopes that the example of the dismissal of Mr. —— for the neglect of duty, will operate as an example to all the officers of the commissariat.

G. O. Castello Branco, 1st July, 1809.

2. Great care must be taken when rye is given to the horses that they are not watered 2 hours before, or 2 hours after they are fed; the same rule should be observed when they are fed with Indian corn or barley.

G. O. Zarza Mayor, 4th July, 1809.

1. The A. A. Gens. and brigade majors of those divisions and brigades stationed in the neighbourhood of head quarters, must attend at the Adj. Gen.'s office for orders, at 10 o'clock precisely.

2. The brigade majors will attend at the A. A. Gs. of divisions to receive the division orders, at half past 11 o'clock, and at 1 the brigade majors must give out the orders to the adjutants of regiments, which must be given out to troops and companies, and read to the soldiers at evening parades.

3 In case circumstances should prevent the brigade majors from issuing the G. O. to the adjutants of regiments before 3 o'clock on any halting day, they are to receive and issue on that day only the orders requiring immediate execution, of which the General officers commanding brigades are to make the selection, and on the following day the other orders of general regulations.

4. All orders received by the adjutants of regiments must at the first parade, or earlier if necessary, be read to the troops.

5. On marching days the A. A. Gs. and brigade majors stationed near head quarters will attend at the Adj. Gen.'s office for orders, as soon as the troops reach their ground.

6. All orders requiring immediate execution issued on marching days must be given to the adjutants, and read to the troops as soon as possible.

7. The G. O. will be sent from head quarters to divisions at a distance by the first opportunity; those requiring immediate execution must be issued and read to the troops as soon as received; the others, if not received by the General officer of the division before 2 P.M., are not to be issued till the following day.

8. The A. A. Gs., or the brigade major of the division or brigade at a distance to which the G. O. will have been sent, must send to the Adj. Gen. by the first opportunity, a receipt for the orders received, specifying the numbers of each day.

9. When pass orders will be sent, directions will be written on the back of them, stating whether they are to be circulated by the person who will have carried them from head-quarters, or to the officers respectively to whom they will have been addressed.

10. Every officer to whom they are addressed must sign his name on the paper on receiving them, and insert the hour of the day at which they reached him.

11. As pass orders invariably must require immediate execution, they must be issued and read to the troops without loss of time.

12. The numberless mistakes which have occurred, and the many instances of neglect and disobedience of orders issued referring to the health, subsistence, or the convenience of the troops, render it necessary not only to observe the early circulation of orders, but if possible, obedience to them and their early and prompt execution.

13. The obedience to orders of general regulations must depend upon the attention of General officers commanding brigades, and Commanding officers of regiments, and their

determination to enforce regularity and discipline, but obedience to them requiring execution can be secured by other means.

14. Accordingly the Commander of the Forces desires that officers commanding regiments shall report to the General officer commanding the brigade, that the G. O. requiring the performance of any duty, or the execution of any arrangement, have been obeyed.

15. The General officers commanding divisions and brigades will take care to notify to the troops, to what day they have received bread upon every issue.

17. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of General officers commanding divisions and brigades to the G. O. of the 4th and 5th of March, by the late Commander of the Forces, relative to the use of the mules allowed for carrying camp kettles, in any service excepting the carriage of camp kettles.

18. The consequence of loading them with other baggage is, that they are unequal to carry the kettles which they are given to convey, and the loads are so ill put on that they fall from the mules, and the camp kettles do not arrive from the march till after the hour at which they ought to be used by the troops.

20. General, staff, and other officers are requested to put their names on the doors of the houses in which they are quartered.

G. O. Zarza Mayor, 5th July, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that it may be considered as a standing order, that the troops are not to quit their lines, unless dressed according to the orders of their regiment, with their side arms; excepting when on fatigue duty, in which case they must be in charge of an officer, or non-commissioned officer, according to their numbers.

G. O. Plasencia, 9th July, 1809.

1. All the officers belonging to regiments which are in huts, must be encamped with the men, excepting those whose health requires that they should remain in houses: applications for quarters for those officers must be made through the General officer commanding the brigade, to the officer of the Q. M. G.'s department with the division, or with head quarters.

2. The officer of the Q. M. G.'s department with divisions, must quarter the General officers and their staff as near to their divisions and brigades as possible.

3. All officers, whether of the staff or regiments, requiring quarters at head quarters, must apply to Capt. Kelly, of the Q. M. G.'s department; and all officers requiring quarters at the head quarters of any division must apply to the Q. M. G. of the division. No officer, excepting those of the department of the Q. M. G., employed in this branch of the service, must apply for quarters to the magistrates.

4. As commissaries have been appointed to supply all and every part of the army, to whom every individual, entitled to provisions and forage, can apply for what he requires, no application excepting by the commissaries must be made by any officer or soldier, or other persons attached to the army, to the magistrates of the country for any article whatever.

5. A General Court Martial will assemble to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, for the trial of such prisoners as will be brought before it.

Major Gen. M'Kenzie, President.

	Field Officers.	Captains	Subalterns.
Major Gen. M'Kenzie's brigade	1	2	1
Major Gen. Hill's division	2	1	2
Brig. Gen. Campbell's do.	1	3	1
Total . .	4	6	4

The name of the officer appointed to act as Dep. Judge Advocate will be sent in the course of the day to the President.

All evidences to proceed immediately to head quarters who have been permitted to march with their divisions, and to report themselves to the Adj Gen.'s office.

A. G. O. Plasencia, 9th July, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces having arranged with the magistrates of the different districts and towns in Spain, that the officers, soldiers, and others belonging to the army, are to be furnished with what they require, at the market prices of each place where they may be quartered, makes known to the troops, that the magistrates will cause to be put up, in the square or market place of each town or village, a list of the various articles of provisions, &c. &c. with their prices annexed to them: and in case any of the inhabitants should demand a higher price than that fixed, the soldiers are to complain to their officers, stating what inhabitants attempted to impose upon them, and the commanding officer of the regiment is to make known the soldier's complaint to the magistrates of the town, who will take proper measures on the occasion.

The soldiers are not, however, to attempt to take things by force, or on their own terms, under pretence that large prices have been demanded from them. Heads of departments and persons attached to head quarters, in addition to putting up their names on the doors of their quarters, will always, on their arrival in a new quarter, immediately send their addresses to the Adj. Gen., and to the Commandant at head quarters.

G. O. Plasencia, 13th July, 1809.

1. Such regiments as have bakers who can bake biscuit, are immediately to send a list of their names to Mr. Dep. Com. Gen. Dalrymple, and to the Adj. Gen.'s office, and the bakers are to attend at the Dep. Com. Gen.'s this evening, at 7 o clock.

2. The attention of the General officers is called to the orders of the 8th June, respecting the delivery of provisions by the commissaries, and the Commander of the Forces begs to have from them a report that those orders have been complied with.

G. O. Plasencia, 14th July, 1809

4. When a brigade of artillery will be detached with a division of infantry, the officer commanding must give directions to the commissary of one of the brigades of infantry to provide the artillerymen, drivers, and horses, with provisions and forage.

G. O. Plasencia, 15th July, 1809.

1. In consequence of the representations of the Lieut. General commanding the cavalry, of the insufficiency of the allowance of the veterinary surgeons, and farriers of the regiments of dragoons, an additional allowance of 3*d.* for each horse per month to the former, and ½*d.* per day for each horse to the latter, will be given.

2. Extract of a letter from the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

'Many men have lately been sent to the hospital, both here and elsewhere, in a state of the utmost filth, some with no shirts at all, and others with only one that had not been washed for any discoverable length of time, greater attention to cleanliness and the state of the men's necessaries seems therefore called for in some brigades of the army, and bathing whenever practicable at an early hour in the morning, but at no other time, ought to be universally practised during the hot season. The worst species of contagious fever is infallibly generated among the troops by the neglect of personal cleanliness; new killed meat without salt is very prejudicial; and the mode of issuing and conducting the rations has been productive of much annoyance, exhaustion, and disappointment, and consequently of diseases to the soldiers'

3. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to state, that he has found those soldiers who were sent into hospitals in the shameful state reported by the inspector of hospitals, belonged to the 24th, 31st, and 45th regiments, and the German Light Dragoons; and he desires that more attention may be paid to the men's necessaries by the officers in future.

4. It is very desirable that the officers commanding companies should endeavor to procure salt in sufficient quantities for their men, and that the officers commanding regiments should, if possible, make some arrangement for supplying the men with breakfast.

7. The army will march on the 17th, and all the arrangements must be made in the course of this day and to-morrow, for leaving in the general hospital such men as it will not be possible to move; subsistence to the 24th July must be left for such men as may be sent to general hospitals, and officers for the sick, in each brigade, according to the proportion in the G. O. 18th May. Commanding officers of regiments will send this day to the Adj. Gen., before 7 o'clock P. M., a return of carts attached to their regiments.

8. The Com. General will this day make his arrangements with the assist. commissaries of brigades and regiments, to deliver to the troops at Plasencia, to morrow, four days' bread, viz. 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th inst.

G. O. Plasencia, 16th July, 1809

3. When the Com. Gen. is unable to issue wine to the troops, either on account of the scarcity of the article, or of the difficulty of issuing it, he must not interfere in any manner with the sale of wine where the troops may be quartered, or in the neighbourhood. The Provost Marshal and his assistants will in that case take care that order is preserved in the wine-houses.

G. A. O. Plasencia, 16th July, 1809.

The A. A. G. of the division in which the brigade is that furnished the guards this day, will be responsible that they join their corps in the morning before they move off, except the ammunition guard at the artillery park and the provost guard, which remains as heretofore.

G. O. Oropesa, 20th July, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces wishes that the corps should be as strong as possible, and that no man should be left with baggage whom it is not absolutely necessary to leave in care of it.

The men's arms to be particularly examined this afternoon by the officers; every man must have a good flint, and the dust must be well cleaned from the locks and touch-holes. The Commander of the Forces desires that the unmilitary practice of firing in the neighbourhood of the lines may be discontinued by the troops.

The commissaries must give receipts or pay for whatever they may receive from the inhabitants of the country. The time of the Commander of the Forces yesterday was occupied in hearing complaints of the commissaries having taken different articles of provisions without giving receipts for them, and he trusts that he will have no further ground for noticing this disobedience of orders.

G. O. Oropesa, 21st July, 1809.

The army will march to-morrow morning; the regiments to be in the ranks as strong as possible.

The army will parade this evening, in marching order, at 5 o'clock, on the right of the high road from Oropesa towards Talavera de la Reyna, to be seen by Gen. Cuesta; the infantry and artillery formed in one line from the left, in the following order:

The 4th division with its left at the point near Oropesa, pointed out by the Commander of the Forces.

Major Gen. Hill's division.

Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke's division.

Third division.

Lieut. Gen. Payne will receive directions from the Commander of the Forces where to form the cavalry.

The troops will be at open ranks, and will present arms, and officers salute; drums and bands to play a march; each regiment, by word of command from its own commanding officer, when the General will approach its left.

The Commander of the Forces desires that mules, which will bring the provisions, may be allowed to go away as soon as the provisions will be delivered, and those who bring them will have got their receipts; the most serious inconvenience has already resulted from the detention of those mules.

G. O. Talavera de la Reyna, 22d July, 1809.

One third of each regiment to remain accoutred in their lines, and the whole must be on the alert.

Officers commanding regiments are to keep their officers with their companies.

G. O. Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the officers and troops, for their gallant conduct in the two trying days of yesterday and the day before, in which they had been engaged with, and beaten off, the repeated attacks of an army infinitely superior in number.

He has particularly to request that Lieut. Gen Sherbrooke will accept his thanks, for the assistance he has received from him, as well as from the manner in which he led on the infantry under his command to the charge of the bayonet. Major Gen Hill and Brig. Gen. A. Campbell are likewise entitled in a particular manner to the acknowledgments of the Commander of the Forces, for the gallantry and ability with which they maintained their posts against the attacks made upon them by the enemy.

The Commander of the Forces has likewise to acknowledge the ability with which the late Major Gen. M'Kenzie (whose subsequent loss the Commander of the Forces laments) withdrew the division under his command from the out-posts, in front of the enemy's army, on the 27th inst.; as well as to Col. Donkin for his conduct on that occasion.

The Commander of the Forces likewise considers Lieut. Gen Payne and the cavalry, particularly Brig. Gen. Anson and his brigade, who was principally engaged with the enemy, to be entitled to his acknowledgments; as well as Brig. Gen. Howorth and his artillery, Major Gen. Tilson, Brig. Gen. R. Stewart, Brig. Gen. Cameron, and the brigades under their commands, respectively.

He had opportunities of noticing the gallantry and discipline of the 5th batt. 60th, and the 45th, on the 27th, and of the 29th and 1st batt. 48th, on that night, and on the 28th, of the 7th and 53d, and he requests their commanding officers, Major Davey, Col Guard, Col. White, Col. Donellan, Lieut. Col. Sir Wm. Myers, and Lieut. Col. Bingham, to accept his particular thanks.

The charge made by the brigade of guards under the command of Brig Gen. H. Campbell, on the enemy's attacking column, was a most gallant one; and the mode in which it was afterwards covered by the 1st batt. 48th, was most highly creditable to that most excellent corps, and to their commanding officer, Major Middlemore. The Commander of the Forces requests Col. Fletcher, the chief engineer, Brig. Gen. the Hon. C. Stewart, A. G.,

Col. Murray, Q. M. G., and the officers of those departments respectively, and Lieut. Col. Bathurst and those of his personal staff, will accept his thanks for the assistance he received from them throughout these trying days.

2. The bakers of the different brigades, who have already been employed by the Com. General, will be sent immediately to his stores to receive his directions under a non-commissioned officer of Brig. Gen. Cameron's brigade, to parade at the Commander of the Forces, to receive instructions from Major Campbell, A. A. G.

3. Two camp kettles to be immediately sent from every regiment, for the wounded men in the general hospital at Talavera.

4. Commanding officers of regiments and brigades will direct that all arms, collected in the field of battle, may be sent in by a proper escort to such artillery stores as Brig. Gen. Howorth shall point out.

In the return of killed, wounded, and missing, directed to be sent in yesterday, attention must be paid to specify the same in two distinct returns, one of the 27th, and one of the 28th; as also to state the names of the officers killed, wounded, and missing, mentioning whether slightly or severely.

All prisoners and deserters to be sent to the Provost Marshal.

The names of the General and staff officers, killed, wounded, and missing, to be specified in the returns called for; these returns must be sent in to the Adj. Gen.'s office before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning at the latest.

G. P. O. Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of officers commanding brigades and regiments to prevent the practice of the soldiers firing off their muskets in camp; such men, whose arms cannot be drawn, must be regularly paraded, and their firelocks discharged at the same time.

G. O. Talavera de la Reyna, 30th July, 1809.

2. The Commissary Gen is to attend to the requisitions of the Inspector of hospitals, for provisions and other articles for the sick and wounded. The brigades to appoint officers and non-commissioned officers to take charge of the sick and wounded in general hospital, in proportion to their numbers, according to the G. O.

3. These officers and non-commissioned officers are to be selected from those who have slight wounds which are likely to detain them at Talavera, at the same time that they are not likely to be confined to their houses for any length of time.

A field officer to be appointed to superintend the military arrangements of the general hospital; he will report to the Adj. Gen. what sentries will be necessary, and what guards will be required to furnish them.

The 1st division to furnish the field officer.

4. General officers commanding brigades are desired to attend to the early and precise execution of all orders relating to the care of the sick and wounded, and to have reports made upon them according to the G. O. 4th July.

5. General officers commanding divisions and brigades are desired this day to see that all the soldiers are supplied with ammunition and flints, &c. It is recommended to officers commanding regiments to have the accoutrements of the killed and wounded men collected, which are lying about the ground. They will report to the Q M. G. the numbers collected, in order that arrangements may be made to procure store-houses for them at Talavera.

G. O. Talavera de la Reyna, 2d Aug. 1809.

2. The soldiers plunder the inhabitants bringing in provisions, notwithstanding the repeated orders given upon the subject, and the knowledge which they all have, that this practice must tend to their own distress.

3. The Commander of the Forces desires that particular attention may be paid to former orders, requiring that no soldier should quit his lines, excepting on fatigue, in charge of an officer or non-commissioned officer, unless he is dressed according to the standing orders of his regiment with side-arms.

The rolls must be called in camp every two hours, and commanding officers of brigades will give directions what proportion of officers of each regiment are to be present. The Provost and his assistants must patrole the neighbourhood of the camp constantly, and the assistants must relieve each other.

G. O. Deleytosa, 9th Aug. 1809.

1. As the troops composing the army in Spain have not received their rations regularly since the 22d of July, it is not just that the full price of the ration should be stopped from the soldier's pay: from the 23d July, therefore, the stoppage from the soldier's pay, on account of his rations, is to be only 3*d*., until the supplies are such as it will be possible to make regular deliveries of provisions. The Commander of the Forces will hereafter give notice of the period at which the full price of the rations is to be charged to the men: this

order is applicable to the troops composing Gen. R. Craufurd's brigade, only from the 30th July inclusive, and to the troops of Horse Artillery only from the 3d Aug.

2. The Commander of the Forces desires that the roll may be called in camp every two hours, and the officers commanding divisions will give directions what proportion of officers are to attend."

3. The soldiers themselves render the difficulties of the moment greater than they would otherwise be by their irregularity, as they seize and plunder the mules coming in with provisions, by which the good and regular soldiers of the army are deprived of their just share of them.

4. The Provost Marshal will ascertain by what roads provisions are coming in; he will take care that his assistants patrole those roads constantly, and any man caught in the act of plundering provisions coming to the army is to be punished on the spot, as such a heinous offence deserves.

5. Soldiers must not quit their lines unless dressed with their side-arms, excepting when on fatigue; all soldiers on fatigue must be under the command of an officer or non-commissioned officer.

6. The practice of taking roots and vegetables without paying for them must be entirely discontinued; if roots or vegetables are required, they must be taken by regular parties formed under the command of an officer, who must take care and is responsible the owner of the ground is paid for what is taken.

G. O. Jaraicejo, 11th Aug. 1809.

The army are desired to attend particularly to the orders relative to the watering their horses, until two hours before or after feeding.

A. G. O. Jaraicejo, 12th Aug. 1809

Commanding officers of regiments are to report immediately to the Adj. Gen. the names of all officers who have absented themselves, without leave, since the 25th of last month, in order that their names may be published in the Orders of the Army, and that they may be ordered to the army in arrest.

G. O. Jaraicejo, 16th Aug 1809

1. The soldiers are again positively prohibited to plunder bee-hives, any man found with a bee-hive in his possession will be punished

2 The rolls to be called in camp every two hours: the officers commanding divisions will settle what number of officers of each regiment are to attend

3. The Provost must patrole in the neighbourhood of the camp, and every man found out of his lines without his accoutrements, and not dressed as a soldier ought to be, is to be punished.

Men sent on fatigue will be under the command of an officer, or non-commissioned officer.

G. O. Truxillo, 20th Aug. 1809.

4. Officers commanding corps will give particular directions that the men having charge of cars are not to load them above 600 pounds weight, the utmost they can carry; the consequence must be, if this order is not complied with, that cars must break down, and cannot now be replaced.

G. O. Medellin, 23d Aug 1809

1 Officers commanding divisions and brigades will be pleased to take measures to prevent the women and followers of the army buying up the bread which is prepared for the soldiers' rations. this practice, carried on in the irregular manner as it is at present, must ultimately prejudice the soldiers, and prevent the regular supply of bread

G. P. O. Medellin, 23d Aug. 1809.

The women of the army must be prevented from purchasing bread in the villages within two leagues of the station of any division of the army; when any woman wants to purchase bread, she must ask the officer of the company to which she belongs for a passport, which must be countersigned by the Commanding officer of the regiment; any woman found with bread in her possession, purchased at any place nearer than two leagues, will be deprived of the bread by the Provost, or his assistants, as will any woman who goes out of camp to purchase bread without a passport. Women who will have been discovered disobeying this order, will not be allowed to receive rations.

G. O. Merida, 25th Aug. 1809.

3. The army must not take forage for themselves, but must get it from the Commissary according to the usual mode, by sending in returns of the number of animals for whom forage is required, and receiving from him the regular rations, or if forage cannot be provided in that mode, and it is necessary it should be taken from the fields, it must be taken according to the G. O. of the 17th June, 1809.

G. O. Merida, 27th Aug. 1809.

4. The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the officers of the army to the orders of the 29th May, 1809. General officers commanding divisions and brigades are requested to have the orderly books of those regiments examined which arrived in Portugal since the 1st May last, and they will have inserted in them, and read to the soldiers, all orders of regulations, if any there be, which have not been issued to them.

8. Commanding officers of regiments are referred to the G. O. (No. 3, of the 31st May), requiring them to send in returns of bill-hooks, camp kettles, &c.

9. As shirts and shoes for the army are on the road from Lisbon, Commanding officers of regiments are requested, as soon as possible, to send in returns to the Q. M. G. of the number of shirts and pairs of shoes they will require to complete each man with two good shirts and two good pairs of shoes.

G. O. Badajoz, 3d Sept 1809

As the Commander of the Forces proposes that the troops shall remain in the stations in which they are now or will shortly be placed as long as circumstances will permit, he desires that the officers commanding regiments will send to Lisbon, as soon as possible, an officer belonging to the regiment under their command respectively, in order to get from the regimental stores such articles of clothing, accoutrements, and necessaries as the soldiers require. The names of the officers sent upon this duty are to be sent in to the Q M. G.; these officers, on their arrival at Lisbon, are to report themselves to the A. Q M. G. stationed there, and are to give him a list of the articles which they will have been directed to send up to their regiments, specifying the weight of the whole, and, as far as possible, of each article. They will likewise report to him the day on which the articles required will be ready to quit Lisbon, and they will obey such directions as they will receive from this officer respecting the transport of the baggage, whether by land or by water. The A. Q. M. G. at Lisbon, having received from the officers before mentioned the returns of the baggage required for their regiments and the weight, will make requisitions upon the Commissary for boats, and carts to transport it to the army, taking care to allow no more to be put on each cart, drawn by two bullocks, than 600 pounds weight. The officer in command of the troops at Lisbon will give such assistance of fatigue parties to the officers going down for baggage as they may have occasion for.

Such sick men as cannot march must be sent to the hospital at Elvas.

G. O. Badajoz, 4th Sept 1809.

4. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General officers commanding divisions and brigades to the G. O. of the 4th July, respecting the early obedience to orders.

10. The soldiers in the hospitals must not be allowed to straggle about the towns in which the hospitals are stationed, and all men found at the distance of one street from the hospital must be tried and punished for the disobedience of orders. The rolls of the hospital must be called once every hour, in the presence of an officer, or such number of officers as the Commanding officer at the hospital will appoint to attend to the roll calling.

11. All men absent from roll calling, to be tried and punished for disobedience of orders.

12. The soldiers in hospital, or convalescent at the station where the hospital is, and victualled by the Commissary, or on the route to join their regiments, are not to receive wine, unless directions in writing should be given by the medical officer that they are to receive it; and the medical officer is particularly desired not to give those directions unless in cases in which it may have appeared to him that the soldiers have conducted themselves as they ought in the hospital, and in such a manner as to secure their early recovery.

13. As comforts for the sick can now be got, the regimental hospitals are to be established upon the plan ordered by His Majesty's regulations, and the soldiers are to be under the usual stoppage while in hospital.

G. A. O. Badajoz, 4th Sept. 1809

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to hear that last night several soldiers came into the town of Badajoz, and plundered a bakery and the houses of several individuals of bread. This continued misbehaviour of the soldiers gives the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern, and he is determined, however difficult it may be, to put a stop to it. The rolls are to be called in the different corps of the 4th division every hour till further orders: and the Commander of the Forces desires that no soldier whatever may be allowed to quit his lines on any account, excepting in charge of an officer.

The Provost must punish all those found disobeying this order. A guard must be placed at the gate of the town of Badajoz, and all soldiers attempting to pass in are to be made prisoners, and sent to the Provost guard. The Provost will forthwith turn out of the town all soldiers who may be in it.

G. O. Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.

1. Notwithstanding the repeated orders given out upon the subject, the soldiers of the 4th division of infantry plundered bee hives, in the neighbourhood of Badajoz, on the day before the division marched from that place; it is impossible these outrages can be committed daily, and that this last outrage in particular could have been committed without the officers obtaining some knowledge of it. The officers with the army do not appear to be aware how much they suffer in the disgraceful and unmilitary practices of the soldiers, in marauding and plundering every thing they lay their hands upon. The consequence is, the people of the country fly their habitations, no market is opened, and the officers, as well as the soldiers, suffer in the privation of every comfort and every necessary, excepting their ration, from the neglect of the former, and the criminal misconduct of the latter. The Commander of the Forces has done, and will continue to do, every thing in his power to put an end to these disgraceful practices; but it is obvious that all his efforts must be fruitless, unless the officers of the army, generally and individually, exert themselves for the same object.

2. The practice of seizing and detaining carts has been prohibited by the G. O. of the army, but it still continues to such an extent as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to supply the troops with what they require, and if persevered in will again cut off the communications with the sources of supply. Commanding officers of divisions, brigades, and regiments are referred to the G. O. of the 25th June, No. 10

3. All carts now with any department, regiment, or individual to which a driver is attached (whether drawn by mules or bullocks), are to be forthwith allowed to return to their homes, the Commissary paying them their hire for the time they have been employed.

4. Regiments or departments which have carts without drivers are to retain them.

5. Commanding officers of regiments are to report to the officers commanding brigades what number of carts with drivers each will have sent away, and what number of carts without drivers each will have retained, under these orders Commanding officers of brigades will transmit these reports, in the usual channel, to the Q. M. G. Heads of departments are to make a similar report to the Q. M. G. These orders are not intended to apply to the covered carts drawn by mules lately sent from Seville, nor to any carts actually engaged in the performance of any service, until that service shall have been completed. In future, when carts are required by regiments or departments, application is to be made for them to the Commissary Gen., according to the orders of the 25th June, No. 10.

6. The Commander of the Forces has observed that camp kettles are, in some instances, carried upon carts, a practice which is positively contrary to orders, and must be exceedingly inconvenient and prejudicial to the troops He begs that the officers commanding brigades and regiments will see that regiments are properly provided with the means of carrying camp kettles without loss of time.

7. The officer in command of the hospital at Elvas, and the officer commanding at Lisbon, will take care that every soldier joining the army from either of those places is supplied with two good shirts, and two good pairs of shoes, which will be supplied by the Commissary upon his requisition. The officer or non-commissioned officer, in charge of the hospital of the soldier requiring the necessaries, will make the requisition, specifying in it the soldier's name, the regiment and company to which he belongs, and the number of shirts and pairs of shoes he requires. this must be given in in duplicate, one copy of which must be sent to the regiment, and the other delivered to the Commissary The officer or non-commissioned officer, in charge of the soldier requiring the necessaries, is to sign the receipt of the necessaries at the bottom of both copies of the requisition, when they will have received them from the Commissary.

8. When officers may be in such a state of health as to render it necessary that they should quit the army, they must send to head quarters a certificate that the state of their health requires removing; this certificate will be sent to the Inspector of hospitals, and a board of medical officers will be ordered to assemble to consider of the necessity of this removal; and unless this board should certify that removal is necessary, it will not in any case be permitted. In the same manner, if the medical attendant on any officer, either with the army or at out-quarter, should think his return to England necessary, he will certify it to the board ordered to consider of the case.

9. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid to take this opportunity of observing that when an officer is separated from his regiment in the performance of his duty, or by unavoidable circumstances, it is his first duty to endeavor to join, when the duty shall have been performed, or the circumstances shall no longer exist, which occasioned his separation from his regiment, this is peculiarly his duty, and most probably would be an object to every officer in this army, at a moment when the army might be supposed to be involved in difficulties. From the excellent character which Lieut. ——— bears, and from his former services and good conduct, the Commander of the Forces believes with the court martial that he was desirous of joining his regiment. That which has occurred to him, however, and the fact which is notorious to the whole army, if any effort had been made

to join it, it must have been successful, should be a warning to all officers in the situation in which Lieut. ——— found himself, not to listen to the senseless reports which invariably prevail on the flank and rear of all armies, but to endeavor seriously to join their regiments; at all events, not to go farther to the rear till the necessity for so doing will have become evident and urgent.

10. It is directed that particular attention may be paid by the regiments of the army to sending in their weekly states and monthly returns correct. There have been of late so many mistakes and alterations in men and horses unaccounted for, that almost invariably the states have been returned to the regiments prior to the possibility of making out the general state of the army. This occasions not only trouble, but considerable delay. In addition to the due examination of the returns by the Commanding officer previous to his signature, and his comparing them with the former to see that they correspond, brigade majors and assist. adj. gens of divisions must strictly compare and examine all states sent in; the latter will be held particularly responsible for forwarding correct states.

G. O. Badajoz, 8th Sept. 1809

The Commander of the Forces has heard with much concern that persons employed at Lisbon in landing stores for the army have landed goods liable to pay duty, under pretence that they were for the use of the troops. The Commander of the Forces is determined to disgrace and punish those who shall be found out to have been concerned in those scandalous transactions; and in order to prevent them in future, he desires that when any articles are to be landed from any ship in the Tagus for the use of the troops, the officer at the head of the department, for whose service they are to be landed, is to give one day's previous notice to the officer commanding at Lisbon of this intention, stating particularly the ship from which in the river, and the place to which on shore, the articles are to be taken, and, as far as may be possible, the denominations and quantities of the articles to be landed.

The Commanding officer at Lisbon is immediately to convey this notice to His Majesty's ambassador at Lisbon, in order that he may make such communications on the subject to the government as he may think proper. In case the government may think proper to order it, customhouse officers are to be allowed to attend in the ship, in the boats conveying the articles from the ship to the shore, and in the store house, in order to see that the goods are conveyed to their destination according to notice given.

G. O. Badajoz, 9th Sept. 1809

1. Staff Surgeons of divisions, Surgeons of brigades, regimental Surgeons, and Assist. Surgeons, having charge of regimental sick, are directed to pay particular attention to the G. O. respecting the hospital department. The Inspector of hospitals has not been able to obtain correct returns of the regimental medical staff and of the sick, from the circumstance of the orders of the 13th Aug. not having been obeyed.

2. Weekly returns of sick are to be transmitted every Sunday morning to the Inspector of hospitals, and monthly returns every 20th, in which will be specified the names of regimental surgeons and assist. surgeons, whether present or absent, and how employed; also hospital mates, who may be attached to regiments, must be included in the returns; the general and regimental hospital staff will transmit to the Inspector of hospitals' head quarters their names, and dates of their commissions from the time of their entrance into the service.

G. O. Badajoz, 10th Sept. 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces has much pleasure in publishing to the officers and troops the following copy of a letter from the Secretary of State, conveying His Majesty's approbation of their gallant conduct in the late action of Talavera.

Downing Street, 21st Aug 1809.

From Visc. Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, K.B.

Sir, Your letters of the dates referred to in the margin * have been received and laid before the King.

That of the 29th of July, which reports the result of an attack made on the combined British and Spanish armies, near Talavera de la Reyna, on the 27th and 28th ult, by the united corps of Victor and Sebastiani, and the troops from Madrid, has been received by His Majesty with the utmost interest and satisfaction.

The nature of the position occupied by the Spanish army, and the deliberate purpose of the enemy to direct his whole efforts against the troops of His Majesty, as it has thrown upon the British army nearly the entire weight of this great contest, has afforded them an opportunity of acquiring for themselves the important glory of having vanquished the

* 29 July: 1 Aug.

French army of more than double their number, not in a short or partial struggle, but in a battle obstinately contested in two successive days, not wholly discontinued even throughout the intervening night, and fought under circumstances which brought the mass of both armies into close and repeated combat.

The King, i.. contemplating so glorious a display of the valor and prowess of his troops, has commanded me to declare his Royal approbation of the conduct of his whole army.

His Majesty has directed me to signify in the most marked and especial manner to you his gracious sense of your personal services on the ever-memorable occasion, not less displayed in the glorious result of the battle itself, than in the consummate ability, valor, and military resource with which the many difficulties of this arduous and protracted contest were met and provided for by your tried experience and judgment.

The conduct of Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke has entitled him to the King's entire approbation. His Majesty has observed with satisfaction the manner in which he led on the troops to the charge with the bayonet, a species of attack which, on all occasions, so well accords with the dauntless character of British soldiers.

His Majesty has noticed with the same gracious approbation the conduct of the several General and other officers; all have done their duty, most of them have had occasion of eminently distinguishing themselves; the instances of which, as reported by you, have not escaped His Majesty's attention.

In signifying to the officers of the army in public orders His Majesty's approbation and thanks, it is His Majesty's pleasure that they be extended in the most distinct and particular manner to the non-commissioned officers and men; on no occasion have they displayed with greater lustre the inestimable qualities which they possess as soldiers, nor have they on any former occasion more nobly sustained the military character of the British nation.

In acknowledging the services of the brave army under your command, His Majesty cannot refrain from those expressions of sorrow and regret with which his Royal mind has been affected, at observing the great number of gallant officers and soldiers who have fallen at the battle of Talavera. His paternal feelings derive their best consolation, on this occasion, from the persuasion that bravery so distinguished, and exertions so heroic, cannot but have obtained for their country the most important and lasting advantages; and, whilst the security and glory of his own Empire have been confirmed by the achievements of his troops, His Majesty trusts that their efforts will not prove unavailing, under Divine Providence, in the defence of the rights and liberties of the Spanish nation

His Majesty has directed a medal to be distributed to the General and other officers commanding corps, in commemoration of the victory of Talavera, and has further commanded, that his royal approbation of the services of his gallant troops in Spain should be published in General Orders to the whole of the British army.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

G. O. Badajoz, 11th Sept 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces cannot, however, avoid to observe that unfortunate catastrophe which has occurred, and the circumstances which have brought these serjeants to trial before the general court martial, originated in disobedience of orders, repeatedly given out in orders.

3. The use and object of a sick-cart to any regiment is to carry the men, or the arms of the men who may be taken ill on the march; and, in order to accomplish this object, the cart ought to be with the regiment, and not two days' march in the rear. if a cart is to be employed to carry sick men, it should equally accompany the regiment, in which case, if the cattle which draw it should be tired, application might be made to the Commissary for fresh cattle, and, at all events, no cart carrying sick should be left without some medical officer attending it. besides this, the Commander of the Forces observes that the paymaster's books, and probably other articles belonging to him, were left upon this cart, which is positively contrary to orders, other means being provided to carry the paymaster's books, and he desires that the Commanding officer of the 2d batt. 28th regt will call on the paymaster to account for his books being upon this cart, and will report whether he is now furnished with a horse or mule to carry his books.

4. The occurrences which have been the subject, and have been brought out before this general court martial, point out forcibly the necessity that the officers of the army should obey strictly the orders they receive.

5. The means of transport and conveyance are so scarce in this country, that unless the regulations respecting them are strictly obeyed the army cannot be served, and most particularly it cannot be served if every officer and non-commissioned officer is to do as he pleases, and take what he pleases by force of arms, wherever he may meet it.

G. A. O. Badajoz, 12th Sept. 1809.

The 4th division having again in three instances plundered bee-hives, notwithstanding

the orders of the 7th inst., the regiments of that division are forthwith, upon the receipt of this order, to be turned out and placed under arms, and they are not to quit their arms till one hour after sunset, when they are to be sent to their huts, and sentries placed round the camp to prevent all men from straggling; and they are to be put under arms again to-morrow morning, at an hour before sunrise, and to stand by their arms till an hour after sunset, and so on day after day, till the soldiers shall have been discovered who have been guilty of these outrages, which, it is repeated, cannot be committed without the knowledge of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiments. When the regiments shall be under arms, men must be sent on fatigue for water, for their provisions to cook, &c. &c. under charge of officers and non-commissioned officers, in proportion to the strength of the parties, who must be brought back to the lines as soon as the work required for them shall have been performed.

Col. Kemmis will report whether the orders of the 4th inst., requiring that the rolls should be called in the 4th division every hour, have been obeyed. This order is not intended to apply to the 11th regt.

G. O. Badajoz, 14th Sept. 1809

1. The orders of the 12th inst. respecting the plunder of bee-hives by the troops of the 4th division are countermanded; the plunderers having been discovered and ordered for trial.

2. The Commander of the Forces is always concerned when he is obliged to order any measure of severity towards the troops; he is concerned that the disorders of which frequent complaints are made are committed by a few; but unless the good soldiers, and the officers and non-commissioned officers in particular, exert themselves to prevent these outrages, and discover the perpetrators when they are known to them, the whole army must suffer in character, as well as the privations which are the invariable consequence of plunder by the troops.

3. The cavalry have been distributed in their present quarters principally with a view to their being fed with facility, and in order that the horses might recover their condition. In order to insure this object, it is desirable that they may not be used as orderlies to carry letters, and the Commander of the Forces prefers infinitely to pay for messengers to the use of the cavalry in this manner. If it should be necessary, however, at any time to send a dragoon with a letter, in consequence of the impossibility of procuring a messenger, the Commander of the Forces desires that his rate may be confined to the walk of his horse, unless in a case of very urgent necessity, which may require the early delivery of the letter.

G. O. Badajoz, 16th Sept. 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid to take this opportunity of calling upon the field officers of the regiments in particular, and all the officers in general, to support and assist their Commanding officer in the maintenance of discipline, and in the preservation of order and regularity in their corps.

2. The officers of the army are much mistaken if they suppose that their duty is done when they have attended to the drill of their men, and to the parade duties of the regiment: the order and regularity of the troops in camp and quarters, the subsistence and comfort of the soldiers, the general subordination and obedience of the corps, afford constant subjects for the attention of the field officers in particular, in which, by their conduct in the assistance they will give their Commanding officer, they can manifest their zeal for the service, their ability and their fitness for promotion to the higher ranks, at least equally as by an attention to the drill and parade discipline of the corps.

3. The Commander of the Forces desires that the principle of the order of the 29th May, given out at Coimbra, which requires that officers should be quartered near the companies, may be applied to the encampments, that the tents of the officers may be placed near those of the men under their command, and that the situations of the field officers may be pitched upon by the quarter master of the battalion.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that all officers and soldiers of the army will understand, that the Spanish and Portuguese soldiers are entrusted with the performance of duties when sentry, equally with British soldiers in the same situation; and that any resistance to a Spanish or Portuguese sentry, and particularly any violence committed upon him, upon any assumed superiority of character, by any British officer or soldier, will be punished as such a breach of military discipline shall deserve.

G. O. Badajoz, 17th Sept 1809.

3. Officers who require quarters at any of the stations of the army, or at head-quarters, are to apply to the officer of the Q. M. G.'s department at such stations, or to Capt. Kelly, at head quarters, for billets, and are not on any account to apply themselves to the magistrates. Capt. Kelly at head quarters, and the officers of the Q. M. G.'s department at

the other stations of the army, will keep a register of the names of the officers for whom they procure billets, stating the name of the owner of the house on whom the billet is procured, so that it may always be known what officers have been quartered in each house.

G. O. Badajoz, 19th Sept. 1809.

4. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid to take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the army to the unworthy conduct of these soldiers, who have plundered the stores on their way to the army, for the use of their comrades, over which they were placed as a guard.

G. O. Badajoz, 21st Sept. 1809.

1. When regimental hospitals are to be established in any division of the army, they must be formed in the manner pointed out in His Majesty's regulations; and the soldiers who go into regimental hospitals must be under a stoppage of 9*d. per diem*, which must be paid to the regimental surgeon, or other person in charge of the hospital, and accounted for in conformity with those regulations.

2. This stoppage is intended to enable the surgeon to subsist the soldier in regimental hospital, as well as to provide him with those comforts which his situation will require; but as it may happen that the divisions may be placed in situations in which there is no market, and the surgeons of regiments would find it impracticable to purchase food for the soldiers in hospital, General officers commanding divisions are in such case requested to order the commissaries attached to their divisions to supply the regimental surgeons with such proportion of a ration for each man in hospital as they may think proper, for which regimental surgeons will make a daily requisition on the commissary, and the regimental surgeons are to pay for each of these rations such proportion of 6*d.* as that they will receive will bear to the whole ration of the soldier.

3. These sums are to be paid to the commissary, and the account closed by the regimental surgeons, on the 25th of every month, for all that he will have received from the 25th of the preceding month, to the 24th of the current month.

4. The soldiers are to pay 6*s.* for each pair of shoes received from the Commissary Gen., and 6*s.* 7*d.* for each shirt. The Commissary Gen. will make known to the Paymaster Gen. as soon as possible, what number of each have been delivered to each regiment, in order that the price may be stopped from the regiment, and the soldiers may pay for them in the muster ending on the 24th inst.

G. O. Badajoz, 22d Sept. 1809.

3. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid to express his regret upon losing the services of the two battalions of detachments, which are about to join their corps in England. He will not flatter them by saying that he has not had, upon several occasions, reasons to be dissatisfied with their conduct, in their quarters, their camps, and on their marches; but they have uniformly sustained, in an exemplary manner, the character of the regiments to which they belong, and of British soldiers, in the field against the enemy; and he trusts that the few, of whose conduct he cannot but complain, even upon this occasion, will discontinue and forget their bad practices and habits, upon their return to their regiments; and that they will endeavor to become an example of orderly and regular conduct in their quarters, as they must ever be of gallantry and discipline in the field.

G. O. Badajoz, 24th Sept. 1809.

1. The mistakes made in the returns and states sent from many of the regiments of the army are so frequent and so glaring, that the Commander of the Forces apprehends that the proper mode of keeping an account of their men is neglected, or is not known in those regiments. The foundation of all states and returns is the roll, and morning and evening states of the troop or company, in which every man absent ought to be accounted for by name, including casualties, till struck off the strength by order of the Commanding officer of the regiment.

The weekly and other states called for from regiments are made up of the totals of the states of each troop or company, which totals should be entered in the regimental weekly or monthly state book; and at the bottom the names of all men making any alteration from the preceding state should be entered by companies.

2. No state should be ever sent in without being made to tally with the last state sent in; and it may be certain that if the second state, whether weekly or monthly, does not account for every man returned in the first, there has been an error, which ought to be investigated, and rectified before the state is sent in.

4. The Commander of the Forces is convinced that either those regiments have never known the proper mode of making out a return, or that their interior economy has been lately entirely neglected.

5. He requests the General officers commanding brigades to inspect accurately the books

of the regiments of their brigades, and to see in what manner they make out their states, whether the absent men of each troop or company are accurately accounted for by name on the rolls, and on the morning and evening states at every parade, and that they will look particularly into the interior economy of the regiments under their command.

6. The Commander of the Forces wishes the commanding and other officers of the regiments, particularly the field officers, to recollect that there is a great deal to do to keep their regiments in order upon service, besides attending to the parades and drills of the men.

7. The Commander of the Forces desires that Col. Peacocke will pay attention to the state of discipline (meaning by that word habits of obedience to orders, subordination, regularity, and interior economy) of the 2d batt. 83d regt., and 2d batt. 87th regt., lately ordered to Lisbon, as well as to their parade discipline and drill.

8. The Commander of the Forces deems it but justice to the two battalions of Guards to state that their returns have in every respect been as accurate, as the conduct of these excellent corps has been regular and exemplary in every other respect. The returns of the Legion and of the regiments of cavalry are also very accurate.

G. O. Badajoz, 26th Sept. 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces refers the officers of the medical staff to the G. O. of the 7th Sept. (No. 8), in which they will find detailed the mode in which medical boards must be ordered, and the certificates by which it must be preceded. He will notice no reports of medical boards that are not held in conformity with the mode pointed out in that order.

G. O. Badajoz, 1st Oct 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces observes that the women of the regiments have come up from Lisbon along with the clothing, to the great inconvenience of the army, and to their own detriment; and as they travel on the cars, they delay and render uncertain the arrival of the regimental clothing for the troops, and defeat all the arrangements for bringing it up to the army.

2. The Commander of the Forces desires that Col. Peacocke will prevent the women from leaving Lisbon with the clothing and regimental baggage; and the officers and non-commissioned officers coming up from Lisbon in charge of clothing are desired to prevent the women from travelling on the cars.

G. O. Badajoz, 7th Oct. 1809.

1. A Board of Claims is to be assembled at Campo Mayor, consisting of * * * * *, for the consideration and decision of all claims of officers and soldiers of the army, for losses sustained up to the 1st Oct.

The claims sent to the military secretary will be referred to this board for their consideration and decision.

2. The principles on which such claims are to be considered and decided are as follows: no claim for a loss can be allowed which has been occasioned by a disobedience of orders, or by neglect or omission in the party claiming for the loss, or his servant or bât men.

No claim can be allowed for a loss sustained by the ordinary occurrences of the service, such as deaths of horses or mules of fatigue, occasioned by the ordinary marches of the army, the loss of accoutrements and necessaries in hospital, or by the breaking down of carts, fatigue of oxen, &c. &c.

3. As the principle on which the compensation for losses by the public is founded, is that the claimant may replace his loss, and the public may not lose his services; claims for losses on behalf of officers or soldiers who are dead cannot be admitted.

4. As the officers of the army have been restricted in the amount of their baggage by different orders by the late and by the present Commander of the Forces, it would be inconsistent with every principle on which compensation for losses is granted, and with the practice of former boards of claims, if the full amount of the value of the whole of an officer's baggage (as allowed by His Majesty's regulations) was granted to replace the baggage allowed to be carried, or actually carried by any officer on the service, in Spain or Portugal.

5. The value of the whole and of the different proportions of officers' baggage lost, is to be rated at two-thirds of the sum allowed by His Majesty's regulations.

6. The claims for regimental baggage, accoutrements, and horse appointments lost, are likewise to be considered as decided upon by the board upon the same principles.

7. But it is to be observed that clothing, accoutrements, and horse appointments lost, can be paid for according to the practice of the service, only when they shall be replaced by new, and then only three-fourths of the price.

8. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be obliged to notice that, notwithstanding repeated orders upon the subject, and particularly the G. O. of the 4th May,

the officers of the army continue to give receipts for articles of provisions and forage, notwithstanding that other arrangements are made for their supply.

9. Those officers marching up from Lisbon, in particular, either alone or with detachments, have taken up articles of provisions and forage upon their own receipts, contrary to the orders given them in their routes, and notwithstanding that there is a commissary at every stage, at which it is specified in their route that they are to receive the provisions and forage for themselves and their detachments.

10. This repeated disobedience of all order defeats every arrangement which can be made for the regular supply of the troops, and gives the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern. He is determined to carry into execution his order of the 4th May, and he gives notice that every officer who shall make a requisition, and give a receipt for any article of supply, will be called upon to account for his having done so; and if his act should have been in disobedience of orders, or unnecessary, such officer will have to pay for the supplies for which he will have given a receipt.

11. In case any officer or non-commissioned officer should have occasion to make a requisition and sign a receipt for any article of supply delivered by any of the magistrates of the country, the requisition and receipt must be made out according to the following form, and can always be procured in print from any of the commissaries.

FORM.

Return of
for
from the to the 18

	No. of Persons.	No. of Horses.	No. of Mules.	No. of Oxen.
Total				

REMARKS.

		In Figures.
Received from at		
	— lbs. of bread	
	— lbs. of meat	
(*N.B. The quantities to be written in words at length; no erasure or interlineation to be allowed.*)	— puns of wine	
	— lbs. of barley	
	— lbs. of Indian corn . . .	
	— lbs. of straw	
	— lbs. of wood	
For which I have signed triplicate receipts	* * * *	
	(Signature of the officer Commᵉ.)	

G. O. Lisbon, 11th Oct. 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces is apprehensive that his orders, respecting the returning of carts in the possession of the regiments of the army, have not been understood, as they have not been obeyed; he now desires, that upon the receipt of this order, the officers commanding regiments will send to the commissary of the brigade or division, in which the regiment is placed, all carts in possession of the regiments to which native drivers are attached.

2. In future, if any regiment should retain a cart after it shall have performed the special service for which it has been supplied to the regiment, the hire of such cart for the number of days it will be so detained will be charged against the subsistence of the regiment.

3. The officers commanding brigades will report to the Q. M. G., on the 18th inst., whether this order has been obeyed.

4. The carts with oxen or mules without native drivers are to be retained in the service of the regiments which have them, and these regiments are to send to the Q. M. G. a monthly return of them on the 1st of every month.

5. The officer commanding the cavalry will take care that each detached squadron of the cavalry receives and carries into execution this order.

6. The clothing and other regimental stores received by the different regiments of the army are to be delivered out to the soldiers as soon as possible after they shall be received, as it will be impossible to provide carriages to remove them in case any movement should be made.

7. The officers commanding brigades will report to the Q. M. G that this order has been obeyed on the 5th day after each regiment shall have received clothing or stores.

G. O. Badajoz, 16th Oct. 1809.

The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid to draw the attention of the army in particular to the circumstances of Capt. ——'s case, and to urge them to avoid misfortunes similar to those he has met with, by avoiding the places in which they originate. The Commander of the Forces will not aggravate the distress which Capt. —— must feel, by entering into further particulars; but in pursuance of the sentence of the General Court Martial, he hereby reprimands him for his conduct, at Lisbon, on the night of the 3d March, 1809.

G. O. Badajoz, 17th Oct 1809.

8. ———, having been tried by a General Court Martial, is to be released from his close arrest, but is to continue at Lisbon in arrest at large till further orders, and is to show himself daily at the Town Major's Office.

The Commander of the Forces is always concerned when he is obliged to place an officer in close arrest; but if officers break their arrest and conceal themselves, and quit the situation pointed out for their residence, they must expect that the Commander of the Forces will use the power which he has to compel them to conduct themselves as British officers ought.

G. O. Badajoz, 20th Oct. 1809.

1. Complaints having been made of the irregularity and difficulties which exist in quartering officers in Lisbon, owing to the disobedience of the G. O. of the late Commander of the Forces, of the 14th March last, these Orders are again published, and the attention of the officers of the army is again called to them.

2. Officers now quartered in Lisbon are forthwith to return to the A. Q. M. G., at Lisbon, their names, stating where they are quartered; and the A. Q. M G. will make out a general list of the officers and their quarters, and will deliver it to the superintendent of the police.

3. Officers who will omit to give their names and places of abode to the A Q. M. G., according to this order, will be considered as having quitted the house in which they were billeted, others will be billeted on the house, and the officer, who will be guilty of this omission, will be obliged to hire a lodging.

4. In future all officers moving from one place to another, in Portugal or Spain, are to have a route from the Q. M G.'s department, which is to specify where the officer is to halt each day.

5. The officers of the Q. M. G.'s department, who will grant these routes upon application for them, will keep copies of them; and the officers, who will receive them, will send them to the Q. M. G. on their arrival at their destination.

6. Officers applying for a route to quit Lisbon are to return their billets to the A. Q. M. G., who will forthwith send them to the Superintendant of the police.

G. O. Lisbon, 14th March, 1809.

Representations having been made to the Commander of the Forces on the subject of the inconvenience sustained, both by the inhabitants and officers of the army, from want of better arrangements regarding billets, his Excellency finds it necessary to establish the following regulations:

1. All General officers and heads of departments will apply, and receive their billets, from the D. Q. M. G.

2. All other officers are to receive their billets from the Town Major.

3. No officer quitting Lisbon is to retain his quarters, but he must give back his billet to the department from which he has received it, whether the D. Q. M. G. or Town Major.

4. No officer is on any account to select any particular house, nor to choose his own quarters; all that they can expect is, that each shall be provided with a quarter suitable to his rank.

5. Colonels will be entitled to four rooms, Field officers three, Captains two, Subalterns one room for each. Staff officers will have quarters allotted them according to their comparative rank they hold in their several departments, civil or military.

6. No officer, under the rank of a General officer, is to require more than two servants' beds at the most.

7. No officer is on any account to deliver over his billet to another.

8 No billet is to be exchanged for any officer of any rank, without previous application to the D. Q. M. G. If the officer applying be under the rank of a General officer, he is to apply through the Town Major, who will presently explain to the D. Q. M. G. the cause of the application.

9. No officer whatever has any pretensions to look for or require any thing more than his lodgings, where he is billeted.

10. The Town Major, in applying to the Intendant General for billets, is to specify the several ranks for which they are required; and if they are for Staff officers, he will indicate the comparative rank held by them.

All officers whatever who have got into houses without regular billets, are to send in their names to the D. Q. M. G., that billets may be either made out for the present quarters they now occupy, or other quarters allotted to them.

G. O. Badajoz, 30th Oct 1809

1. A certain number of blankets having arrived, they are for the present to be issued to the infantry at the rate of one for two men; the commanding officers of regiments will make requisitions accordingly upon the Q. M G. for them, and the Q. M G will take measures for issuing the blankets without loss of time to the troops at the several stations.

2. These blankets are to be considered as articles of regimental necessaries, and are to be carried by the men to whom they are delivered, who are to be accountable for them, and to produce them at every weekly inspection of necessaries, as soon as a large quantity of them shall arrive from Lisbon, a sufficient number will be issued for one blanket to each soldier

3. The General Court Martial, of which Brig Gen R Craufurd is president, is dissolved.

G. A. O. Badajoz, 31st Oct 1809

3. The Commander of the Forces requests the officers commanding divisions will make their divisions march a distance of not less than 3 leagues in marching order twice a week, besides the formations which the nature of the ground may induce them to make in the course of the march The officers commanding the cavalry and artillery will also, by frequent exercise, prevent the horses from losing the habit of marching

5 The Commander of the Forces desires that the officers commanding brigades of artillery will distinctly understand, that he holds them responsible for the condition of the artillery horses attached to their brigades, and they will take measures that the officers and men of the gunner drivers do their duty by taking proper care of them.

G O Badajoz, 16th Nov 1809.

8. The Commander of the Forces requests the officers commanding regiments will take care that the officers who have lately joined this army, are made acquainted with all the G. Os. which have at different times been given out.

G O Badajoz, 29th Nov 1809

1. As some doubts have been entertained respecting the order of the late Commander of the Forces of the 16th March, respecting the hire of native servants instead of bât men from the ranks, it is published again for general information

2. Extracts from the G O. by Lieut Gen Sir J Cradock, K B, dated 16th March, 1809:

'The Commander of the Forces being desirous of rendering the army in the field as effective as possible, directs that no soldier whatever acting as a servant to an officer, shall appear in any other dress than his uniform, and on a march he is to carry his arms and accoutrements.

'The servants of regimental officers to be in the ranks on the march, and the Commander of the Forces calls on the General and other officers in command, strictly to enforce this order

'With a view to diminish as much as possible requisitions on regiments for soldiers as servants, Lieut Gen. Sir J Cradock authorises any officer who is entitled by the usage of the service to appear mounted, and keep a horse, to hire a servant as bât man, in lieu of a soldier, for which he will be allowed at the rate of 1 dollar per week, and a ration, but it is to be distinctly understood that this allowance is not to be extended to any persons attached to this army, who by the custom of the service are not usually entitled to soldiers to wait on them, and whenever it is drawn, an effective soldier is to be thereby restored to the army

'The following will be the scale for the number allowed to each rank

	Number of bât men or servants each.
'Commander of the Forces	4
Lieutenant General	3
Major and Brigadier Generals, and heads of departments	2
All other officers, Regimental and Staff	1

'These men will be paid by the Dep. Com. Gen. monthly, on regular pay lists being transmitted every 25th, certified by the Paymasters of corps, and approved by commanding officers of battalions.

'The returns for the General Staff officers to be made out by departments, and to be certified by the heads of each. Those of General officers and their families to be certified by the General officers: a form may be had of the Dep. Com. Gen.

'The Commander of the Forces most strongly recommends it to all the General officers of the army, to return immediately any bât men they may have to their corps, and to direct their Staff to do the same; at all events, no officer of any rank is to employ more than one soldier of this army to attend upon him, whether he acts as his personal servant or bât man.'

3. The officers of the army will observe that the intention of this order was, to allow the hire of a native servant instead of a bât man, or servant from the ranks, to the officers entitled, by the custom of the service, to have bât men and servants from the ranks.

4. Field officers of regiments are entitled each to a servant and bât man; and of course to draw the allowance for each, if they should not have the service of them.

5. The captains each a servant, and a bât man for their company. Subaltern officers, adjutant, quarter master, paymaster, surgeon, and assistant surgeon, each a servant; and the surgeon a bât man for the medicine chest mule; the paymaster one for the mule to carry his books, and the quarter master one for the mule carrying the intrenching tools.

6. The General and other officers on the Staff who have not bât men from the regiments, are to draw the allowances allotted to each.

7. It has never been the custom of the service to allow soldiers from the ranks to attend upon the officers of the Commissariat, or the medical Staff; and the orders of the 16th March can not be considered as relating to them.

8. The Commander of the Forces requests that particular attention may be paid to the form of the account which must be sent in, claiming payment for these bât men, and that the General officers, heads of departments, and commanding officers of regiments, who are to certify these bills, will not certify them for any officer who has a servant from the ranks to attend upon him.

9. The allowance of wood for the troops in camp or cantonments is to be as follows:

Daily to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier	3 lbs
.. to each subaltern and regimental Staff	12 lbs.
.. to each captain	21 lbs.
.. to each Field officer	30 lbs.

The officers upon the Staff are to draw according to their rank in the army. The officers of the Commissariat and medical Staff are to draw each the proportion of wood allotted to the officer of corresponding rank in the army.

As the General officers have Staff, &c. attached to them, their allowance of wood is unlimited; but as the supply of wood in this country is very small, and it is very difficult to be procured, the Commander of the Forces requests the General officers of the army will observe the utmost economy in the expenditure of wood, and that they will take measures that the quantities of that article supplied for their use are applied solely for that purpose, and not stolen or applied to the use of the owner of the house in which they are quartered.

G. A. O. Badajoz, 29th Nov. 1809.

1. Officers commanding brigades of artillery are requested to give directions, that when the horses attached to their guns are sent to water, or to exercise, they may be marched regularly under the command of an officer of the gunner drivers; an officer of the gunner drivers should likewise attend all horse parades.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the officers commanding regiments to explain to both officers and soldiers of the battalions under their command, that it is equally criminal to resist a Spanish or Portuguese sentry or guard, as it is to resist either belonging to the British army.

A guard or sentry must be understood at all times to be charged with the execution of the orders of a competent authority at the place in which either may be stationed, or may be found, and must not be resisted on any account.

Guards or sentries may mistake their orders, or may execute them improperly, and in these cases complaints must be made; but on no account must they be resisted.

G. O. Badajoz, 5th Dec 1809.

The conduct of Lieut. ———, the officer of the barrack guard of the — regt., in interfering with his guard between Lieut. ——— and the Spanish guard, was still more improper than the conduct of Lieut. ———; and its indiscretion was equally manifested with its impropriety, as he was very shortly obliged to withdraw from all interference, by the superior numbers of the Spanish guard.

The officers and troops in Badajoz are to understand that they are quartered in this town only because it is a convenient station in the line of cantonments occupied by the army; but they are no part of the garrison of the fort, and have nothing to do with its duties.

The guards which are mounted by the British troops are solely for regimental or brigade purposes, and for the security of the stores of the army over which they are placed: they have nothing to say to the safety of the place or its police, as connected with its security.

The Commander of the Forces adopts this mode of expressing his disapprobation of the conduct of Lieuts. ——— and ———, of the — regt. He desires, however, that these officers may be released from their arrest, as he hopes that what he has above stated will prevent them as well as others from being guilty of such conduct in future

G. O. Badajoz, 8th Dec. 1809.

5. The Commander of the Forces requests that on the march which the army is about to make, the officers will attend to the orders of the 4th May, Nos. 5 and 6, and to the G O. of the 7th Oct., Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, relating to the mode of making requisitions upon the country. In addition to these orders, the Commander of the Forces desires that when any officer finds himself in the situation to be obliged to take articles of provisions or forage from the country upon his own receipts, he will report to his commanding officer that he has done so, specifying particularly the date, the place, and the articles for which he has given his receipt. The commanding officer will send this report to the Assist. Com. attached to the brigade, regiment, or division of the army to which the officer belongs.

A. G O. Badajoz, 13th Dec. 1809

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to notice the continued and repeated disobedience of orders by the officers of the army, in pressing mules and carts, and in taking articles from the country upon their own informal receipts. He is concerned to be obliged to resort to measures to enforce obedience to his orders, and he now directs that Capt. ———, of the — regt., may be put in arrest by the commanding officer of the hospital at Elvas, for taking away mules belonging to the commissariat at Badajoz, contrary to orders; his crime will be sent to him by the Adj Gen., and he is to proceed forthwith to Badajoz.

2 The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the officers of the army to the following order, by the late Commander of the Forces in Portugal:

Extract from General Orders, by Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Cradock.

No. 2. 'The army is referred to the Orders of the 14th March, on the subject of quarters, which General officers are requested to impress on the troops under their command; and it is to be clearly understood that cover is all that any officer has a right to expect, and he has no pretensions to ask for either bed or furniture; when such articles are supplied, it is a matter of civility on the part of the owner, and must be received as a favor, and not as a right.'

This principle has been before laid down in G. Os., and must be extended throughout this Kingdom.

G. A. O. Badajoz, 14th Dec 1809

The Commander of the Forces is happy to find that the circumstances respecting the conduct of Capt. ———, — regt., did not occur as they were represented to him by the officer of the commissariat department, Mr. ———, and that he is therefore enabled to release that officer from his arrest, notwithstanding that an irregularity was committed by the soldiers under his command.

Capt. ——— is therefore released from his arrest, and is to join his regiment.

G. O. Badajoz, 17th Dec. 1809

1. The officer commanding the general hospitals at Elvas, Estremoz, and Villa Viçosa, is to appoint a Board of officers at each of those places to examine the arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c. belonging to soldiers now in hospital, or who have been discharged from the hospital, or have died, which articles may be in the possession of the Purveyor General at the present moment.

This Board is to make a register of these articles by regiments, inserting in the register the marks or names on each article.

Of this register one copy must be given to the Purveyor General, and one copy forwarded to the Adj. Gen.'s office, to be communicated to the several regiments.

2. The A. Q. M. G. at Elvas must be one of the members of this Board.

3. The Purveyor General must be particularly careful in keeping the register of arms, &c. brought by the soldiers to the general hospital in future, in obedience to His Majesty's regulations of the 31st March, 1800.

4. In order to enable the Purveyor General, or his deputy, to obey this order, the officers commanding regiments are invariably to send with a soldier to the hospital, whether general, brigade, detachment, or regimental, a ticket made out in the following form:

To the Purveyor of His Majesty's hospital at

SIR,

Please to receive into the hospital the following men of the dated the day of 18

FRONT.

Men's names.	Troop or company.	Disease, and how long ill.	N B. This must be signed by one commanding officer, besides the surgeon or his mate, as underneath
			Capt. ——
			Lieut. ——
			Cornet ——
			Ensign ——
			Surgeon ——
			Surg Mate ——

Return of arms, accoutrements, and necessaries, sent with him.

REAR.

Men's names.	Troop or company	Necessaries.									Clothing				Arms and accoutrements.								
		Shirts.	Shoes.	Stockings	Brushes.	Black balls.	Combs	Great coat straps.	Stock and clasp.	Gaiters	Knapsack	Cap and tuft.	Coat.	Waistcoat.	Breeches.	Great coat	Fusil or halbert.	No or mark on ditto.	Musket.	No or mark on ditto	Bayonet and scabbard.	Sling	Bayonet belt.	Pouch belt, and pouch	Haversack.	Canteen and strap
	TOTAL .																									

5. When men are sent to a general or detachment hospital by any regiment, the officer commanding must report to the General officer commanding the brigade whether this order has been obeyed.

6. The Purveyor General, or the Medical officer, in charge of the arms, accoutrements, &c. in any hospital, must report immediately any instance in which obedience to this order may have been neglected, otherwise he will be considered responsible for all loss and damage of arms and accoutrements of soldiers in hospital.

7. The officer commanding at Lisbon will give directions that these orders, respecting the formation of the registry, &c. may be carried into execution at the general hospital at Lisbon.

G. O. Badajoz, 18th Dec. 1809.

1. In order to prevent the inconvenience which the army would suffer from the absence

of the officers of the Staff, the Commander of the Forces has determined that all officers belonging to the departments of the A. G. and Q. M. G. of the army in Spain and Portugal, who shall be absent from the Peninsula, on any account, except that of having been wounded, shall cease to receive their Staff pay and allowance in two months from the period of their embarkation, although they will continue on the list of their respective departments, and will return to their duties in them, when they will rejoin the army.

The A. G. and Q. M. G. will attend to this order in making up the abstracts of their several departments.

G. O. Gavion, 28th Dec 1809

The Commander of the Forces requests that the officers commanding divisions will direct the officers of the Q. M. G.'s department attached to them respectively to arrange with the magistrates of the different towns and villages in which the troops may be cantoned, in what houses General officers, Field officers, captains, and subalterns, respectively, shall be quartered; and the officers are to be quartered according to this arrangement.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to notice that complaints of the conduct of some of the officers of the army to the inhabitants of Portugal have already reached him, and he is convinced that it must be of those who have lately joined the army, and were not partakers of the kindness with which the whole army were treated by the people of this country at the commencement of the campaign.

There is no doubt that by civility and good treatment the officers of the army will receive from the inhabitants of Portugal again all the assistance and kindness which they can afford, and the Commander of the Forces is exceedingly anxious that the people of this country should not be brought by the misconduct of the army to detest those who are sent here to assist them in the defence of their country. He particularly desires that the officers on the Commissariat and medical Staff will pay attention to these orders, and that the Com. Gen. will send a copy of them to each of the commissaries who are detached.

G. A. O. Coimbra, 5th Jan 1810

1. As the profession of Freemasonry is contrary to the law of Portugal, the Commander of the Forces requests that the meetings of the lodges existing in the several corps, the use of masonic badges and emblems, and the appearances of the officers and soldiers in masonic processions may be discontinued, while the troops will be in this country. The Commander of the Forces is convinced, that the officers and soldiers of the army will feel the necessity of obeying the laws of the country which they are sent to protect, and that they will show their respect for the attachment of the people of Portugal to their own laws, by refraining from an amusement which, however innocent in itself, and allowed by the law of Great Britain, is a violation of the law of this country, and very disagreeable to the people.

2. The officers of the army are informed, that the government of Portugal have lately issued a decree, by which they have called upon all persons having horses of a description fit for the Portuguese cavalry, to send them to certain depôts formed for their reception, without loss of time; and as the government have been informed that some of the horse dealers and others have offered their horses for sale to the officers of the British army, the Commander of the Forces wishes to warn the officers of the army, those persons who shall thus dispose of them will be guilty of a breach of the law of the country, and that the purchasers of the horses of this description, after the date of the decree in question, will be liable to lose the horses they shall have purchased. Horses fit for cavalry service are 15 hands.

G. O. Vizeu, 12th Jan. 1810.

1. All officers wishing to go to any part of the country by post, must apply for a passport; if at head quarters, to the Commander of the Forces; if at any of the cantonments of the army, or at Lisbon, Elvas, &c., to the General officer commanding the division, or to the commanding officer at Lisbon, Elvas, &c. respectively; to whom blank passports will be transmitted for this purpose.

2. When the commissary attached to any division detached from head quarters, wishes to send a courier by post, he is to apply to the commanding officer of the division for a passport, who will grant it if he should concur in the expediency of sending the courier. The Com. Gen will apply for passports for the same purpose to the Commander of the Forces.

3. Persons belonging to the English army will not be supplied with post horses at any of the post stages, unless they should produce these passports for post horses of the Commander of the Forces.

4. When soldiers are sent to the general or any detachment hospital, their ammunition is to be delivered into store to the officer commanding the artillery, with the division in

which the regiment is placed, with a return of the quantity so delivered in; which the officer commanding the artillery with the division is to direct the commissary of artillery to receive. The commanding officers of regiments are to adopt means for the preservation of the ammunition of soldiers in regimental hospitals.

5. The Commander of the Forces desires that the shooting of bullocks may be discontinued, as being a great waste of ammunition.

6. The government of Portugal having expressed their desire to give the troops a double allowance of wine on 3 days, as a demonstration of their satisfaction upon the return of the army to Portugal, a double allowance for each man is to be issued by the commissary on the 18th inst., being Her Majesty's birth day, on the 21st Jan., and on the 28th Jan.

7. The officers commanding regiments are informed, that they must not allow either officers or soldiers to absent themselves from their regiments without leave from the Commander of the Forces.

G. A. O. Vizeu, 23d Jan. 1810.

The Commander of the Forces desires that the Brigade Major, of Major Gen. Lightburne's brigade, will send to the A. A. G. of the 4th division a return, stating the dates and numbers of the several G. Os. received by that brigade; which the A. A. G. will examine, and he will send to the brigade any G. O. which they may not already have received.

The Commander of the Forces desires the attention of Major Gen. Lightburne to all these orders.

G. A. O. Vizeu, 24th Jan. 1810.

3. As the distance which the army is from Lisbon, makes it impossible to procure money in time to discharge the amount of the estimates in advance as required by the regulations, and as the consequence of the discharge of the balances due to the soldiers on the 24th of each month, for the month then ending, would be, that for a month the officers commanding companies would have no money in hand to supply those necessaries which the soldiers should require;

The Commander of the Forces desires that in future the accounts of the soldiers are to be settled on the 24th of every month, according to the regulations of the service, and the balances struck, but the balance is not to be paid to the soldiers till the 24th of the following month; that is to say, the balance due to the soldiers on the 24th Jan. not till the 24th Feb., and thus in succession from month to month.

An alteration in conformity to this order must be made in the certificate of payment at the bottom of the monthly return of regiments.

G. A. O. Vizeu, 27th Jan. 1810.

The passports for post horses sent to the officers commanding divisions, &c. are to be used only to procure post horses for couriers and others whom it may be necessary to send by post upon the public service, or for officers to whom the officers in whose hands the passports are lodged choose to give permission to travel by post.

G. A. O. Vizeu, 28th Jan. 1810.

The Commander of the Forces is desirous that all men who are sick and require carriage should be removed to the general hospital established at Coimbra from the several cantonments of the army once a week, according to arrangements and directions sent by the Q. M. G. and Inspector of Hospitals to the officers of the Q. M. G.'s department, and Medical Staff attached to the different divisions of the army. The General officers are requested to see those directions, and have them carried into execution.

G. O. Vizeu, 30th Jan. 1810.

2. The officers of the army who have soldiers for their servants, should be particularly cautious not to give them orders, the execution of which are breaches of discipline and good order, and not to expose them in a state of intoxication to the temptation of committing offences, which must lead to the punishment of the soldier.

G. A. O. Vizeu, 19th Feb. 1810.

2. During the absence from the army of Lieut. Col. Bathurst, all applications and letters hitherto addressed to the Military Secretary are to be sent to Capt. Bouverie or Lord FitzRoy Somerset, and answers will be given by one of those officers.

The warrants signed by the Commander of the Forces are to be countersigned by Capt. Bouverie or Lord FitzRoy Somerset, and either of those officers will sign the duplicate and triplicates to be lodged with the Commissary General.

G. O. Vizeu, 22d Feb. 1810.

1. The brigade consisting of the 3d batt. 27th, 97th, and 40th regts., is to be Major Gen. Cole's brigade; and that consisting of the 45th, 88th, and 74th regts., Major Gen. Picton's.

2. The 3d division is to consist of the brigades of Major Gen. Picton and Major Gen. Lightburne; the 4th division, of the brigades of Major Gen. Cole and Brig. Gen. Alex. Campbell: Major Gen. Picton is to command the 3d division, and Major Gen. Cole the 4th division, until further orders.

Col. Kemmis is attached as a colonel on the Staff to the brigade of the Hon. Major Gen. Cole, and Col. Mackinnon as a colonel on the Staff to the brigade of Major Gen. Picton, during the time those officers will command the 3d and 4th divisions respectively.

The Portuguese brigade of infantry, consisting of the 9th and 21st regts., now stationed at Coimbra, is attached to the 3d division; and the Portuguese brigade of infantry, consisting of the 3d and 15th regts., now stationed at Lamego, is attached to the 4th division. These brigades will hereafter be ordered to join the divisions to which they belong.

3. The 1st and 2d batts. of Portuguese Chasseurs are attached to the brigade of Brig. Gen. R. Craufurd, which is to be called the Light division. These troops will be ordered to join the division to which they belong.

4. A company 5th batt. 60th regt. is to be attached to each of the brigades of the army according to the plan detailed in the Orders of the 4th May, 1809. The commanding officer of the 5th batt. 60th regt. will detach 3 companies to Lieut. Gen. Hill's division as soon as he shall receive this order, and a route from the Q. M. G. for the purpose; and as the General officers commanding brigades have invariably expressed the highest satisfaction with the uniform good conduct of this valuable body of men, which has always continued effective under many trying circumstances, the Commander of the Forces desires that as far as possible the same companies may be attached as formerly to the same brigades.

Two companies to be attached to Sir J. Sherbrooke's division, one to the brigade of Guards, and one to Brig. Gen. Cameron's brigade; two companies to the 4th division, being one for Major Gen. Cole's, and one for Brig. Gen. A. Campbell's brigades; and three companies, with the head quarters of the regiment, with the 3d division.

5. The A. G. and Q. M. G. will take measures for placing under the orders of Major Gen. Picton an officer belonging to each of their departments; and the Commissary General and Inspector of Hospitals, the same proportion of Commissariat and Medical staff as attached to the other divisions of infantry.

G. O. Vizeu, 28th Feb 1810

6. The Commander of the Forces draws the attention of the soldiers of the army to the consequence of the crimes committed by the soldiers thus ordered for execution under the sentence of a General Court Martial. ———, of the — regt., and ———, of the — regt, committed a crime which the Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe is too common in this army; they robbed and ill-treated an inhabitant of this country, whom they met on the road; a crime which the Commander of the Forces is determined in no instance to forgive.

The soldiers of the army have been invariably well treated by the inhabitants of Portugal; and the frequent instances which have occurred of their being robbed and ill-treated, and of murders being committed, by soldiers who straggle from their detachments on a march, are a disgrace to the character of this army, and of the British nation.

The Commander of the Forces is therefore determined in every case of the kind that may occur to have proof adduced of the crime committed; and the sentence of the General Courts Martial, whatever they may be, shall be carried into execution.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe that the crime committed by ———, private in the — regt., is no less common in this army than robbery and murder; and in respect to this crime he is equally determined to carry into execution the sentences of the General Courts Martial, whatever they be.

G. O. Vizeu, 4th March, 1810

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in communicating to the General officers, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the army, who fought the battle of Talavera, the testimonies of the approbation of the Houses of Lords and Commons of their distinguished conduct. [*Here follow the votes of the Houses of Lords and Commons.*]

G. O. Vizeu, 21st March, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces refers the officers commanding regiments to the orders they received through the Q. M. G., specifying the form in which the returns of the articles of field equipments were to be made, under the Orders of the 31st May, 1809. He

requests that the returns may hereafter be made out, according to that form. If any articles are returned wanting, a N. B. is to be made at the foot of the return, stating particularly the reason. If any article should become unserviceable, a special report to be made on the subject.

G. O. Vizeu, 23d March, 1810.

1. The soldiers of the army are desired not to eat roots, particularly the onions which they find growing wild in the fields, and even in the gardens many of them are poisonous, and a serjeant of the 57th regt. has died of the consequences of eating some of them.

G. O. Vizeu, 25th March, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the officers commanding regiments will draw the attention of the soldiers under their command to this example of the consequences of the disgraceful outrages of which too many of the soldiers of this army have been guilty.

The Commander of the Forces repeats his determination to spare no trouble to procure and produce evidence against those who may be guilty of such outrages, and to carry into execution invariably whatever may be the sentence of the Court Martial. His Excellency particularly requests the commanding officers of regiments to revert to the G. O., and to draw the attention of the officers and non-commissioned officers under their command to those orders which have for their object to prevent the commission of those crimes, and to render unnecessary these dreadful punishments, by the preservation of order and regularity among the soldiers, on their marches, in their quarters, and particularly on detachments.

G. O. Vizeu, 4th April, 1810

The Commander of the Forces requests that the attention of the troops may be drawn to this additional example of the consequences of the bad conduct of the soldiers; the soldiers must see that it is impossible for them to commit these outrages without being discovered, and that conviction and punishment are the certain consequences of their crimes: indeed it has rarely happened that one of those who have conspired to commit these crimes (for they are all the result of conspiracy) has not offered himself as an evidence to convict the other criminals. The Commander of the Forces is obliged to observe that these crimes could not be so frequently committed, these conspiracies could not be formed, a robbery of the description of that for which these prisoners are now ordered for execution could not have been known to the soldiers of almost the whole company, if the non-commissioned officers did their duty, and remained at all times among the soldiers.

His Excellency also observes that the non-commissioned officers can do their duty, and can maintain the authority of their situation, only by having the support of the officers belonging to their company given to them upon all occasions, by constantly visiting the soldiers' quarters, and by invariable attendance upon the parade, from the moment the soldiers are under arms. The Commander of the Forces draws the attention of the General and superior officers of the army, and of all the other officers, to his Orders of the 29th May, 1809, to which he desires a strict attention may be paid in future: it is impossible that the time of the officers of the army can be employed to so much advantage to the service, or with so much satisfaction to themselves, whilst the troops are in cantonments, as in giving their attention to support the authority of the non-commissioned officers, to instil into them a just sense of their situation and of their duties, and thus to prevent these conspiracies and crimes, of which the Commander of the Forces finds himself under the necessity of making such frequent examples.

G. O. Vizeu, 5th April, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the officers of the army to the G. O. 4th May, Nos. 5 and 6, and of the 7th Oct., Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, also of the 8th Dec., No. 5; their inattention to these Orders is the greatest inconvenience to the service, increases the detail of business in the public departments, renders necessary references to themselves and to the Commander of the Forces, on every article which they receive from the magistrates of the country upon irregular vouchers: the whole of this might be avoided, if the officers would attend to the Orders which have been issued upon this subject.

Irregular receipts and vouchers given by [*the following officers*] are now before the Commander of the Forces.

It will give the Commander of the Forces much concern to be under the necessity of requiring officers who give irregular vouchers to the magistrates of the country, to pay for the articles which they have received, but the frequent occurrence of inattention to these Orders which can be obeyed with so much facility, and the extent of the business which so much inattention throws upon all the departments, will render this measure necessary.

G. O. Vizeu, 11th April, 1810.

1. Whenever articles of any description are supplied by the Commissary General to the troops, for which the troops are to pay, the Paymaster General must be furnished by the Commissary General with an account of the articles delivered to each regiment, and their price, if possible before the 24th of the month in which the articles will have been delivered, but at all events in the course of the succeeding month.

G. O. Vizeu, 21st April, 1810.

1. The communication with head quarters is to be carried on as follows in future, instead of in the mode pointed out by the G. O. of the 15th inst. The *parté* for head quarters will leave Almeida every morning at 7 o clock, Freixedas half past 10, Celorico half past 2 in the morning, Mangualde 9 in the morning, and will arrive at Vizeu at 11 in the forenoon. The *parté* from head quarters will leave Vizeu every afternoon at 4, will be at Mangualde at 6, at Celorico at 12, at Freixedas at half past 3 in the morning, and at Almeida at 7 in the morning. The letters to and from Pinhel and Alverca are to be left at and taken up at Freixedas. Those to and from Guarda and Trancoso are to be left at and taken up from Celorico. And the officers commanding at the several stations will take care to have persons stationed to bring their letters to them from the places where they will be left.

2. The hussars and guides are still to remain stationed upon the road, notwithstanding that the *parté* will pass daily.

3. The *parté* for Thomar, Abrantes, Portalegre, Elvas, and Badajoz, will leave Vizeu at 4 o'clock every afternoon. He will leave at Sta. Comba Daõ letters for the 16th light dragoons, and at Foz d'Arouce those for Coimbra. He will take up at those places respectively the letters from them for head quarters.

The communication between head quarters and Lisbon will be carried on by the ordinary post.

G. O. Celorico, 4th May, 1810.

1. The frequent loss of money on its progress from one station to another, renders necessary the following regulations:

2. When any officer of the Commissariat or Paymaster General's department takes charge of money to be transmitted from one station to another, they are to count it and place it in the different boxes or packages in which it is to be carried, and to see that those boxes or packages are well closed and secured

3. When the money is to be removed, the officer of the commissariat or pay department in charge is to see that all the boxes and packages are secured, and he will give them over in this state to the officer or non-commissioned officer commanding the military escort; he will himself accompany the escort, and at the end of the march he will again inspect the boxes, have them all placed in his own quarters, and apply for a sentry over the treasure.

4. The same practice must be repeated daily on the march till the arrival of the money at the place of its destination.

5. The money is to be counted and delivered over to the person to whom it had been consigned, in presence of the officer of the commissariat or pay department in whose charge it had been sent; and he is to be responsible for all deficiencies from the hour from which he originally receives charge.

6. Whenever money is sent from one station to another, the officer of the commissariat or pay department in charge must have with him a copy of these orders.

G. A. O. Celorico, 8th May, 1810.

3. The General officers commanding brigades, and officers commanding regiments of cavalry, are requested to adopt efficient measures to prevent the sale by the soldiers of the cavalry of the grain intended for the horses, this object can be effected only by the constant attention of the officers to their stable duties.

The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the officers commanding brigades and regiments of cavalry will communicate with the magistrates in the several districts and villages in which the cavalry are cantoned, to prevent the purchase by the inhabitants of the country of any article whatsoever from the soldiers, most particularly those destined for the food of the horses.

G. A. O. Celorico, 14th May, 1810.

The officers of the commissariat have been frequently urged to attend to the orders of the Commissary General, and the Commander of the Forces is concerned to have to observe that many of them have neglected to obey his orders in very important instances in which obedience was undoubtedly in their power.

He now publishes the names of officers of the commissariat from whom reports ought to have been received at stated periods of the state of the magazines and supplies in their

charge, with the dates of the last reports received from each, showing a neglect of an important duty, and a disobedience of a positive order.

The Commander of the Forces will take no further notice of this neglect, but to warn these gentlemen and others of the necessity of paying strict obedience to the orders of their superiors; and he assures them that the publication of their names to the army as persons guilty of disobedience and neglect will not be the only notice taken of such conduct in future.

G. O. Celorico, 21st May, 1810.

1. The officers commanding regiments of infantry are requested to direct the officers commanding companies, the surgeons, and paymasters, to prepare for the Commissary General bills for the allowance of one dollar per month for the shoeing of each mule employed in the carriage of camp kettles, paymasters' books, and surgeons' chests, since the 1st May, 1809.

2. The officers commanding regiments of cavalry will give the same directions to officers commanding troops, paymasters, and surgeons.

3. These bills are to be made out for the whole regiment for each month, and must be countersigned by the officer commanding the regiment, who must certify that the whole number of mules for which the allowance is demanded have been kept for public service during the month.

4. The quarter masters of regiments of infantry, who have each a mule belonging to the public in his charge for the carriage of intrenching tools, are to send in their bills for the same allowance for the expense of shoeing this mule, to be countersigned and certified in the same manner by the commanding officer of the regiment.

5. Similar bills are to be sent in by the regiments of cavalry by those persons in charge, under the Orders of the 19th June, of the public mules attached to regiments of cavalry, for the veterinary surgeon, serjeant armorer, serjeant saddler, and for the intrenching tools.

6. These bills are hereafter to be sent in at the end of every month.

7. The Commissary General will pay these bills, thus signed and certified, deducting from the amount of each those sums already paid on this account.

G. O. Celorico, 1st June, 1810.

3. The Commander of the Forces republishes an order given out by the late Commander of the Forces; and it is to be understood that the stoppage from the soldier, on account of cartridges lost or made away with, ought always to have been, and must in future be, 4*d.* for each cartridge, and 1*d.* for each flint.

It is not intended, however, to open again old accounts for those losses.

G. A. O. Celorico, 2d June, 1810.

1. The officers commanding regiments of infantry are requested, as soon as possible, to make the following arrangement for sending into store the great coats or the blankets belonging to the regiments under their command respectively, according to the returns they before made upon this subject.

2. The blankets to be sent in are to be made up in bales, each containing 50 blankets; and if the bales which brought the blankets to the army should be lost or mislaid, a blanket may be used as the bale to hold the others.

3. The great coats must each be marked with the name of the soldier to whom it belongs, and his company and his regiment. The great coats must likewise be made up into bales, each containing 50 great coats; and each bale must be marked, viz. *Great coats belonging to — regt.*

G. O. Celorico, 4th June, 1810.

3. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be obliged to bring before the troops another example of the consequence of their irregularities, breach of discipline, and crimes.

In order to get liquor, these soldiers formed a conspiracy to commit a robbery; in the course of the commission of this crime, one of a greater enormity, a murder, is committed, which is soon discovered. Then the parties to the commission of these crimes are eager to give information against each other, and the result is an example, such as that which will be brought before the troops upon this occasion.

If such frequent instances had not occurred of the same circumstances produced by the same unvaried course of events, it would not be credible that British soldiers should so far forget their duty as to conspire to commit a robbery on a people they are sent to protect, and by whom they have been invariably well treated, and should murder in cool blood a fellow creature who had done them no injury, more particularly having a knowledge that those guilty of these crimes are invariably discovered, that the conspirators invariably

inform against each other, and that the result of the trial must be the execution of the criminals.

The Commander of the Forces repeats his determination to persevere in carrying into execution the sentence of every general court-martial on crimes of this description, in the fervent hope that each of them, which he will confirm, will be the last which he will have to consider.

G. O. Celorico, 7th June, 1810.

2. The Commander of the Forces publishes this sentence to the army in order to show his determination to bring to trial those non-commissioned officers who disgrace themselves, and prove that they are not fit for their situations.

G. O. Celorico, 20th June, 1810.

7. The Commander of the Forces requests that the order of the 19th May, 1809, may be understood as applying to the horses, &c. brought in by deserters from the enemy; it is desirable, and it must be the wish of every officer in the army, that these men should have the full benefit which may result from the sales of what they may bring off with them, and therefore their horses, &c., should be allowed to be sold by public auction.

G. O. Alverca, 6th July, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to notice the frequent omissions of the regiments to send proper returns of the necessaries, &c., of the soldiers to the general hospital along with them, the consequence of which is, that the purveyors of the hospital cannot be responsible for the necessaries of the men.

They are referred to the G. O. 17th Dec. 1809, in which it will be observed, that a report is required to be made to the General officer commanding the brigade that it has been obeyed.

2. As it appears that the necessaries of several men, particularly 1st batt. 11th regt., were found deficient, in addition to the men who were sent in without proper returns, an officer of the 11th is to proceed to Coimbra forthwith, to inquire into the circumstances which occasioned the deficiencies.

3. The Adj. General will send to the Commanding officers the list of the names of the men, and the deficiencies of each.

4. As it appears, from comparing at the Adj Gen.'s office the division orderly books with the general orderly book of the army, that various omissions and mistakes have arisen, it becomes necessary to call the attention of the officers of the department very particularly to the future regularity of the G. O. issued by them to the different divisions.

5. It has been conceived by some gentlemen that the orderly books were their own property, and on the removal of an officer of the department from one division to another, they have thought themselves entitled to the orderly book of the division they served in.

6. It is the Commander of the Forces' positive directions, that the orderly books now belonging to each division are never to be carried away or exchanged, but to be considered as wholly appertaining to the division, and if it should be broken up or divided, the officer of the department in charge of the orderly books will apply to the Adj. Gen.'s office for instructions concerning them.

7. The officers of the department must enter the G. O into the orderly book themselves, and not entrust them to a clerk. They must sign their names at the bottom of each day's orders, as being responsible for the entry.

8. The G. O. are to be kept at one end of the book and the Division Orders at the other; when they meet, a new book is to be procured, which is charged in the contingent account. This will facilitate the comparing the G. O.

9. Division orderly books will be called for every two months, to be compared, and returned with the Adj. Gen.'s signature as being correct: any errors the officers of the department will have to repair to head quarters to correct.

10. Division officers of the department will call for in the same manner the Brigade Major's orderly books, and compare them with theirs.

11. Officers of the department are not only to acknowledge the receipt of G. O., but they are to make a particular report, on the 1st and 14th of every month, of the days upon which no G. O. have been received, addressed to the Adj. General.

12. General officers commanding divisions will please to see these orders strictly complied with.

G. O. Alverca, 9th July, 1810.

1. Paymasters of regiments and other officers, who have money to pay to the Commissary General on account either of necessaries furnished to the regiments, or any other account, are to pay it, on account of the Commissary General, into the hands of the Dep. Paymaster General, and take his receipt for the same.

2. The receipt of the Dep. Paymaster General is then to be taken to the office of the Commissary General at head quarters, and exchanged for the receipt of the Commissary General, which can alone be the discharge for the sum due.

G. O. Alverca, 11th July, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding divisions will direct that those soldiers who may be inclined to reap the harvest may have leave of absence for that purpose.

G. O. Alverca, 13th July, 1810.

1. The men [*according to the return underneath*] were deficient in necessaries when sent to the general hospital on the 6th inst.

These men have declared, what the Commander of the Forces is disinclined to believe, that the returns of their necessaries were made without a previous inspection by the officers of the companies to which they belong.

The General officers commanding brigades are requested to inquire into this circumstance.

The further particulars of the return are sent to the regiments concerned.

G. O. Alverca, 20th July, 1810

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that when commanding officers of regiments, brigades, or divisions think it proper to order that any of the troops should fire by way of practice, they will give notice of their intention to fire to the detachments of troops which may be cantoned in their neighbourhood.

G. O. Alverca, 24th July, 1810

1. The officers commanding detachments proceeding to the army must conform to all the regulations in respect to sending men into general hospital, which are laid down for the conduct of the regiments by the different G. O

4. The Commander of the Forces repeats that he considers the Assist. Adj General at Lisbon, and the Commanding officer of the detachments at Belem, to be responsible that the officers proceeding in command of detachments from Lisbon are made acquainted with the G. O. which have been given out at different times for their guidance

7. The Commander of the Forces has no doubt that the measures he has adopted will soon discover to him who committed this horrid murder; but that the murderers may not any longer enjoy the fruits of their crime unpunished, he hereby offers a reward of 50 dollars and a pardon to any person who will give information to produce the conviction of the murderers

8. The Commander of the Forces repeats that he is convinced, if the non-commissioned officers did their duty, these crimes could not be committed by the soldiers without their knowledge. It is incumbent upon those belonging to the regiments stationed at Guarda, whose uniforms have been described, to exert themselves to discover who committed this shocking murder.

G. O. Alverca, 27th July, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the officers commanding regiments, will invariably adopt effectual measures to prevent the streets of the towns in which they may be cantoned, or the roads in the neighbourhood of their cantonments, from being choked up with baggage, with carriages, or otherwise.

2. All carriages and loaded animals on their march must, when halted, if only for a short period, be packed in a field in the neighbourhood of the high road, or housed, but must not on any account be left in the streets of any village, or on the road.

3. When a regiment on its march is halted for any length of time, or when halted is bivouacked, the soldiers must not be permitted to sit or lie down upon the road, but must be placed on one side of it.

4. The officers commanding detachments with baggage, or carriages of any description, the conductors of ordnance or commissariat stores, and the officers commanding regiments, are responsible for a strict obedience to this order.

5. The General and other officers of the army will see the necessity of an early and strict obedience to the orders of the army, respecting the marching, cantoning, and provisioning of the troops, and to the preservation of order and discipline, as well as those which may be issued for the operations of the troops.

G. O. Celorico, 29th July, 1810.

4. The Commander of the Forces observes that notwithstanding repeated orders upon the subject, nearly all the regiments of the army have cars in their possession carrying baggage

and attended by soldiers. He refrains upon this occasion from taking any further notice of this irregularity, but if he should see hereafter a cart drawn by bullocks in any part of the line of march of the troops, orders will be given that the baggage shall be destroyed, and the officer to whom it belongs will be brought before a General Court Martial.

5. The Commander of the Forces observed yesterday that several men of the Hanoverian Legion were straggling from their corps; he requests that Brig. Gen. *Baron* Low will report what number of men were reported absent from each regiment after the march of yesterday, and the cause of their absence.

G. O. Celorico, 1st Aug. 1810

1. The following orders and rules are to be observed respecting communications with the enemy's out posts:

2 No flag of truce must be sent to the enemy without orders from the Commander of the Forces.

3. No letter, or other communication, must be sent by a flag of truce which has been ordered by the Commander of the Forces, unless such letter has first been transmitted to head quarters, and it must be open.

4. Flags of truce from the enemy must be received by the officer commanding the first post at which they will arrive. The officer commanding the post is to receive the flag of truce, or officer coming with it, to take from him the letter or communication with which he will be charged, and to give him a receipt for it, and he is then to send him back again to his own lines.

5. The simplicity and indiscretion with which communications have been made to the enemy respecting the positions, &c. of this army and other circumstances, render these orders absolutely necessary; and the Commander of the Forces trusts that the officers commanding at the out piquets, who may have to receive the enemy's flags, will confine their conversation entirely to the subject on which they are to communicate, viz. the receipt of the letter or message from the enemy, and the immediate departure of the officer delivering it.

G. O. Celorico, 2d Aug. 1810

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the officers of the Staff, and the infantry of the army, will not employ the farriers of the cavalry to shoe their horses.

2 The farriers of the cavalry must be employed solely in making shoes and shoeing the horses belonging to the cavalry.

G O Celorico, 4th Aug. 1810

4 When a Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment is announced in G O. to command a brigade of which the regiment under his command forms part, he is to receive a Staff allowance of Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff equal to the subsistence of his rank.

7. The Commander of the Forces has frequently had occasion to complain of the inconvenience which resulted to the public service from the practice which prevails of officers and soldiers pressing the carriages of the country by their own authority, and this inconvenience has been again felt in an aggravated degree in consequence of the pressing of carriages, in a recent instance, by a conductor of stores, ——; he requests the commanding officer of artillery will report what occasion this conductor had for carriages, and will cause strict inquiry to be made, whether, before he pressed these carriages, he made application for them to any British commissary or magistrate of the country, and will report whether conductor —— had made any report of his having pressed these carriages.

8. It is impossible to carry on the service if these irregularities are persevered in, and the Commander of the Forces is determined to punish, in this and in every other instance, any disobedience of his repeated orders upon this subject

G. O. Celorico, 10th Aug 1810.

7. The Commander of the Forces will not make any inquiry to discover the writer of the letters which have occasioned this unnecessary alarm in a quarter in which it was most desirable it should not be created He has frequently lamented the ignorance which has appeared in the opinions communicated in letters written from the army, and the indiscretion with which those letters are published It is impossible that many officers of the army can have a knowledge of facts to enable them to form opinions of the probable events of the campaign, but their opinions, however erroneous, must, when published, have mischievous effects

8. The communication of that of which all officers have a knowledge, viz the numbers and disposition of the different divisions of the army, and of its magazines, is still more mischievous than the communication of opinions, as must be obvious to those who reflect that the army has been for months in the same position; and it is a fact come to the knowledge of the Commander of the Forces, that the plans of the enemy have been founded on information of this description extracted from the English newspapers, which information must have been obtained through private letters from officers of the army.

9. Although the difficulties inseparable from the situation of every army engaged in operations in the field, particularly in those of a defensive nature, are much aggravated by communications of this description, the Commander of the Forces only requests that the officers will, for the sake of their own reputations, avoid to give opinions upon which they cannot have a knowledge to enable them to form any; and that if they choose to communicate facts to their correspondents, regarding the positions of the army, its numbers, formation of its magazines, preparations for breaking bridges, &c., they will urge their correspondents not to publish their letters in the newspapers until it shall be certain that the publication of the intelligence will not be injurious to the army or to the public service.

G. O. Celorico, 11th Aug. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces wishes that the G. O. of the 17th June, 1809, regarding the mode of cutting and procuring green forage, may be considered applicable to the unthrashed corn required for the use of the horses of the army.

2. In cases in which the owner of the unthrashed corn, or the magistrate of the village, is not on the spot to take the receipt or payment of what is required, a commissary, or quarter master, is to keep a note of the quantity taken from the neighbourhood of each village on each day.

3. It is to be understood that when ripe unthrashed corn of any description is issued to the horses of the army, it is in lieu of an equal weight of straw and corn, and 24 lbs. are to be considered the full ration of unthrashed corn of any description.

G. O. Celorico, 20th Aug. 1810

1. The G. O. of the 17th Dec. 1810, specifying the ticket to be sent to the General hospital with sick soldiers, is applicable to detachments as well as regiments.

2. It is extraordinary that the Commander of the Forces should be obliged to remind the officers of the army, in G. O., of the common practices and forms of the service, and of the standing military regulations; as if these forms and regulations were not founded on the same principle of utility, and were not particularly necessary in an army on service in a foreign country.

3. The ticket required under the G. O. of this army to be sent with soldiers, is that in use throughout Great Britain, and ordered by His Majesty's regulations.

4. The King's regulations, likewise, and the common forms of the service, require that, when an officer is passing through a town in which there are troops, he should report himself to the commanding or Staff officer there stationed. All this is neglected, to the great inconvenience of the service

5. The Commander of the Forces will at last find himself under the necessity of bringing to trial those officers who shall neglect the performance of the common duties required, not only by the G. O. of this army, but by the King's regulations and the universal practice of the service at home as well as abroad

G. O. Alverca, 24th Aug 1810

3. The Commander of the Forces publishes for general information, the following letter from His Majesty's minister at Lisbon, and the translation of a paper enclosed, being the proposal for a subscription to raise a sum for the release of several Portuguese captives at Algiers, to which it is the intention of the Commander of the Forces to subscribe 500 dollars.

4. Such officers as choose to contribute to this charitable purpose, will report their names, and the sums they propose to contribute, to the Adj. Gen. of the division in which they are placed.

G. O. Alverca, 28th Aug. 1810

1. The officers commanding at the several stations, on the high road by which the *parté* goes, or in the neighbourhood of the high road, are to keep a man stationed on the road to receive their letters from head quarters, or to deliver those to the *parté* which they wish to send to head quarters, in order that the *parté* may not be delayed as it has been hitherto.

The *parté* will, in future, have directions to wait for nobody, and to carry on to Thomar all letters which there may be no one stationed on the road to receive.

G. O. Gouvea, 13th Sept 1810.

2. The Commander of the Forces laments that Capt. ——— should have thought proper to defer till he was brought to trial, to explain the disrespectful expressions which he made use of to his commanding officer, notwithstanding the repeated offers made to him by his commanding officer to receive such explanation.

The officers of the army should recollect that it is not only no degradation, but it is meritorious for him that is in the wrong to acknowledge and atone for his error, and that the momentary humiliation which any man may feel, upon making such an acknowledgment,

is more than atoned for by the subsequent satisfaction which it affords him, and by avoiding a trial and conviction of conduct unbecoming an officer.

G. O. Busaco, 24th Sept. 1810

Heads of departments will send in to the Adj. Gen.'s office on the 25th inst., or as soon after as possible, nominal returns of the officers at present serving in their respective departments, specifying the regiments to which they belong, and the names of the places in which they are stationed.

The A. A. Gs. attached to divisions will send in to the Adj. Gen.'s office on the 25th inst., or as soon after as possible, nominal returns of the Generals and other Staff officers at present serving in the respective divisions, specifying the nature of their appointments, regiments and stations, and to note at the bottom any alterations which have taken place during the preceding month.

G. O. Coimbra, 30th Sept. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General and other officers and soldiers of the army, for their conduct during the whole time they occupied the position of Busaco, and in the action with the enemy on the 27th inst.

He witnessed several instances of intrepidity in the officers and troops, and others have been reported to him by the General officers, of which he will not fail to report his sense to His Majesty, and to the government of H R. H. the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Every friend to his country and to the liberties of the world, and the whole British army, must have observed with the greatest satisfaction the gallantry and steadiness of the Portuguese troops during these days, and that they, equally with their brother soldiers in His Majesty's service, have deserved and obtained the approbation of Marshal Beresford, and of the Commander of the Forces

Although the designs manifested by the enemy's movements induced the Commander of the Forces to withdraw the army from their position, which it was not in the power of the enemy to force, he hopes to be enabled, by the discipline and determined bravery of the officers and troops, to frustrate all his designs, and to save this country, 'in which the British army has been so well treated,' from the degrading yoke which is prepared for it.

2. * * * * * *: which sentence has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

3. Although the Commander of the Forces has long determined that he will not pardon men guilty of crimes of which these prisoners have been convicted, he is induced to pardon these men in consequence of the gallantry displayed by the 45th regt. on the 27th inst

He trusts that this pardon will make a due impression upon the prisoners, and that by their future regular and good conduct, they will endeavor to emulate their comrades, who have by their bravery saved them from a disgraceful end.

G. O. Leyria, 3d Oct. 1810.

There are more stragglers from these three regiments than from all the others of the British army taken together, which must be occasioned either by the neglect of the officers, or by the soldiers being unable to keep up with the march. In either case, these regiments are unfit to do duty with the army, and if the Commander of the Forces should observe any more of this straggling on the march, he will send the regiments into garrison, and report their conduct especially to His Majesty.

2 The Commander of the Forces requests, that Major Gen. Leith will communicate these Orders to the Portuguese troops in his division, of whom, particularly the Lusitanian Legion, there is as much reason to complain as of the British brigade. He also requests to have a return this day of the number of men missing from each regiment, British and Portuguese, in the division, on each day's march, since the 1st inst inclusive.

3. General officers commanding divisions are requested to direct the Provost Marshal attached to their division, to punish any man who may be found straggling from the regiment and division to which he belongs.

4. General officers commanding divisions are requested to direct that there may be an inspection of the soldiers' packs, both British and Portuguese, this day after the march, and every thing, not strictly regimental necessaries, is to be taken from them and burnt, and those who have these articles are to be punished, as they have certainly procured them by plunder.

Major Gen. Picton is requested not to allow the troops of his division to enter any town unless necessarily obliged to pass through it, until further orders.

A. G. O Leyria, 3d Oct. 1810.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have been under the necessity of carrying into execution the determination which he has so long announced, of directing the imme-

diate execution of any soldiers caught plundering; and that a British and Portuguese soldier have consequently been hanged this day for plundering in the town of Leyria, where they were contrary to order, and for this criminal purpose. He trusts that this example will deter others from those disgraceful practices in future; and the troops may depend upon it that no instance of the kind will be passed over. They are well fed and taken care of, and there is no excuse for plunder, which could not be admitted on any account. Once more, the Commander of the Forces calls upon the commanding officers of regiments to oblige their men to march in a regular manner with their companies.

G. O. Alcobaça, 5th Oct. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces announces to the army that 30 of the stragglers, who are absent from their regiments, of which 10 are British soldiers, were taken yesterday by the enemy in villages near the road on which the army marched 3 or 4 days before, that is on the 1st and 2d inst. This misfortune would be a subject of regret to the Commander of the Forces under any circumstances, but it is particularly so, as it has been occasioned by the irregularity of the soldiers themselves, and by the neglect of their officers to attend to the orders repeatedly issued upon this subject.

G. O. Rinho, near Sobral, 13th Oct 1810.

When any officer is desirous of communicating a message to the Commander of the Forces, it is only necessary to send it to the nearest telegraph, and to request the officer of the navy at that telegraph to communicate it to the Sobral station: in the same manner messages may be communicated to any other station.

G. O. Euxara dos Cavalleiros, 15th Oct 1810

2. General officers who have detained orderly dragoons without the express permission of the Commander of the Forces, and who are not entitled to them, are desired to send them forthwith to Mafra, to join the head quarters of their regiment.

G. O. Pero Negro, 17th Oct 1810

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General officers of the army to the orders which have been often issued, relative to the detention and use of dragoons as orderlies.

2. If circumstances require that any General officer should use dragoons to keep up a communication, he will apply for a party for that purpose, which must be sent back as soon as the purpose for which it was applied for is accomplished, and the dragoons must not be used as orderlies contrary to orders, on any account.

3. The Commander of the Forces is convinced that General officers will see the necessity of attending to this order, in order to keep the cavalry in a state of efficiency

4. All General and Staff officers, who have dragoons with them, are requested to send a return of their names, their troops, and the regiments to which they belong, to the A A. G. of the cavalry at Mafra

G. O. Pero Negro, 19th Oct 1810.

2. Officers commanding regiments are requested to send to the Military Secretary their recommendations for the vacancies that have lately occurred.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the officers of the army will not shoot in the park of Mafra, without having leave to do so from the government.

G. O. Pero Negro, 23d Oct 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces has observed with the greatest concern, the large number of men returned by the several regiments as sick in general hospital, compared with the returns received from the medical officers of the number of men actually on their books in the hospitals.

2. The former, at present, is more than double the latter, and it must be owing to some existing abuse.

3. The Commander of the Forces has besides been informed by many officers commanding regiments and brigades in the army, that there are many non-commissioned officers and soldiers walking about the streets in Belem and Lisbon, quite recovered, while others are doing the duty of these men before the enemy in the field.

4. In order to put a stop to these abuses, the Commander of the Forces desires that the following regulations may be attended to.

5 He repeats the orders which have been so frequently issued, that no officer in the medical department shall have any soldier from the ranks as his servant or bât man, or to attend upon him in any manner, and declares his determination to bring before a General

Court Martial any officer of the medical department who shall make use of a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, in any menial capacity whatever, or as a clerk, store keeper, ward master, or orderly, except under the following regulations.

6. A Board to assemble at Lisbon to-morrow, to consist of Col. Peacocke, the Inspector General of Hospitals, and Capt. M'Kenzie, A. Q. M. G., to consider of and decide upon the number of clerks, store keepers, ward masters, and orderlies from the ranks, required to attend upon the sick.

7. In considering these points, the Board will advert to the facility of obtaining the service of Portuguese clerks, store keepers, &c. at Lisbon, and they will send the return for the inspection and approbation of the Commander of the Forces.

They will also advert to the necessity that the officers of the medical department should themselves attend the wards of the hospitals, and not have non-commissioned officers as ward masters, at a period when the whole army are left at their post day and night. The Commander of the Forces must insist upon the officers of the medical department being at all times in the wards of the hospitals.

8. When the necessary number of attendants in the hospital shall be fixed, Col. Peacocke will fix upon the names of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the several regiments, who are to be attendants in the hospital, and he will send lists of their names to the several regiments.

9. Col. Peacocke is requested occasionally to inquire respecting the number of sick and wounded in the hospital at Lisbon, and to augment or diminish the number of attendants according to the number of sick, and according to the degree of assistance which can be procured by the employment of Portuguese attendants, reporting such increase or diminution to the Commander of the Forces, and sending lists of names of non-commissioned officers to be so employed, or dismissed from employment, to the several regiments.

10. All men thus dismissed from employment in the hospitals, either now or at any future period, are to be sent by the first opportunity to their regiments, and the Commander of the Forces positively forbids that any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be employed as an attendant, at the hospitals at Lisbon or Belem, without the order of Col Peacocke, in his orderly book.

11. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, employed as attendants in the hospitals, are not on any account, at any time, to quit the square of the building in which the hospital is.

12. The soldiers when discharged from the hospital are to be sent to the convalescent barracks at Belem, and it is to be understood by their officers and them, that they are not sent there for their amusement, but that they may recover their health entirely, and return to their duty with the army. There appears therefore no occasion for them being in the streets and public houses at all hours of the day and night, but they ought to be made to lead a sober and regular life.

13. The Commander of the Forces therefore desires, that no non-commissioned officer or soldier in the convalescent barracks at Belem may be suffered to go out of the barrack yard, at any time, excepting on duty in charge of an officer or non-commissioned officer.

14. The Commander of the Forces refers the Commandant of the depôt at Belem to the G. O. of the 17th June, 1809.

15. He likewise desires, that non-commissioned officers and soldiers, convalescent in the depôt at Belem, may not have a ration of wine, unless the surgeon who attended them while in hospital should recommend that they should have it for their more early recovery.

G. O. Pero Negro, 26th Oct. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces has directed the Com. Gen. to supply the troops with a certain quantity of rice till further orders. The quantity supplied will be 1 lb. among 8 men, which is to be boiled up with their meat.

2. Commanding officers of regiments will make requisitions upon the Assist. Coms. attached to brigades for this rice, as soon as the latter shall be enabled to supply it.

3. In order to keep up the supply of cattle, the Commander of the Forces has likewise given orders that the troops shall be supplied for the present with salt meat on two days in each week.

4. The Commanding officers of regiments will settle with the commissaries the days on which they are to receive fresh, and those on which they are to receive salt meat.

G. O. Pero Negro, 30th Oct. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces has given directions, that an issue of a blanket for two men of the non-commissioned officers and rank and file may be made to the several regiments, and the Commanding officers of regiments will as soon as possible send to the Q. M. G. returns of the number of blankets which they will require for this proportion for the effective men.

The regiments which retained their blankets in the month of June last, will of course re-

ceive none, but the Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding officers of those regiments will send to the Q. M. G. a return of the number of great coats they have in store, and will make application for means of transport to have them brought up to their regiments, and issue them to the men to whom they belong.

The regiment will likewise make a return of the number of great coats wanting to complete every non-commissioned officer and soldier with a great coat.

G. O. Pero Negro, 3d Nov. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires the Commanding officer of the depôt at Belem may be ordered to warn Lieut. ——— of the —— of the necessity of attending more particularly to his duty when he shall march with a detachment of convalescents in future. The excuses he has made for bringing up 29 men out of 41 placed under his command are frivolous, and by his own account many of the men said to be unable to march, have since joined the army under another officer.

2. The Commanding officer of the depôt at Belem will report if Lieut. ——— had a copy of the orders of 24th June, 1809, relative to the march of detachments.

G. O. Pero Negro, 4th Nov 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to hear that some officers of the army have forgotten their own situation so far as to threaten the serjeant postmaster at Lisbon.

2. It is to be understood that the serjeant postmaster at Lisbon is not obliged to send letters from the office to any body excepting the Commandant, the A. A. G, and the A. Q. M. G., and officer commanding the depôt. The other officers at Lisbon must send to him for their letters after the bags are duly sorted, and not before; and Col. Peacocke is requested to protect the postmaster from the violence or impatience of any individual.

G. O. Pero Negro, 5th Nov 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that when paymasters or quartermasters, or other officers of regiments are sent to Lisbon on duty, they may not take detachments of non-commissioned officers and soldiers with them

2. The depôt at Belem will always furnish the men which are required for any fatigue duty which they may require to be performed.

3. Officers and others allowed servants, who proceed to Lisbon on duty, or on account of their health, if allowed to take with them their servants, should not be allowed to retain those soldiers who are able to do their duty. There are at Belem men belonging to every regiment in the army not fit to do their duty in the field, who should be employed as servants to officers and others who, on account of duty or health, are obliged to remain at Lisbon or Belem.

4. When any officer proceeds to Lisbon with a detachment, or with only one soldier as his servant, he must make a nominal return of the detachment, or send the soldier's name to the officer commanding the depôt of convalescents at Belem.

G. O. Pero Negro, 10th Nov. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have received reports from some of the regiments of the desertion of British soldiers to the enemy; a crime which, in all his experience in the British service, in different parts of the world, was till lately unknown in it; and the existence of which, at the present moment, he can attribute only to some false hopes held out to these unfortunate criminal persons.

The British soldiers cannot but be aware of the difference between their situation and that of the enemy opposed to them; and the miserable tale told by the half-starved wretches whom they see daily coming into their lines, ought alone, exclusive of their sense of honour and patriotism, to be sufficient to deter them from participating their miserable fate. However, although the Commander of the Forces laments the fate of the unfortunate soldiers who have committed this crime, he is determined that they shall feel the consequence of it during their lives, and that they shall never return to their friends or their homes. He accordingly requests that the Commanding officers of regiments from which any soldier has deserted to the enemy, will as soon as possible send to the Adj. Gen.'s office a description of his person, together with an account when he was enlisted with the regiment, where born, and to what parish he belongs, in order that the friends of these soldiers may be made acquainted with the crime which they have committed, may be prepared to consider them as lost for ever, and may deliver them up to justice in case they should ever return to their native country.

G. O. Pero Negro, 12th Nov. 1810.

4. The Commander of the Forces refers the General officers commanding divisions and brigades, to his orders on the formation and use of light infantry battalions in each brigade, and he desires that they may be strictly adhered to: he again recommends the detached companies of the 5th batt. 60th regt., and those now detached from the Brunswick light infantry, to their care and attention, and desires that these companies, when not in battalions with the light infantry companies of the regiment, in the manner and at the time pointed out in the G. O., may be kept at the head quarters of the brigade.

G. O. Alenquer, 16th Nov. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that when any of the General officers quit their quarters, if only to take a ride, they will leave at home some person to receive, open, and carry into execution any orders that may be sent to them.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the officers commanding regiments will be very cautious in occupying the quarters in which the French troops may have been quartered; to make their men clean them well out before they sleep in them; and, if possible, to have fires lighted in them, but care must be taken not to burn the houses. These precautions will be found to contribute much to preserve the health of the soldiers.

3. The allowance of rice, which has been given to the troops lately, must of necessity be discontinued as soon as the Assist. Commissaries will have issued that which they have with their several brigades.

G. O. Alenquer, 17th Nov 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces directs that the Corps of guides shall be augmented, and the establishment of mounted men to be in future

Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Serjeants.	Corporals	Trumpeters.	Privates.
6	6	8	8	2	50

and Capt. Scovell, D. A. Q M. G., will take measures to complete them as soon as possible.

G. O. Cartaxo, 23d Nov. 1810

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding officers of regiments will inform the soldiers that the wine casks are a most valuable property to the people of this country, and he desires that they may not be destroyed.

G. O. Cartaxo, 26th Nov. 1810

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers and Commanding officers of regiments will take measures to prevent the soldiers from using the doors and windows, and pulling down the timbers of the houses for fire wood

The consequence will be that the soldiers will be without quarters, besides the serious injury that these practices occasion to the inhabitants of the country.

G. O. Cartaxo, 27th Nov. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces reminds the Commanding officers of regiments of the inconvenience which the troops have experienced from the want of salt occasionally during the campaign, and he urges them and the officers commanding companies, to make their men take care of the salt which they receive occasionally with their salt meat

G. O. Cartaxo, 5th Dec 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers and the Commanding officers of regiments will take measures to prevent the troops under their command from cutting the olive and other fruit trees for fire wood.

2. Parties on fatigue from each regiment should be sent out every morning to cut the quantity of wood required for fires; and as there is no want of fire wood in the neighbourhood of all the cantonments, there can be no occasion for cutting the olive trees for that purpose.

G. O Cartaxo, 8th Dec 1810

1. The Commander of the Forces having perused the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, of which Col. Langley was president, has written to the Commissary General a letter on the subject of that inquiry, of which the following is an extract.

'Cartaxo, 3d Dec. 1810.

'I enclose the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry which has been held on a statement made by Mr. Dep. Com. Dunmore, on the conduct of Mr. ——.

'This gentleman was represented to me, in the course of the summer, as having made a great exertion to supply the officers and soldiers of the army with various articles of necessaries which they required, and as being likely, according to the appearance of the state of affairs at that moment, to incur very large losses.

'I was induced, therefore, and on account of the very favorable opinion entertained of Mr. ——, by Col. ——, ——, and others, to give directions that assistance might be given to Mr. ——, to enable him to transport his stores to the army, "at his own expense;" and that if the Commissariat should want any of the articles of supply which he had brought out, they might be purchased from him, rather than from other persons, provided he sold them of an equally good quality, and at an equally cheap rate.

'I observe from the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, that a construction has been given to these directions which they were never intended to bear: they were intended to be applied solely to those articles which Mr. —— had then at Lisbon, of which it was my wish that he should have an opportunity of disposing, as it had been represented to me that he had been encouraged by different officers of the army to bring them out. It has been understood, however, as it appears, both by Mr. Dep. Commissary Dunmore and Mr. ——, that these orders were intended to apply not only to what Mr. —— had at the time landed at Lisbon, but to whatever goods of any description which he might hereafter import into Portugal; thus giving Mr. —— a description of monopoly of the consumption of the British army; and this gentleman has in fact taken advantage of this erroneous construction given to these orders, by importing wines and other articles, to which they were never intended to apply, and offering them for sale to the Commissariat.

'I now desire that it may be understood that these orders are entirely countermanded, and I will have nothing to do with Mr. ——.

'I beg also that you will inform Mr. Dep. Com. Dunmore, that I approve entirely of his having made the statement respecting the conduct of Mr. ——, which has been the subject of inquiry.'

G. O. Cartaxo, 12th Dec. 1810.

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to learn, that notwithstanding his repeated orders and the inconvenience which all the officers and soldiers have experienced from the practice of burning doors and windows, and the furniture and materials of houses, it still continues, and within these few days the furniture and doors in the Quinta of the Duque de Lafoens, in the neighbourhood of Alcoentrinho and Alcoentre, have been carried off and burnt.

3. The Commander of the Forces is ashamed to acknowledge, that the British troops have, in many instances, done more mischief to the country in this manner, than had been done by the enemy.

4. The necessity of repeating orders is the strongest proof of the want of discipline in the troops, and of attention in the officers, who have it in their power, if they do their duty, to prevent these practices; and the Commander of the Forces declares it to be his intention to report to His Majesty the name of the Commanding officer and officers of any regiment by the soldiers of which these practices may be committed in future.

G. O. Cartaxo, 23d Dec. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces has frequently been obliged to request the officers of the army would not shoot the deer in the Royal or other parks, without having leave to do so; but he is concerned to learn, that the practice still continues in a great degree in the Duque de Lafoens' park, near the cantonments of the army.

2. The Commander of the Forces will avoid to name the regiments, by the officers of which this has been done; but he requests those officers to reflect, that their continuing to shoot the deer in these parks is not only a breach of military discipline, but shows an entire forgetfulness of the rights of property, which they would be obliged to respect in their own country, and which they ought to respect in this, where every individual of the British army has been so well treated.

3. The Commander of the Forces is not desirous of preventing the officers of the army from amusing themselves, in any manner they may think proper, or which may be consistent with their duty, but he requests them to respect the parks and preserves of the Prince, and other inhabitants.

G. O. Cartaxo, 1st Jan 1811.

Capt. Lord FitzRoy Somerset is appointed Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, from the 25th ult.

G. O. Cartaxo, 2d Jan. 1811.

2. The Commander of the Forces experiences great difficulty in expressing his sense of

the conduct of Surgeon ——, consistently with the respect which is due to the opinion of the General Court Martial by which he was tried.

3. The Commander of the Forces has frequently urged the officers and soldiers of the army to treat kindly the inhabitants of this country, from whom they have received every assistance, and upon every occasion the most cordial good treatment. But Surgeon ——, forgetful of these orders, and of the common justice due from one man to another, confined —— —— in the regimental guard house, contrary to the orders of the army, and the laws of this and every other civilised country.

4. The officers and soldiers of the army are again warned, that they have no more right to confine in a military guard an inhabitant of Portugal, than they would have to confine one of His Majesty's subjects in Great Britain; and he forbids the practice.

5. The release of —— ——, without orders from the Commanding officer of the regiment, was as unmilitary a proceeding as his confinement in the guard house was improper; and for the whole of this conduct the Commander of the Forces directs that this reprimand may be read to Surgeon —— at the head of the troops stationed at Torres Vedras.

G. O. Cartaxo, 31st Jan 1811.

2. The Commandant at Lisbon is requested to send for Lieut. —— of the ——, immediately on the receipt of this order, and send him from his presence to join his regiment.

G O. Cartaxo, 5th Feb. 1811

1. In order to remedy the inconvenience which results from the officers of the army who are sick absent, being returned absent without leave, after the expiration of the term specified in the original sick certificate, and order for leave of absence,

The Commander of the Forces desires that a Medical board may be assembled at each of the hospital stations, at which there may be sick officers, on the 5th, the 12th, and the 20th of every month.

2. Any officer who is absent from his duty on leave, forwarded upon a sick certificate, whose term of leave will expire by the time the next state will be made up, and sent in from his regiment, after any of those days, is to take care to attend this Medical board, and to obtain their opinion and certificate of his case.

3. The Commander of the Forces refers the officers of the army to the letter from the Adj. Gen. to the Secretary at War, of the 19th April, 1800, (page 507 of the collection of Regulations,) conveying His Majesty's orders regarding the pay of officers returned absent from their regiment without leave, in which they will see there is no power, excepting an order from His Majesty, which can restore them their pay, after it shall have been stopped from them

4. The Commander of the Forces trusts therefore that officers will take measures to avoid the inconvenience which they must feel under the operation of these orders; and that those who shall have recovered sufficiently to return to their duty before the expiration of the period of their leave of absence will take care to return in time; and that those whose health shall require a longer stay at the hospital station will take care to appear before the Medical board and obtain a certified copy of their certificate, and transmit it by the earliest opportunity to the Commanding officer of their regiment.

G. O. Cartaxo, 6th Feb. 1811.

1. Major Gen. Sir William Erskine is to command the 5th division of infantry till further orders.

2. Major Gen. Howard is to command the brigade of infantry in the 1st division, hitherto under the command of Major Gen Sir W. Erskine, till further orders.

3. Major Gen. Sir W. Erskine will be so kind as to continue to conduct the duties of the outpost on the left of the army till further orders

G. O. Cartaxo, 11th Feb. 1811

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be under the necessity of pardoning this soldier, notwithstanding the enormity of the crime he has committed; for it appears that owing to the irregularity of the mode in which the interior duty of the Buffs was conducted at that period, not only was this soldier brought to trial for this crime before a Regimental Court Martial, as a matter of course, but owing to similar irregularity and want of attention, he was released from confinement, and actually engaged with the enemy.

Evidence of these facts appearing upon the minutes, it is quite impossible for the Commander of the Forces to order the execution of the sentence of the General Court Martial; but nothing but these circumstances should have induced the Commander of the Forces to pardon the prisoner, who is to be released and return to his duty.

The Commander of the Forces has directed that an extract of the minutes of the General Court Martial may be sent to the General officer commanding the 2d division of infantry, in which he will see an account of the irregularities which have prevailed in the Buffs, both in the mode of guarding prisoners, and of bringing them to trial before a Regimental Court Martial.

It appears that for a considerable period while Major —— commanded the regiment, prisoners were not left in charge of a guard, but were sent to the companies on a march, or when the regiment should fall in for any service, and that when a Regimental Court Martial was assembled, for the trial of prisoners, they were brought before it, not in consequence of any order from the Commanding officer, founded upon the consideration of each individual case, but apparently as a matter of course, and without any authority whatever. Where such irregularities and want of attention prevail, acts of disorder, and even mutiny, must be expected, and they cannot be punished if the soldiers should have been released from confinement, and particularly not if they should have been on duty and engaged with the enemy.

3. The Commander of the Forces desires that the proceedings and sentence of the General Court Martial on ——, and this order, may be read to the — regiment or Buffs on every occasion on which the Articles of War may be read while the army may remain in this country.

G. O. Cartaxo, 19th Feb. 1811.

1. * * * * * * *

Which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

2. In consideration of the good character which the Commander of the Forces has heard of Mr. ——, and in consequence of the satisfaction which he has received from the mode in which the duty of the Medical department of this army is done in general, and in hopes that the crime of which Mr. —— has been found guilty will not be repeated, the Commander of the Forces remits that part of the sentence of the General Court Martial which suspends Mr. —— from rank and pay for 3 months; and that officer is to be released from his arrest and return to his duty.

G. O. Cartaxo, 28th Feb. 1811.

1. The exclusive privilege of selling tobacco, snuff, and soap, is vested by the law of Portugal in certain contractors, who are bound to sell those articles of the best quality at certain prices, regulated by their contract.

2. The contractors for the sale of tobacco, snuff, and soap, having called upon the Commander of the Forces for his protection and assistance, to enable them to avail themselves of the contract in the cantonments occupied by the troops, he has consented to their request, on condition that they will always have in the cantonments of the troops a sufficient quantity of the articles specified to answer the demand, which shall be sold to the troops at the prices stated in the contract.

The Commander of the Forces requests the General officers commanding divisions and brigades, the Commanding and other officers of the regiments, will assist the agents of the contractors in the enjoyment and performance of this contract.

The Provost Marshal and the Assist. Provosts, with the several divisions, are to prevent the sale of the articles which are specified in the contract in the cantonments of the troops, by persons not authorised by the contractors or their agents to sell them, provided, 1st, that the contractors and their agents take care that the supply of the articles is sufficient for the demand of the troops; and 2d, that the troops can always purchase them at the rates specified in the contract.

If these two conditions are not strictly complied with, the Commander of the Forces requests the General and other officers not only not to protect the contractors, but to encourage dealers of all descriptions to attend the troops with these articles.

G. O. Cartaxo, 2d March, 1811.

Memorandum. Divine service at the usual hour to-morrow morning.

G. O. Cartaxo, 4th March, 1811.

1. As the object in assembling the troops in any station, to witness a punishment, is to deter others from the commission of the crime for which the criminal is about to suffer, the Commander of the Forces requests, that upon every occasion on which the troops are assembled for this purpose, the order may be distinctly read and explained to them, and that every man may understand the reason for which the punishment is inflicted.

2. As, during the two years during which the brigade of Guards have been under the command of the Commander of the Forces, not only no soldier has been brought to trial before a Gen. Court Martial, but no one has been confined in a public guard, the Commander of the Forces desires that the attendance of this brigade, at the execution to-morrow, may be dispensed with.

G. O. Thomar, 8th March, 1811.

1. The sick of the several divisions are to be left at this station in charge of an Assist. Surgeon, to be furnished by each, and having 2 days' provisions cooked: these men are to

be sent to the rear in the forage carts, and by other means to be furnished by the Commissariat.

2. General officers commanding divisions are requested to cause frequent patroles to be made, through the parts of the cantonments their regiments respectively may occupy, to preserve order.

G. O. Redinha, 12th March, 1811.

The wounded of the several divisions are to be sent forthwith to Pombal, on commissariat mules; those who cannot walk must be conveyed. Staff Surgeon Irvine, of the 6th division, is to take charge of these men till further orders.

Returns of the killed and wounded to be sent in to the Adj. Gen.'s office as soon as possible.

G. O. Aguia, 14th March, 1811.

2. Officers commanding Portuguese brigades, and regiments attached to the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th divisions of infantry, will send to Coimbra such sick belonging to their respective corps as are unequal to accompany the movements of the troops.

An officer will command each detachment, having the assistance of one non-commissioned officer for every 20 men, and is to be furnished with a return of numbers, addressed to Col. Trant, who will make further arrangements on this head of service.

3. Staff Surgeon Emery, of the 5th division, will forthwith proceed to Condeixa, to take charge of the sick and wounded till further orders.

4. The 1st division will send an assist surgeon to attend the wounded at that station.

5. Each division of infantry, and brigade of cavalry, will send out a fatigue party, consisting of 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, and 30 rank and file, to collect the wounded; those found are to be brought to the nearest part of the road leading from the respective divisions to Condeixa.

G. A. O. Lousaõ, 16th March, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General and Staff officers, and troops, for their excellent conduct in the operations of the last 10 days against the enemy.

He requests the Commanding officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th regts. to name a serjeant of each regiment, to be recommended for promotion to an ensigncy, as a testimony of the particular approbation of the Commander of the Forces, of these three regiments.

4. The Commander of the Forces is unwilling, at this moment, to order the punishment of any soldier of the 1st Hussars, but he desires private John Wagener may be discharged from the 1st Hussars, as being unworthy to serve in the ranks of that regiment

6. The Commander of the Forces is happy to avail himself of this opportunity to pardon these three soldiers, who are to be released from confinement and return to their duty; he hopes that the sentence which has been passed upon them will have the effect of deterring them and others from committing similar crimes in future.

7. The Commander of the Forces requests that for route marches each company in every battalion of infantry may be told off in threes; when the column is to be formed for the march the companies must be wheeled up or backward by threes, and each stand in column of three men in front, which is as large a number as the greater proportion of the roads in Portugal will admit. This front can easily be increased or diminished as circumstances may render expedient.

8. The Commander of the Forces refers the officers particularly to his orders regarding the march of companies or smaller divisions through a defile or any other difficulty; the soldiers cannot make the march with ease to themselves, if they are obliged or allowed to close up intervals the difficulties of the road may occasion, by running.

The same orders are applicable to the cavalry.

G. O. Lousaõ, 17th March, 1811

2. It has been reported to the Commander of the Forces that the —— regt. plundered a village in the neighbourhood of the camp, yesterday, of 112 alquiers of Indian corn.

The Commander of the Forces desires that the rolls of the —— regt. may be called every hour, every officer being present, till further orders. The obedience of this order must be reported daily to head-quarters.

3. The Commander of the Forces will not allow the soldiers of the army to plunder, which they ought to know by this time.

If Indian corn or any other article is wanted from the country, the G. O. of the army point out the mode in which it is to be procured without plunder or violence, or the loss of property to the inhabitants.

G. O. Pombeira, 18th March, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the General officers commanding divisions will place safeguards in the villages in the neighbourhood of their encampments, to prevent the soldiers from carrying off the furniture, poles of the vines, and other property of the inhabitants. The Commander of the Forces desires that at the same time with this order, the Articles of war regarding forcing safeguards may be read to the troops.

2. Some instances have occurred lately of delay in obeying orders issued, and in some instances the mode of execution has been altered. Exact obedience to orders issued is the foundation of military discipline It is impossible to carry on any operation with certainty, or to attempt any movement, if all the parts into which the army is divided do not execute exactly what is ordered, in the mode, by the route, and at the hour appointed. It may be depended on that the relative inconveniences of each mode of execution are weighed by the Commander of the Forces, and that what is ordered for each part of the army is to make the whole combine in one general operation and movement.

It is also very important that the departure and placing of the baggage of the troops, as directed, should be accurately attended to; unless this is done, the officers and troops must frequently suffer personal inconvenience.

G. O. Arganil, 20th March, 1811.

1. The 6th division will furnish a party, consisting of 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, and 20 rank and file, to proceed immediately to the Ponte da Murcella, with such prisoners as may be collected from the several divisions.

2. Such prisoners as are not delivered over to this detachment must be sent this day by divisional escorts to the Ponte da Murcella.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding officers of the regiments of cavalry will take particular care, when they send out parties for forage, to send an officer or commissary with them, or if there should be no commissary, a quarter master, or some person authorised to give a receipt to the inhabitant for the quantity taken, otherwise it must be obvious that what is taken is positively lost to the owners.

4. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the attention of the officers of the cavalry particularly, and of the officers at the head of columns, to a discrimination between what is taken from the enemy, and what has been left by the enemy, and the inhabitants of the country, and is still their property.

5. The Commander of the Forces has always given to the soldiers that which they take from the enemy, such as horses, cattle, &c.; but they must not take cattle or sheep, or other property which they find on the road along which they are marching in pursuit of the enemy This property belongs to the people of the country, and if taken for the use of the troops, it must be in the regular manner, and the owners must have a receipt and must be paid for it.

G. A. O. Arganil, 20th March, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to hear that some of the regiments coming up in the rear have forcibly seized on the supplies on the march for those in front, in consequence of which these last have been deprived of them.

2. Those who stopped and seized those supplies should reflect that it is most easy to supply the troops nearest to the magazine, while those nearest the enemy require the supplies with the greatest urgency. It is besides quite irregular, and positively contrary to the orders of this army, for any Commanding officer to seize supplies of any description; there is a commissary attached to every part of the army, and there is no individual, much less regiment, for whom some commissary is not obliged to provide.

3. It is necessary that this practice should be avoided in future, otherwise it will become impossible to carry on any regular operation.

G. O. Santa Marinha, 25th March, 1811.

2. The Commander of the Forces trusts that Capt. ——, Lieuts. —— and ——, will take warning by the events which occurred on the night of the 4th Dec., and will avoid to be in a state in which men are unaware of the nature or effect of their actions, and are incapable of performing any duty.

He desires Lieut. —— to attend in particular to that part of the letter of the Commander in Chief which contains the sentiments of H. R. H. the Prince Regent on his conduct, and he is admonished and warned accordingly.

Capt. —— and Lieuts. —— and —— are to be released from their arrest and to join their battalion; and the Commanding officer at Lisbon is to report on what day the sentence of the Gen. Court Martial will be communicated to the other three prisoners.

3. The Commander of the Forces has had frequent occasion to advert to the conduct of officers remaining sick at Lisbon, and he now requests the Commandant at Lisbon to forbid all officers of the British army, absent from their corps on account of their health,

to frequent the theatres at Lisbon, if cause of complaint should again be given similar to that reported in his letter of the 20th March. The guards and sentries in the theatres are placed there to preserve good order, and to ensure obedience to the rules of the theatre.

The officers of the British army know that they dare not insult an audience in their own country by any irregularity of conduct, or breach of rule, and the Commander of the Forces cannot allow those who are absent from their duty to be guilty of those irregularities at Lisbon, and to add to them the military offence of violating the public authority of a sentry and a guard.

G. O. Celorico, 30th March, 1811.

2. The Commander of the Forces has received frequent representations from the agents of transports respecting the great quantity of baggage on board the transports belonging to each of the regiments, much of which, it is stated, consists of old clothing, empty boxes, and packing cases, which take up great space and must be entirely useless.

The Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding officers of regiments will send to Lisbon an officer belonging to each, in order to arrange the baggage and to destroy such as may be useless, or may be of the description above referred to.

G. A. O. Celorico, 1st April, 1811.

An hospital establishment being ordered to Celorico, the 6th division of infantry will furnish a Captain to act as military commandant at that station. The officer on reporting himself at this office to-morrow morning at eight o clock will receive his instructions.

G O. Villar Fermoso, 10th April, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Gen. officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Commanding officers of regiments, will take pains to prevent the soldiers from committing any depredations in the country.

The soldiers may depend upon it, that the inhabitants will bring nothing for sale, and that they will be deprived of many comforts and conveniences they would otherwise enjoy, if they commit any depredations on the inhabitants.

2. These orders are to be particularly explained to the Portuguese troops, who, the Commander of the Forces is sorry to observe, have been guilty of many acts of plunder. The Portuguese soldiers must be informed that the Commander of the Forces will not allow of this conduct, and that those guilty of it will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

3. The Commander of the Forces desires that the Commanding officers of regiments of Portuguese troops may be directed to oblige their men to keep themselves clean, and to have their clothes and shoes mended. The Commander of the Forces particularly observed the shameful state in which the 3d and 15th regiments are; and he now gives notice that unless there shall be an immediate amendment in the discipline as well as appearance of those two regiments, the Commander of the Forces will turn them out of the army, as being unfit to do duty with the other troops.

4. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding brigades will send one steady soldier as an escort with the mules attached to their brigades, going to the rear for supplies, if the Commissary or Capitraz of the mules should require this protection. The soldier, however, must be made to understand that he goes with them only as a protection, and not to force them to march faster or farther than the Capitraz is inclined to go.

G. O. Villar Fermoso, 13th April, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that if possible the green corn may not be cut for the horses, &c. belonging to the army, and that they may, if possible, be turned into the grass fields in preference to the green corn. It must be understood, however, that the horses, &c. attached to the army must be fed, and must have the green corn if they cannot get grass.

2. The Commander of the Forces again calls the attention of General officers, commanding divisions and brigades, and the officers commanding regiments, to the necessity of preventing the troops from plundering and molesting the inhabitants of the country bringing articles for sale to the different cantonments.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe that the Portuguese troops principally are guilty of this conduct; and if he should receive another complaint of them, he will order that the rolls of every Portuguese regiment in the army may be called over every hour, all officers being present.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Commanding officers of regiments, will communicate in their several cantonments by patroles constantly going from one to the other, in order to prevent these

depredations, which will end in depriving the troops of all the supplies which they now receive from the country.

G. O. Villar Fermoso, 15th April, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding those divisions not employed in investing Almeida or on the duty of the outposts, will exercise the troops under their command occasionally. It is particularly desirable that the soldiers should be kept in the habit of marching, and the Commander of the Forces requests the attention of General officers commanding divisions, to the orders which have been issued regarding route marching.

2. As soon as the states of the stores will admit of it, the Com. General will complete the reserves of biscuit with the several corps, and the Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding officers to adopt some regimental arrangement for taking care of what will be issued by the Commissaries of Brigades for the soldiers, and to deliver to them only the quantity for their daily consumption till they shall be ordered to march.

3. Lieut. Col. Waters is appointed to act as an assistant in the department of the Adj. General till the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be known.

G. O. Alameda, 22d April, 1811.

1. Lieut. Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart., having rejoined, will take the command of the cavalry and the advanced posts of the army. The Lieut. General will be pleased to report the cantonment in which he shall establish his quarters.

2. Major Gen. Sir W. Erskine, Bart., will assume the command of the 5th division of infantry.

G. O. Villar Fermoso, 7th May, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that when an officer makes a report of the movements of the enemy, he will specify whether consisting of cavalry, infantry, or artillery; the number, as far as he could judge; the time when seen, and the road on which moving; from what place, and towards what place, if the officer can state it; and if reference should be made to the right or the left, in the report, care should be taken to state whether to the right of our own army or that of the enemy.

2. A working party of 180 men of the 3d division to be paraded this evening at sunset, at the flêche, near the position of Col. Ashworth's brigade, to be employed under the engineers; this party to be relieved at the same place at two o'clock in the morning by a similar party of the 1st division.

3. A proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers are to be with the parties, and the engineers will take care to have persons at the flêche, at the appointed hours, to show the parties the places at which they are to relieve the others at work.

A. G. O. Villar Fermoso, 7th May, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces directs that all General officers and others with whom orderly dragoons may be detached from their regiments, and who are not entitled to them under the G. O. of the army, are forthwith to be sent to join their regiments.

G. O. Villar Fermoso, 8th May, 1811.

Memorandum. Officers commanding regiments are requested to send in to the Military Secretary, as soon as possible, the names of officers they may wish to have promoted in succession to those who have fallen in action.

The names of the officers commanding the light infantry battalions, in each brigade of the army, which were engaged in the village of Fuentes de Oñoro on the 3d and 5th inst., to be sent in immediately to the Military Secretary.

G. O. Elvas, 24th May, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in communicating to the army letters from the Speakers of the Houses of Lords and Commons of the United Kingdom, of the unanimous approbation of the Lords and Commons of their services.

2. The Commander of the Forces takes this opportunity of again returning his thanks to the General officers, officers, and troops, for the uniform support he has received from the former, and for the good conduct of the latter, by which alone those services have been performed which have received the approbation of the two Houses of Parliament.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests Field Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford will take measures to communicate these orders, and the accompanying vote of thanks, to the whole Portuguese army.

G. O. Quinta in front of Elvas, 1st June, 1811.

3. —— ——, —th regt., is to be released from his confinement, and the Commander of the Forces trusts, the disgrace which he has suffered, and risk which he incurred in his late intoxication, will prevent a repetition of that vice.

G. O. Quinta in front of Elvas, 2d June, 1811.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests to have by return of post, from the several regiments, addressed to the Adj. General, returns, stating what number of these men are mounted and dismounted, and the names of the several General and Staff officers to whom they are attached.

4. The G. O. upon this subject are perfectly well known, and it must be obvious that if they had been attended to, so many men could not have been taken from the ranks of the cavalry, and the Commander of the Forces requests the General and Staff officers of the army will send back to the regiments of cavalry the men they may have beyond the numbers allowed by the orders of the army, and Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton is requested hereafter to report immediately the detention of any soldier of the cavalry by any officer of the army.

5. It is not the intention of the Commander of the Forces to prevent the General and Staff officers of the army from having the assistance of dismounted bât men from the cavalry, if the General officer commanding the cavalry is of opinion that they can be spared from the service of their regiments, and the officers commanding regiments of cavalry are disposed to allow them this convenience, but they must be prepared to forego it, if the soldiers of the cavalry are wanted for any cavalry service whatever.

8. The Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding officers of regiments of cavalry to adopt every means in their power to keep and increase the effective strength of their regiments.

9. Mounted dragoons should not be allowed to attend baggage, or to lead camp kettle mules, when there are so many men dismounted in every regiment, and this practice is positively forbid.

G. O. Quinta in front of Elvas, 3d June, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces has been in the constant habit of allowing those soldiers who make any capture from the enemy, to receive the value of their capture; but he is concerned to have observed, and to have received reports from several of the General officers, that this indulgence has had the effect of inducing some of the soldiers to look for and secure captures, rather than to engage and destroy the enemy, and he is induced therefore to give the following orders.

2. The orders of the 19th May, 1809, Nos. 7 and 8, must be understood to be in full force, and all horses, &c. captured from the enemy, not purchased by the Commissary, must be sold by public auction, at head quarters, or such other place as the Commander of the Forces may select, as that in which it is most likely they will bring the largest price.

3. It is the intention of the Commander of the Forces to order that the value of any animal taken from the enemy, the contents of baggage, knapsacks, saddle-bags, &c. captured, shall be divided among those present at the capture, whoever may be the individual who may happen to make it.

4 Any men, or number of men, who shall secure or bring in a number of prisoners or captured horses, shall not be allowed to share in this benefit, unless he or they shall be ordered by the officer under whose immediate command he or they are serving, to secure the prisoners or horses captured.

5. Any man who leaves his ranks in order to secure prisoners or horses, or other articles captured, without orders from his Commanding officer, must be brought before a court martial on a charge of disobedience of orders when before the enemy.

6. These orders must be read to every regiment in the army at two different parades, and afterwards at the same periods with the Articles of War.

7. The Commander of the Forces has had occasion to notice in the G. O. of the 30th March, No. 2, the inconvenience that was felt from the great quantities of baggage in the transports; and having referred to the Commander in Chief upon this subject, the Commander of the Forces has been informed that the regiments which embarked at different times for Portugal had left regimental depôts of their heavy baggage behind them, where they certainly should have deposited all articles not required in the field.

8. Under these circumstances the quantities of heavy baggage which are now on board the transports in the Tagus ought not to be there; and the Commander in Chief has been pleased to give directions that the Storekeeper General at Portsmouth may receive them into his stores, from whence they can be sent to the regimental deposits.

9. The Commander of the Forces is not disposed to deprive any regiment, or any individual officer, of what may be necessary or convenient to them; but from all the accounts he has received, much of the baggage at Lisbon must be entirely useless to the regiments

as well as to the officers, while, on the other hand, it is very inconvenient and expensive to keep it where it is.

10. The Commander of the Forces therefore requests the officers commanding regiments will give directions to the officers of their several regiments sent to Lisbon, under the G. O. of the 30th March, on the concerns of the baggage, to select that baggage, as well belonging to the regiment as to individual officers, which it will be convenient to them to retain in the country, and to apply to the A. Q. M. G. at Lisbon for tonnage to send the remainder to Portsmouth to the stores of the Storekeeper General.

11. Every package thus sent is to be marked 'Regimental baggage of —— batt. —— regt., to be lodged in the stores of the Storekeeper General.'

G. O. Quinta in front of Elvas, 6th June, 1811.

1. All the private men of the 2d batt. 48th regt. in Portugal or Spain are to be drafted into the 1st batt., and are to be distributed to companies in the 1st batt

2. All men missing from the 2d batt. are to continue on the strength of the 2d batt.

3. The transfer is to be made as soon as it may be convement; and the officers commanding companies in the 2d batt. are to draw pay for their men up to the 24th inst., and are to account in the usual manner with the officers commanding companies in the 1st batt., to whose companies their men will be transferred under this order.

4. When this transfer shall be made, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and staff of the 2d batt. 48th regt. are to proceed to Elvas, where they will receive further orders.

5. The Commander of the Forces takes this opportunity of declaring his approbation and returning his thanks to the 2d batt. 48th regt. for their services on many important and memorable occasions, and he assures them that he adopts the measure now ordered only because it is necessary in order to re-establish both battalions, and he hopes soon to have the advantage of the assistance of the 2d batt. in increased strength.

8. The 3d regt. or Buffs, 29th, 2d batt. 31st, 57th, and 2d batt. 66th, are for the present to be formed into a provisional battalion under the command of Lieut. Col. Colborne.

9. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to remain in their companies in their several regiments as at present; but for the purpose of the formation those present and fit for duty of each of these regiments are to be divided into two companies, and Lieut. Col. Colborne will be pleased to arrange what proportion of the field officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and staff of each of the regiments, and the camp and other equipments, shall remain to do duty with the provisional battalion, and what proportion shall proceed to Elvas to collect and re-equip the men belonging to their several regiments at Elvas and Estremos, and Lieut Col. Colborne will give such directions as he may think necessary to have the men of these regiments re-equipped as soon as may be practicable.

10. The colors of these regiments to be sent to Elvas to be under the charge of the senior officer of each, who will be there

G. O. Quinta in front of Elvas, 16th June, 1811

1. The Commanding officers of regiments are to make requisitions upon the Q. M. G. for such intrenching tools as they may want to complete the number required to be in possession of each regiment or battalion.

2. The Commanding officers of regiments in the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th divisions of infantry, and of Brig. Gen. Long's and Col. De Grey's brigades of cavalry, who are not desirous of retaining the soldiers' blankets, are to have them packed in bales, containing each 20 blankets, and to send them as opportunities of sending them shall offer into the Commissary's stores at Elvas. The Commanding officers of regiments will report to the Q. M. G. what number of blankets have been sent into store by each regiment.

3. The General officers commanding divisions are requested to give particular directions that the G. O. may be strictly attended to, which require that all men unable to march on account of sickness should be sent into the general hospital immediately.

4. No officer can be enabled to form an opinion of the moment at which the troops under his command may be called upon to move, and although the means of transport with the army may be sufficient to remove those who may by accident fall sick, if they should be removed immediately, they cannot be sufficient if the numbers are allowed to accumulate, and if the sick are not removed till the order for a march shall actually have arrived.

G. O. Quinta dos Banhos, 26th June, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces has received the orders of the Commander in Chief to transfer the privates of the 7th line batt. K. G. L to the 1st, 2d, and 5th batts., and to send the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 7th batt. to England to receive recruits.

2. Major Gen. *Baron* Low will accordingly give orders that this transfer may be made, taking care to transfer to each battalion such a number of effective men as will nearly equalize the strength of each.

3. All soldiers in Portugal or Spain must be transferred; the prisoners of war and missing of the 7th batt. must remain on the strength of the 7th line batt.

4. The transfer is to be made as soon as it may be convenient, and the officers commanding companies of the 7th line batt. are to draw pay for their men to the 24th inst. inclusive, and are to account in the usual manner, with the officers commanding companies in the several battalions to which the men will be distributed, under the orders of Major Gen. Low.

5. Major Gen. Low is requested, in making this transfer, to direct that the soldiers transferred may be placed in battalions and companies with their countrymen and comrades.

6. As soon as the transfer shall be made, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 7th line batt. are to proceed to Lisbon, preparatory to their return to England. And the Commander of the Forces requests them to accept his thanks for their services, and the assurance of his esteem for their good conduct since they have been under his command in the Peninsula.

7. The Commander of the Forces having received orders to draft the 2d batt. Royal Fusiliers into the 1st batt., the following arrangement is to be made for that purpose.

8. All the private men in the 2d batt. Fusiliers in Portugal and Spain are to be drafted into the 1st batt., and are to be distributed into companies in the 1st batt.

9. All men missing from the 2d batt. are to continue on the strength of the 2d batt.

10. The transfer is to be made as soon as it may be convenient, and the officers commanding companies in the 2d batt. are to draw pay for their men up to the 24th inst., and are to account in the usual manner with the officers commanding companies in the 1st batt. to whose companies their men will be transferred under this order.

11. When the transfer shall be completed, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and staff of the 2d batt. Fusiliers are to proceed to Lisbon, preparatory to their embarkation for England.

12. The Commander of the Forces begs the 2d batt Fusiliers will accept his thanks for their services since they have been in the Peninsula. They have on every occasion supported the high character of the Royal Fusiliers, and the Commander of the Forces hopes soon to have this battalion under his command again in renewed strength.

G. O. Quinta dos Banhos, 27th June, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army letters which he has received from the Lord Chancellor, and from the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the unanimous votes of approbation of the Houses of Lords and Commons on the conduct of the General officers, officers, and troops engaged in the battle fought at Albuera, on the 16th May.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford will communicate to the Portuguese officers and troops engaged on that occasion, the votes of approbation of their conduct of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

G. O. Quinta dos Banhos, 29th June, 1811.

2. The General officers of the army are requested to refer to the order of the 20th March, No. 3, about foraging, as great irregularities occur now in regiments and soldiers in taking forage in the country, wherever they please.

G. O. Quinta dos Banhos, 8th July, 1811.

7. The Commander of the Forces refers the General officers of the army and the Commanding officers of regiments to the orders of the 17th June, 1809, No 5, and to those of the 11th Aug. 1810, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, regarding the cutting and carrying away the forage.

8. That which the country produces must be realized for the use of the army, but it must be done without waste and with regularity, and the owners of what is taken must be paid for their property.

9. Although the customs of the service do not allow of servants or bât men from the ranks for the officers of the Medical Staff, yet the Commander of the Forces, adverting to former regulations in this country, and to the practice as well in the Mediterranean as in other parts where His Majesty's forces are employed, directs that an allowance of one dollar a week shall be made for servants in the proportion, and to the officers of the Medical Staff stated underneath, viz.

Inspector of Hospitals . . .	2	Surgeon	1
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals .	1	Apothecary	1
Purveyor	1	Deputy Purveyor	1
Physician	1		

10. Those Hospital mates, for whom the Inspector of Hospitals shall certify that a servant is necessary to enable them to perform their duty, are likewise to have an allowance for one servant each.

11. The allowance is to be drawn only by those officers who have actually in their service a native of the Peninsula for their servant.

12. The officers of the Medical Staff, who, under this order, are permitted to draw an allowance for a servant, are likewise permitted to draw a ration of provisions for him under the same conditions.

13. The officers of the Medical Staff are referred to the G. O. of the 29th Nov. 1809, for the mode of making the demand for payment for their servants.

G. O. Quinta dos Banhos, 9th July, 1811.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding divisions will have the troops under their command exercised occasionally in divisions as well as brigades. He refers them to the circular letter and memorandum addressed to General officers commanding divisions from the Adj. Gen.'s office at Cartaxo, 28th Feb. 1811. He requests, however, that unless it should be necessary, the troops should not be kept out in the sun after 8 o'clock in the morning.

4. The celerity and accuracy of the officers and troops in manœuvring are however so essential in all operations, the Commander of the Forces particularly requests that no battalion in this army may at any time be dismissed from a parade without performing some one or other of the manœuvres prescribed by His Majesty's regulations.

6. The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the General officers commanding divisions to make arrangements for the preservation of the reserves of biscuit in charge of the several regiments under their command respectively. When the army broke up from the Rio Mayor in March last, it was found the soldiers had in general consumed the three days' advance of biscuit which had been given them to keep.

7. Whenever the troops shall halt, this advance ought to be kept in custody of the quarter master of the regiment or of the pay serjeants of companies, and it should not be issued to the soldiers till the day previous to the march. Thus, excepting immediately previous to a march, no soldier should receive more in any one day than one day's provisions.

G. O. Quinta dos Banhos, 10th July, 1811.

1. The Commanding officers at the several hospital stations are requested to pay particular attention to the G. O. of the 24th June, 1809, regarding the march of detachments of convalescents, and regarding the delivery of copies of these orders to the officers commanding detachments of convalescents on their march.

2. The Commander of the Forces having received orders to draft the 2d batt. 88th regt. into the 1st batt., the following arrangement is to be made for that purpose.

3. All the private men belonging to the 2d batt. 88th regt. in Portugal and Spain are to be drafted into the 1st batt., and are to be distributed into companies in the 1st batt., with the exception of boys deemed at present unfit for service in the field.

4. All men missing from the 2d batt. are to continue on the strength of the 2d batt.

5. The transfer is to be made as soon as convenient, and the officers commanding companies in the 2d batt. are to draw pay for their men up to the 24th inst., and are to account in the usual manner with the officers commanding companies in the 1st batt. to whose companies their men will be transferred under this order.

6. When the transfer shall be completed, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and staff of the 2d batt. are to proceed to Lisbon preparatory to their embarkation for England.

7. The Commander of the Forces begs the 2d batt. of the 88th regt. will accept his thanks for their services since they have been in the Peninsula; he has had every reason to be satisfied with their good conduct since they have been under his command, and he hopes soon to have them again in renewed strength.

G. O. Quinta dos Banhos, 11th July, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces being desirous of having a daily state of the army, each regiment will send in every morning to the Commanding officer of the brigade, a morning state, in the form of a weekly state, without the proof table, and accounting for the regiment or battalion in one line.

2. The Brigade Major of each brigade will make up from the regimental morning states sent to him, a morning state of the brigade, accounting for the strength of the brigade in one line, to the Assist. Adj Gen. with the division.

3. The Assist. Adj. Gens. of divisions are from the brigade states to send to the Adj. Gen. a daily state of the division to which each is attached, made up as follows: the British troops in one line; the Portuguese do. in another; the third line, total of the division.

4. If there are troops of only one nation in the division, the Assist. Adj. Gens. will make up the morning state of the division, accounting for every body in one line.

5. The Brigade Majors of Brig. Gen. Pack's and Brig. Gen. Barbacena's brigades, which are not attached to any division, are to send their brigade states direct to the Adj. Gen.

6. The Assist. Adj. Gens. of divisions, and the Brigade Majors of Gen. Pack's and Gen. Barbacena's brigades, must send their states by mounted officers, from the divisions or brigades, so as to arrive at the Adj. Gen.'s office as soon as possible each day, the object being to give the Commander of the Forces a knowledge of the daily strength. In case of delay, the Assist. Adj. Gens. of divisions will be called on to account for the cause of it.

7. On the back of each divisional state, the return of the Artillery in one line to be stated.

8. It must be clearly understood, these daily states are in no degree to interfere with the other regular returns of the army, which are to be made up and sent in as usual.

G. O. Quinta dos Banhos, 12th July, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces will see the 2d, 4th, and Gen. Hamilton's Portuguese division under arms, to-morrow morning at half past 5 o'clock. He requests that they may be in contiguous close columns of brigades, the right in front, in the open ground, in the rear of the wood in which they are encamped, at half past 5 in the morning, in marching order, and the close columns will face to the wood.

G. O. Quinta dos Banhos, 19th July, 1811

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding officers of regiments will report to the Q. M. G. whether the clothing of their regiments has arrived at Lisbon.

2. They are likewise requested to report to the Q. M. G. their opinion at what time it will be necessary that it should be brought to the regiments to be issued to the troops.

3. * * * * * * *

4. The suspension of quarter master —— is to commence this day.

5. The Commander of the Forces desires that Mr. —— may be called upon the parade of the 2d batt. — regt., to be formed for that purpose, and may be informed that when Mr. * * * * declined to supply him with the means of conveyance which was necessary to enable him to perform the duty on which he was detached from his regiment, he ought to have reported the circumstance to his commanding officer, and ought not to have been guilty of disobedience of the orders of the army, and an act of violence which led to other disorders by the party under his command, and to improper behaviour towards his superior officer, Lieut. ——, of which the General Court Martial have found him guilty.

6. One of the motives for the repeated orders which have been issued that the soldiers might not be employed in pressing articles from the country, is to avoid the abuse of which they are generally guilty in forcing money from the inhabitants for the release of what they have taken by violence; but whatever may be the cause of the issue of any order, obedience is the safe mode of proceeding in every instance, and the officers of the army must, long before this time, have been aware of the necessity of attending to the G. O of the Commander of the Forces.

7. Inconvenience may be felt at times by some individuals by their operation, but it must be suffered in an extended service as that is on which the army is employed, and it is trifling in comparison with the general interests and individual convenience for which these orders are calculated to provide.

8. Mr. —— is hereby reprimanded.

G. O. Portalegre, 23d July, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces recalls to the recollection of General officers commanding divisions and brigades the orders which have been repeatedly given out respecting the use of bullock cars to convey baggage, he trusts that he shall not have occasion to observe any deviation from the orders in future.

2. The medicine panniers of the surgeons of regiments are not to be carried on the cart destined to carry the packs of any men who may be taken ill on a march. The surgeons of regiments are allowed for a mule to carry the medicine panniers, which must be used for this and no other purpose

3. The officers commanding regiments are requested to take care not to require more clothing, &c. from their stores at Lisbon than they can deliver out to the soldiers; and the carts employed to bring up these articles must forthwith on their arrival at the cantonment of the regiment be delivered over to the Commissary attached to the brigade.

4. It is impossible to supply carts to draw after the regiments the superfluous clothing which they may have had brought up from Lisbon.

5. The Commander of the Forces again requests the attention of the General officers commanding the divisions and brigades of cavalry as well as of infantry to the discipline of the troops, Portuguese as well as British.

6. The accuracy of all formations and movements of large bodies depends upon the officers of the staff; and the Commander of the Forces expects, when he sees any division of troops exercise (and he will take every opportunity of seeing them), to find the mounted

officers of all ranks are able to take ground for them, in all situations in which it may be necessary to place them.

G. O. Portalegre, 27th July, 1811.

2. The Commander of the Forces is happy to have it in his power to pardon ——, ——, and ——, not only because these men have made every restitution in their power to the owners of the property stolen, but likewise because he has great satisfaction in stating that offences of this description are now but rarely committed.

3. The conduct of the 57th regt. also in the battle of Albuera, on the 16th May, has likewise rendered the Commander of the Forces anxious to be able to pardon these men, in order that the regiment might avoid the disgrace of their public execution.

5. Upon reference to the Mutiny Act, the Paymasters and Commissaries of the army will see that they cannot swear to their accounts before the Dep. Judge Advocate; and upon reference to their instructions, Paymasters of regiments will see that they may swear to their accounts before the magistrate of any town, but not before the Dep. Judge Advocate.

G. O. Portalegre, 28th July, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that means may be adopted in all the cantonments of the troops to keep them clean and healthy.

2. The offal of the animals killed for food should be destroyed by slack lime, and if that article cannot be procured, it should be buried.

3. One or more necessaries should be made for each regiment, to which all the men should be obliged to resort, and slack lime should be thrown into them every second day.

4. The streets occupied by each regiment, and the communications with them, should be swept every morning, and the heaps of dung and filth in the unoccupied spaces in all the towns in Portugal should be destroyed by slack lime.

5. Sentries should be placed over the several fountains in the towns, in order to prevent persons from dirtying the water, or from accumulating dirt in their neighbourhood.

6. The Commissaries attached to the several brigades are requested to procure a quantity of slack lime, for which the quarter masters of the several regiments are to make requisitions for these purposes.

G. O. Castello Branco, 2d Aug 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces observed that the baggage of some of the officers of the —— is conveyed upon carts, which is positively contrary to repeated orders, and he desires that this may not happen again.

2. The Commander of the Forces is likewise concerned to observe the number of soldiers belonging to the —th division straggling on the march yesterday, belonging particularly to the — regt. and to the —: he refers the officers to the orders on this subject.

3. These irregularities on the march lead to many disorders of which the consequences are felt in the subsequent sickness of the soldiers, and the weakness of the regiments. They have lately plundered honey, than which nothing can be more prejudicial to their health at this season, and the use of it by the men ought to be prevented by the officers as much as possible.

G. O. Sabugal, 7th Aug 1811.

1. The Provisional battalion, consisting of the Buffs, 29th, 31st, 57th, and 66th regts., is to be broken up, and the Buffs and 57th are each to resume their separate formations in the usual manner.

2. The officers and men present fit for duty in the 29th, 31st, and 66th are to form a provisional battalion, under the command of the senior officer of the three who shall be present fit for duty; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates present fit for duty of the 29th and 66th are to be formed into three companies of each regiment, and of the 31st into four, for the purposes of this battalion.

3. The Commanding officer of the provisional battalion above ordered, will fix upon the number of officers and non-commissioned officers belonging to the three regiments composing it, which are to go to Lisbon, in order to superintend the equipment of the soldiers of those regiments as they will come out of the hospital.

4. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the provisional battalion are to continue to belong to the respective companies in their regiment, the companies in the provisional battalion being formed only to answer a temporary purpose.

G. O. Casillas de Flores, 9th Aug. 1811.

1. Lieut. Gen. Graham, having joined the army, is to take the command of the 1st division of infantry.

6. The Commander of the Forces requests that whenever a soldier is sent with a letter, the person who sends it will require a receipt for it. He also requests that officers will recollect the cover of a letter is not a receipt; and that by the practice of giving soldiers the covers of letters which they have brought as the evidence to be produced of the delivery, they afford opportunities for neglect of duty, and frauds to conceal the neglect.

A. G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 14th Aug 1811.

1. Hours of departure of the guides and dragoons, at the stations between head quarters and Villa Viçosa:

DAILY.

From Head Quarters	8 A.M.	From Villa Viçosa	8 P.M.
.. Aldea da Ponte	11 ..	.. Assumar	1½ A.M.
.. Sabugal	2 P.M.	.. Portalegre	3½ ..
.. Pena-macor	5½ ..	.. Niza	7½ ..
.. S. Miguel	9 ..	.. Villa Velha	10 ..
.. Castello Branco	1 A.M.	.. Castello Branco	2 P.M.
.. Villa Velha	5 ..	.. S. Miguel	6 ..
.. Niza	7½ ..	.. Pena-macor	9½ ..
.. Portalegre	11½ ..	.. Sabugal	1 A.M.
.. Assumar	1½ P.M.	.. Aldea da Ponte	4 ..
.. Villa Viçosa	7 ..	.. Head Quarters	7 ..

The above stations, and hours of daily departure, are published in orders, for the information of the officers commanding the troops on or near the line of communication; but no packet is to be forwarded by this mode of conveyance, nor letters, except to or from the following departments:

Military Secretary. Quarter Master General.
Adjutant General. Commissary General

2. Major Scovell is appointed to superintend all the communications of the army; and the post master serjeants, at head quarters and at Lisbon, will place themselves under his orders, as likewise Senhor Oliveira, the Director of the Portuguese posts. The messengers, likewise, will receive their orders from Major Scovell.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 21st Aug. 1811.

3. All the private men of the 2d batt. 28th regt. are to be drafted into the 1st batt, excepting those invalided on Belem duty, who are to remain on the strength of the 2d batt.

4. The transfer is to be made as soon as it may be convenient, and the officers commanding companies in the 2d batt. are to draw pay for their men up to the 24th inst, and are to account in the usual manner with the officers commanding companies in the 1st batt., to whose companies their men will be transferred under this order.

5 When the transfer shall be made, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and staff of the 2d batt. 28th regt. are to proceed to Lisbon, where they will receive further orders.

6. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to part with Lieut. Col. Abercrombie and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 28th regt., with whose services he has had every reason to be satisfied, and he hopes he shall have the benefit of their assistance again, in renewed strength.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 26th Aug 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to learn that the Portuguese troops plunder the people going with provisions to the different villages in which the divisions are cantoned; he desires that the General and other officers, in command of Portuguese brigades and regiments, will prevent this practice If it should be continued, the Commander of the Forces will be under the necessity of directing that the rolls of the Portuguese troops may be called every hour of the day and night.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 30th Aug 1811.

4. The Commander of the Forces is happy to have it in his power to pardon ———, who, it appears, was taken prisoner when absent from his regiment, without leave, in search of wine. The same misfortune has happened to other soldiers; and the Commander of the Forces trusts the soldiers will at last discover that it is better to be satisfied with their allowance of wine than to absent themselves from their regiment in search of more, and thus incur the risk of being taken by the enemy, and to lose their reputation as soldiers by being deemed deserters.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 1st Sept. 1811.

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Which sentence has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces regrets that an officer of the rank of —— —— should have placed himself in the situation in which that officer now finds himself; and should have persevered in the error which he had committed, notwithstanding that its nature and the consequences likely to result from his conduct were repeatedly represented to him; and that he was earnestly urged by those whose opinions ought to have had an influence over him to recall the improper letters which he had addressed to his Commanding officer, Major Gen. Campbell.

3. If the extreme sensibility to the censure of his Commanding officer, which was the pretext for the disrespectful and offensive conduct of which —— —— has been found guilty, had been of that good description which induces those who feel it to avoid censure by attending strictly to their duty, by obeying with zeal and precision the orders which they receive, and by upholding the discipline and subordination of the army, —— —— would have attended to the advice he had received to withdraw his offensive letters, rather than incur the risk of receiving a stronger censure under the sentence of the General Court Martial.

4. The Commander of the Forces hopes, however, that that sentence will convince —— —— that whatever may be his feelings, he cannot with impunity express them to his Commanding officer in terms of disrespect and offence, even when he thinks he has reason to complain of his Commanding officer's conduct; and that he will recollect, in future, that a General Court Martial will enforce the rules of the service which protect every officer from disrespect and insult on every occasion, but most particularly when in the execution of his duty.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 2d Sept 1811.

5. The Commander of the Forces observes that both —— —— and —— —— were made prisoners going in search of wine, and afterwards enlisted into the service of the enemy, in order, if possible, to make their escape.

6. This is a dangerous experiment; and very possibly those who attempt it may find themselves engaged with their countrymen and comrades before they can carry this design into execution. The soldiers will thus see the disgraceful situation in which they are liable to fall by their irregular endeavors to get more wine than their allowance, or than can do them any good.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 14th Sept. 1811.

1. The frequent complaints which the Commander of the Forces receives of the conduct of the officers principally of the Commissariat and Medical departments, both in the mode of taking their quarters and in their conduct towards their landlords when employed at a distance from the army, obliges the Commander of the Forces to publish over again the orders which have been repeatedly given and enforced upon this subject.*

2. Those who do their duty with their regiments, or with the army, are well aware that at times they can have no quarters at all, and at others very indifferent quarters; and the Commander of the Forces is happy to say that he has received no complaints of them, but exclusively of those at a distance, who cannot be satisfied even with the better accommodation which the circumstances in which they are placed enable the inhabitants to give them.

3. It is obvious that the orders above referred to can be applicable only to the city of Lisbon; and in regard to other large towns, the Commander of the Forces requested by his orders of the 28th Dec. 1809, that the General officers commanding divisions would settle with the magistrates in what houses General officers, field officers, captains, and subalterns respectively should be quartered, and those of the departments of the army of corresponding ranks; and he has written to the government of the Kingdom to request that, as far as may be practicable, the magistrates will carry this arrangement into execution.

4. No officer whatever is allowed to quarter himself, if marching with a body of troops; he must receive his quarters from an officer of the Q. M. G.'s department, or from the quarter master of his regiment. If proceeding alone on any duty, or on account of sickness, or with a detachment in which there is no quarter master, he must receive his quarters by billet from the magistrates of the town or village in which he may be.

5. The officers of the Q. M. G.'s department, or the quarter masters of regiments, must, in every case in which they require quarters for either officers or soldiers, receive them from the magistrates of the towns or villages, and afterwards allot them to the several regiments or to the several officers and troops, as the case may be.

6. It is to be clearly understood that no officer has a right to demand more from his landlord than house room and stabling for his horses, if the building shall afford any; and it is obvious that in no town in Portugal or Spain can officers expect the accommodation allowed by the orders of the Commander of the Forces of the 14th March, 1809, at

* See G. O., pp. 120, 121: Lisbon, 14th March, 1809.

Lisbon, to the several ranks; and they must be satisfied with what the town or village, in which they may be quartered, can afford to those of their rank, and must not on any account seize more than is given to them.

7. The Commander of the Forces has always found, and believes the inhabitants of both countries to be disposed to give to every officer and soldier of the British army such accommodation and comfort as their houses will afford; but it must be clearly understood that every accommodation and comfort beyond houses and stable room must be the result of the good will of the inhabitants, and nothing like compulsion must be used.

8. The Commander of the Forces declares it to be his intention to bring under the consideration of a General Court Martial every complaint which he may receive of the conduct of an officer in his quarters, and to carry the sentence of the Court Martial, whatever it may be, into execution.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 14th Sept. 1811.

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2. As it appears by the proceedings of the General Court Martial, that the prisoner did not very well know what he was about when he committed the crime of which he has been convicted, the Commander of the Forces is induced to pardon him, and he is to be released from confinement, and return to his duty.

G. O. Ruchoso, 2d Oct. 1811.

3. The Commander of the Forces is desirous of drawing the attention of the army to the conduct of the 2d batt. 5th and 77th regts. and the 21st Portuguese regt., and Major Arentschildt's Portuguese artillery, under the command of Major Gen. the Hon C. Colville, and of the 11th light dragoons and 1st hussars under Major Gen. V. Alten, in the affair with the enemy on the 26th ult. These troops were attacked by between 30 and 40 squadrons of cavalry, with 6 pieces of cannon, supported by a division consisting of 14 battalions of infantry, with cannon.

4. The Portuguese artillerymen were cut down at their guns before they quitted them; but the 2d batt. 5th regt. attacked the cavalry which had taken the guns, and retook them. At the same time the 77th regt. were attacked in front by another body of cavalry, upon which body they advanced, and repulsed them.

5. While these actions were performed, Major Gen. Alten's brigade, of which there were only 3 squadrons on the ground, were engaged on the left, with numbers infinitely superior to themselves. These squadrons charged repeatedly, supporting each other, and took above 20 prisoners; and notwithstanding the immense superiority of the enemy, the post would have been maintained, if the Commander of the Forces had not ordered the troops to withdraw from it, seeing that the action would become still more unequal, as the enemy's infantry were likely to be engaged in it, before the reinforcement ordered to the support of the post could arrive

6. The troops then retired with the same determined spirit, and in the same good order, with which they had maintained their post; the 2d batt. 5th regt and 77th in one square, and the 21st Portuguese regt. in another, supported by Major Gen. Alten's cavalry and the Portuguese artillery. The enemy's cavalry charged three faces of the square of the British infantry, but were beaten off; and finding, from their repeated fruitless efforts, that these brave troops were not to be broken, they were contented with following them at a distance, and with firing upon them with their artillery, till the troops joined the remainder of the 3d division, and were afterwards supported by a brigade of the 4th division. Although the 21st Portuguese regt. were not actually charged by the cavalry, their steadiness and determination were conspicuous; and the Commander of the Forces observed with pleasure the order and regularity with which they made all their movements, and the confidence they showed in their officers.

7. The Commander of the Forces has been particular in stating the details of this action in the G. O., as, in his opinion, it affords a memorable example of what can be effected by steadiness, discipline, and confidence. It is impossible that any troops can, at any time, be exposed to the attack of numbers relatively greater than those which attacked the troops under Major Gen. Colville and Major Gen. Alten on the 25th Sept., and the Commander of the Forces recommends the conduct of those troops to the particular attention of the officers and soldiers of the army, as an example to be followed in all such circumstances.

8. The Commander of the Forces considers Major Gen. Alten and Major Gen. Colville, and the Commanding officers of the regiments under their command respectively, viz. Lieut. Col. Cummings, Lieut. Col. Arentschildt, Lieut. Col. Broomhead, Major Ridge, and Col. Bacellar of the 21st Portuguese regt., and the officers and soldiers under their command, to be entitled to his particular thanks; and he assures them that he has not failed to report his sense of their conduct, in the action of the 25th Sept., to those by whom he trusts that it will be duly appreciated and recollected.

9. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the officers commanding regiments, will take measures to prevent

the soldiers from eating the unripe grapes and other fruit: the old soldiers must be aware how pernicious it is to their health; but those lately arrived are not aware of it, and he begs that measures may be taken to prevent their getting it.

G. O. Freneda, 3d Oct. 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces refers the General officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Commanding officers of regiments, to the G. Os. of the 17th June, 1809, 11th Aug. 1810, and 8th July, 1811, regarding the mode of foraging.

2. The Commander of the Forces is convinced that there is not an officer or soldier in the army, who, adverting to what the people of this part of the country suffered from the enemy in the summer of 1810, would wish to deprive them of any part of their property without paying for it, or to take more from them than is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the equipment of the army in an efficient state.

3. The Commander of the Forces trusts that the officers in the several cantonments will take care that the orders above referred to are regularly carried into execution, in order that the people may receive payment for what is taken from them.

4. A sense of the interests of the army, combined with feelings for the distresses of the people, should prevent all waste of forage or of any other articles, and the Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the officers to this point.

8. The Commander of the Forces has received the orders of the Commander in Chief to send to England the 29th regt., the 85th, and the 97th. These regiments have all been distinguished since they have belonged to this army, particularly the 29th and 97th, which have been with the army so long. The 29th regt. landed with the army 3 years ago, and they have been distinguished in every action that has been fought in that period; and the Commander of the Forces is happy to add, that the conduct of all these troops has been equally regular in their cantonments and camps, as it has been gallant in the field.

9. Under these circumstances, the Commander of the Forces parts with these regiments with regret; but the events of the war, and the different actions in which they have been engaged, having reduced their numbers, the only chance of recruiting is to send them to England.

G. O. Freneda, 5th Oct 1811.

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3. The Commander of the Forces observes, however, from the perusal of the proceedings of the General Court Martial, that his orders regarding the removal of sick men from the regiments to the general hospital have not been carried into execution by the regiments in the — division of Infantry.

4. When a soldier is so sick as that he cannot march, he should invariably be sent to the general hospital, for which there are always means of transport by the daily communications with the Commissariat stores in the rear. If the sick are kept with the regiments, contrary to these orders repeatedly issued, and the regiment should receive an order to move upon a short notice, either the sick must be left behind, or the whole business of the Commissariat must be deranged, by pressing means of transport, and applying those intended to supply the consumption of the troops, to carry sick soldiers on the march with their regiments who ought to have been sent to the hospitals long before.

5. In this case it was necessary to press the mules attached to supply the consumption of the 13th light dragoons, to carry the sick detained with the regiments of infantry contrary to orders; and the 13th light dragoons and other troops, even some of these very same sick soldiers being at Monforte, had consequently bread for 2 days.

6. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the Commanding officers of regiments to this subject, and they will see the inconvenience and derangement which are the consequences of disobedience of orders.

G. O. Freneda, 7th Oct. 1811.

1. The veterinary surgeons and farriers of all regiments of cavalry are to be entitled, from the date of the landing of their regiments in Portugal, to the allowance granted to veterinary surgeons and farriers by the G. O. of the 15th July, 1809, No. 1; and paymasters of regiments will receive their allowances at the end of every month, from the Assist. Com. Gen. attached to their regiments respectively, instead of their being paid by a warrant from the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding divisions will take the opportunity of the fine weather of the present moment to exercise the troops under their command respectively, according to his former directions.

3. It would tend materially to improve the health of the troops, and would keep them in the habit of marching, if, besides the exercise, they were to march a few miles on the road once or twice a week.

4. A working party, consisting of 200 R. and F. of British troops, and 200 R. and

F. of Portuguese troops, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the 6th division, are to proceed to-morrow morning to Almeida, to be employed on the works of that place. The party are to take their arms, &c. with them, and the commissaries of the 6th division will take measures to supply them with provisions. This party are to work on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, on which last day a similar party are to be sent to relieve them, and they are to return to their quarters on the 13th, and the relieving party will likewise be relieved after 4 days' work.

5. These men are to receive working money at the rate allowed to the soldiers of the several nations; and this working money is to be paid to the officers before the men march away, after being relieved by the officer of engineers under whom they shall be employed.

6. Such of the party as are bricklayers or stonemasons will be employed as artificers, and will receive double pay.

7. It is to be clearly understood, however, that those who do not work will get no pay

G. O. Freneda, 9th Oct. 1811.

1. Surgeons of regiments will send a daily state to the Inspector of Hospitals, at head quarters, of the sick of the respective regiments, specifying disorders.

2. This state to be accompanied by a report stating what men were about to be sent off to the general hospital, specifying to which of the hospitals.

3. In the present situation of the regiments in the 1st division, they are to keep their sick with their regiments, and the convalescents belonging to the regiments in the 1st division will be ordered to their regiments.

4 It is necessary to regulate the mode of getting supplies of provisions due from the Commissariat, either for the hospital, or for the convalescents no longer in hospital, or for sick or convalescents about to be removed. The return of the quantity of provisions and supplies of any kind required from a Commissary, should invariably be made on the day preceding that on which they are required, in order that the Commissary may have time to kill the meat and make the other preparations for the delivery at an early hour.

G. O. Freneda, 10th Oct 1811

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in publishing to the army the following extract of a letter, with which H R H. the Prince Regent of Portugal has honored him, expressing His Royal Highness' approbation of the conduct of the troops during the late operation in Portugal.

'I desire you to make known to the army how highly I appreciate their merits and services, as having, under your command, accomplished that happy result with which Divine Providence has crowned with glory the arms of the allied nations.'

G. O. Freneda, 13th Oct. 1811.

3. The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the Commanding officers of regiments to the annexed return of ball cartridges found among the heavy baggage of regiments recently transmitted to the stores in Great Britain.

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4. The Commanding officers of regiments are invariably directed to send to the Ordnance department all ammunition beyond 60 rounds per man, in their possession, on their arrival in this country; and by the G. O. of the 12th Jan. 1810, No 4, they were directed to send to the Ordnance department the ammunition belonging to soldiers sent to the hospital. The Commander of the Forces cannot conceive how ammunition could be found among the regimental baggage, if attention had been paid to the orders, and he has again to lament the continued inconvenience which is the consequence of inattention to what is ordered.

5. It is desirable that the Commanding officers of regiments which have accoutrements in the regimental stores at Lisbon, should leave these accoutrements at the disposal of the officers of those regiments stationed at Lisbon.

G. O. Freneda, 14th Oct 1811.

The Commander of the Forces pardons ——, upon the recommendation of the General Court Martial. He likewise pardons ——, because that soldier told the truth to the General Court Martial, and thereby saved his comrades, who were, by mistake, charged with the offence of which he has been convicted.

5. The Commander of the Forces is concerned, however, to observe the commencement of the practice of robbing houses. The soldiers must be aware that the unfortunate inhabitants of this country, having been twice pillaged by the enemy, have but few of the conveniences, or even the necessaries of life; and the Commander of the Forces had hoped that the British soldiers would have endeavored to alleviate rather than aggravate their sufferings.

6. Although the circumstances which have appeared and have occurred at the trial, have induced the Court Martial to recommend one of the soldiers convicted, and the Commander of the Forces to pardon both, he desires it may be clearly understood that he will spare no pains to discover and bring to trial those who may injure the inhabitants of the country, and that whatever punishment the Court Martial may sentence shall in every case be inflicted.

G. O. Freneda, 1st Nov. 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe that the power of the assistants of the Provost Marshal of the army has, in more than one instance, been abused; and that officers have thought themselves authorised to send orders to the Assist. Provosts, under which orders abuses have been committed, contrary to the established usages and rules of the service, and the intentions and orders of the Commander of the Forces.

2. The office of Provost Marshal has existed in all British armies in the field. His particular duties are to take charge of the prisoners confined for offences of a general description; to preserve good order and discipline; to prevent breaches of both by the soldiers and followers of the army, by his presence at those places in which breaches of either are likely to be committed; and, if necessary, he has, by constant usage in all armies, the power to punish those whom he may find in the act of committing breaches of orders and discipline.

3. The authority of the Provost Marshal to punish must be limited by the necessity of the case; and whatever may be the crime of which a soldier may be guilty, the Provost Marshal has not the power of inflicting summary punishment for it, unless he should see him in the act of committing it. If he should not see the soldier in the act of committing the offence of which he may have been guilty, a report must be made to the Commander in Chief of the army, who would give such orders upon the case as might be deemed expedient, either for further inquiry, for the trial of the soldier, or for the infliction of summary punishment, according to the nature of the case, the degree of evidence of the soldier's guilt, and the existing necessity for an immediate example

4. The duties and authorities of the assistants of the Provost Marshals attached to the several divisions and stations of the army, are the same as those of the Provost; but the conduct of these officers and the exertion of their authority require the constant and watchful attention of the General officers commanding divisions, and of the officers commanding stations, and of the staff officers attached to them, as that of the Provost Marshal does of the Commander of the Forces and of the officers of the General staff.

5. They should attend particularly to the nature of the offences against good order and military discipline, of which the soldiers and followers of the army may be guilty at different times and under different circumstances, and to allow the Assist. Provosts to punish them in a summary manner, only when committed under those circumstances when summary punishment may be necessary for the sake of example, and in which the prevalent and continual commission of the particular crime may be injurious to the public service.

6. The Commander of the Forces desires that it may be clearly understood that no officer whatever has a right to order the Provost Marshal, or his assistants, to exercise the authority entrusted to them; nor can the Provost Marshal, or his assistants, inflict corporal punishment on any man, excepting they should see him in the act of committing a breach of orders and discipline. Their duty is, by vigilance and activity, to prevent those breaches which the Commander of the Forces is sorry to observe are too common, and to punish those they may catch in the fact.

G. O. Freneda, 3d Nov. 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General officers commanding divisions, and others under whose orders Portuguese troops are serving, to the following orders of Marshal Sir W. Beresford regarding leaves of absence to officers in the Portuguese service.

2. By his orders of the 25th July, Marshal Sir W. Beresford gave permission to General officers commanding brigades, and the Commanding officers of regiments and battalions not in brigades, to give leave to officers who were sick to go to the nearest hospital station in the rear, or to Abrantes, for the re-establishment of their health; those Commanding officers of brigades or regiments first obtaining the consent of the General officer commanding the division in which the brigade or regiment should be serving.

By his G. O. of the 6th Sept. the Marshal explains the meaning of his G. O. of the 25th July to be, 'That officers commanding brigades, or regiments not in brigades, can give leave to officers who are sick to go only to the nearest hospital station.'

On the 30th Sept. the Marshal gave the following order:

'His Excellency the Marshal, in order to avoid the inconvenience of officers quitting their regiments, upon leave of absence, on occasions in which their absence might be prejudicial to the service; and as he is himself necessarily separated at this moment from parts

of the army, and cannot judge of the circumstances which frequently occur to delay the grant of the applications of officers for leave; and because it is necessary that every other consideration should give way to the good of the service, desires that all officers, commanders of regiments or brigades which shall be in a division or corps under the command of an officer in the service of His Britannic Majesty, shall make themselves acquainted with the opinion of the said officer, whether it would be inconvenient for the service that the request of a particular officer for leave of absence should be granted, before they shall transmit such request for the decision of his Excellency the Marshal Commander in Chief of the Portuguese army, and such request is not to be transmitted without the consent of the officer commanding the division or corps of the army in which such officer shall be serving.

'This order does not authorise any person whatever to grant leave of absence; and the grant of permission to officers who are sick to quit their battalions or regiments is to continue as regulated by the orders of the 25th July and 6th Sept.'

3. The Commander of the Forces particularly requests that General officers and others who have officers of the Portuguese army attached to them, will observe that they have not the power of giving leave to those officers to quit their stations, excepting under the terms of the Marshal's order of the 25th July and 6th Sept., when those officers shall be sick.

A. G. O. Freneda, 8th Nov 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding officers of regiments will send a return to the A. G.'s office, as soon as possible, specifying the number of masons, of carpenters, of sawyers, of blacksmiths, and of wheelwrights there are in the regiments under their command respectively.

G. O. Freneda, 14th Nov 1811.

10. The Commander of the Forces trusts that the example of Lieut. —— will induce the officers of the army to consider the performance of their duty as their first object, from which their attention ought not to be diverted by any idle views of amusement at Lisbon, or elsewhere.

11. A moment's reflection on these subjects, on which it was Lieut. ——'s duty to reflect, would have convinced him that the soldiers of his company would suffer the greatest inconvenience from his taking with him from the regiment their money; and the Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe, from the whole of Lieut. ——'s conduct, and from his having omitted to this moment to replace the money which he had improperly taken away, that he had determined in the first instance to avail himself of any idle excuse to go to Lisbon for his amusement, for which the company's money was to give him the means of paying the expenses.

12. Lieut. ——'s proceeding from Abrantes to Lisbon, on the alleged recommendation of Dr. ——, was equally irregular and consistent with the rest of his conduct; he ought to have known that he could not with propriety remain absent from his regiment, on account of sickness, without the permission of the Commander of the Forces, founded on the proceedings of a Medical board ordered to assemble in consequence of a report to the Commander of the Forces of the bad state of his health.

G. O. Freneda, 15th Nov. 1811

1. The frequent well-founded complaints made by officers commanding regiments of the detention of non-commissioned officers and soldiers at the hospital stations, as attendants upon the hospitals, induce the Commander of the Forces to refer the Commanding officers of the several hospital stations to his G O. of the 23d Oct. 1810, and to desire that the principles of that order may be applied to the stations under their command respectively.

2. They are immediately to make out a list of the names of those non-commissioned officers and soldiers whom it is necessary should be employed as ward masters, storekeepers, and attendants upon the several hospitals; which lists are to be sent to the A. G., and they will be published in G. O., for the information of the regiment to which the non-commissioned officers and soldiers belong, if the Commander of the Forces should approve of them.

3. The Commanding officers at the several hospital stations are forbid to detain any non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, whose names should not appear in those lists as attendants upon the hospitals. If an additional number of attendants of any description are required upon the hospital, application must be made for them, specifying their names; and if the Commander of the Forces should concur in the necessity of this additional attendance, his orders will be given in the G. O. for the information of all concerned.

G. O. Freneda, 16th Nov. 1811.

1. All the masons in the British and Portuguese regiments in the 6th division, and in the regiments of Gen. Pack's brigade, are to be sent to Almeida, on Monday; those of the 6th division under charge of an officer, those of Gen. Pack's brigade under charge of a

non-commissioned officer, where they are to work till the following Sunday, and to return to their regiments on Monday. On Sunday the 24th inst. these masons are to be relieved by the masons in the British and Portuguese regiments in the 4th division, and by the masons in the regiments of Col. M'Mahon's brigade, under charge of an officer and non-commissioned officer; and these are to be relieved again on Sunday the 1st Dec. by the masons in the 6th division and in Gen. Pack's brigade, and the relief is to be made weekly in the same manner.

2. The officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of these men must be paid their working money before they quit the fort, when relieved.

3. This order is not to interfere with the execution of the order of the 7th Oct. regarding the working parties of the 6th division for Almeida; only that the number, instead of being 400, is to be 360, of which one half English and one half Portuguese.

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5. The Commander of the Forces has seldom read the details of an officer's conduct which has given him so much cause for disapprobation and disgust as those which appear respecting the conduct of Mr. —— on the proceedings of the General Court Martial.

6. Having been employed on duty at the fort of Peniche, he set at defiance the Governor, and all the Portuguese authorities in that place; he beat the people employed under him, and insulted the inhabitants of the fort by conduct and language which a gentleman ought not to have used

7. The people of Portugal have in no instance shown their forbearance and good nature, their gratitude for the benefits they have received from the British nation, and their consideration for the follies of an individual, to a greater degree than in the case of Mr. ——. But the Commander of the Forces is determined that those qualities shall not be taken advantage of, by any individual, to their annoyance and injury; and he declares that if he did not attribute much of the conduct of Mr. —— to thoughtlessness and levity, he would recommend that he should be dismissed from His Majesty's service.

8. The Commander of the Forces requests Major Gen. Peacocke to read to Mr. —— this reprimand for his conduct, his suspension from rank and pay is to take place from this day; and the Commander of the Forces requests the Commissary Gen will hereafter employ Mr. —— in a situation in which his conduct will be under the inspection of one of the superior officers of the Commissariat.

9. He likewise requests that Mr. ——, of the Commissariat, may be removed from Peniche.

G. O. Freneda, 30th Nov. 1811.

1. The detachments of the 6th division at work at Almeida, with the exception of the carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights, and sawyers, ordered by the G. O. of the 18th Nov., are to join their corps on the 1st Dec.

2. 180 men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the 1st division, and 180 men, with officers and non-commissioned officers, from Brig. Gen. Harvey's brigade in the 4th division, are to be sent to Almeida to work on the 1st Dec.; and these men are to be relieved every fourth day, according to the orders of the 7th Oct. in respect to the reliefs of the men of the 6th division.

3. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests that 50 masons from the 1st division may be sent to Almeida on the 1st Dec. to relieve the masons of the 4th division, in lieu of the masons belonging to the 6th division, by the G O. of the 16th Nov.

4. This relief will, till further orders, be made by those numbers of the 1st inst. of the masons of the 6th division.

G. O. Freneda, 1st Dec. 1811.

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3. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the officers of the army to the sentence of the General Court Martial above published, and to this order; and he repeats that they have no more right to order a cart or any thing else to be embargoed, 'as it is called,' or pressed in this country, than they have in England.

4. The orders of the army are positive upon this subject. If an officer requires a cart or other means of transport, or any article of supply of any description, he is to make a regular application to a Commissary; if there should be no Commissary near, to whom he can conveniently apply, he must make an application to a magistrate in writing; and if the magistrate should refuse or omit to comply with his application, he must report in writing to his superior officer for the information of the Commander of the Forces, and the magistrate will be responsible for his omission to perform his duty, and to supply what is required.

5. The exigence of the service can seldom be of a nature to require that an officer should require to take upon himself to *embargo* or press means of transport or articles of supply, &c. without the intervention of a magistrate; and any officer, who does take upon himself such an authority, will be obliged to prove that the service rendered such an assumption of

authority necessary, and that the magistrate to whom he had applied had omitted or refused to perform his duty: he must in that case go himself in command of the party which will be employed to embargo or press what is required; and he will in this, as in every other case, be held responsible for the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under his command.

6. These orders are rendered necessary by the disgraceful irregularities of which the soldiers are guilty while employed on these duties, by the cruel oppression which they inflict on the inhabitants of the country, and by the misfortunes to themselves which are the consequences of their conduct. In the course of the month of October there were 2 other soldiers killed and 3 wounded, besides corporal ———, of the — regt., who, while employed in *embargoing*, as it is called, carts, committed every description of irregularity, and levied contributions on the people for the release of the same carts which had been pressed under pretence of the necessities of the service. The Commander of the Forces therefore trusts that the officers of the army will aid him in putting an end to this fertile source of these disgraceful irregularities, by a due attention to these orders; and he desires that every officer who marches with a detachment, whether from the army, from Lisbon, or from any other station, may be supplied with a copy of them.

7. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the attention of the officers of the Commissariat to these orders; and he desires that they will understand that they have no more authority to *embargo* or press any thing for the service than any other officer of the army. If they cannot procure what they require by hire or purchase, they must apply to a magistrate; and if the magistrate should refuse or omit to perform his duty, they must make a report in writing, specifying all the circumstances; and if the necessities of the service require that they should proceed on their own authority to press or embargo by military force, an officer of the Commissariat must proceed with the party.

G. O. Freneda, 4th Dec. 1811.

1. The Commanding officer at Lisbon, or the officer commanding any station at which Capt. ———, — regt., may happen to be, will be pleased to place that officer under an arrest and send him to join his regiment; he having been several months absent without leave, and having been in Portugal since the 20th Oct. last, without reporting himself, or communicating with his Commanding officer.

G. O. Freneda, 7th Dec 1811.

2. The Commander of the Forces has received frequent complaints from officers, as well of the Portuguese as of the British army, belonging to the civil as well as the military department, and to the regiments, of the uncivil and, in various instances, insulting language in which some of the communications in writing with each other are carried on. It is impossible that the service should not suffer, if those who are to assist each other do not agree; and it cannot be expected that they should agree, if harsh, uncivil, and insulting terms are used in their necessary communications.

3. The Commander of the Forces is unwilling now to take further notice of this subject, or to draw the attention of the army to those complained of.

4. The Commander of the Forces has likewise, upon more than one occasion, received complaints of the disgraceful conduct of British officers towards the Portuguese authorities, particularly the commanders of forts, and in provinces. He trusts that this has proceeded from inexperience; but he desires that an officer in the Portuguese service, in command, may be treated in every respect as an officer in His Majesty's service in command. All officers and others belonging to the British army, passing through the limits of his command and the place of his residence, are to wait upon him, and acquaint him with the nature of the service or business on which they are going.

G. O. Freneda, 9th Dec. 1811

1. The Commander of the Forces observes, by the returns which he has lately examined of the means of transport attached to the several divisions to convey to them supplies, that some are attached to regimental or divisional hospitals, that others are attached to regiments, others posted for the purpose of keeping up the communications of the divisions; all of which distributions diminish the means in the hands of the Commissaries to supply the troops, and are very inconvenient to the service.

2. When it is necessary that soldiers should be removed to the hospitals, and that the roads are of a description that the spring waggons cannot be used, the mules returning to the magazines for supplies must be employed to carry them to the hospitals, which have been stationed on the roads to the magazines with a view to this convenience.

3. A regiment can have no service for mules which is not provided for by the G. O. of the army.

4. The communications of the several divisions with head-quarters are provided for by the arrangements of the Q. M. G.: the internal communications of the divisions must

be carried on by men on foot, unless on extraordinary occasions; to provide for which, orderlies of the cavalry have been attached to the General officers commanding divisions, besides the officers of their staff.

5. Under these circumstances the Commander of the Forces requests, that all the mules employed in any manner, except in carrying supplies from the magazines, or in the carriage of ammunition, may be returned to those services.

6. If the General officer commanding a division finds it necessary to order that the means of transport attached to the brigades under his command should be employed in any manner different from that for which they are provided, he is requested to report it.

7. Notwithstanding that every brigade in the army is provided with the means of transport sufficient for the supply of the officers and troops with bread and forage, it is possible that, owing to the great distance of the magazines, and the accidents to which the transport of stores is liable, the supply of corn for the horses and mules attached to the infantry in particular may at times fail.

8. There are substitutes, however, to be provided in the country, which will keep these animals in condition, even though they should not be regularly supplied with corn; and having ascertained the price of a ration of corn, before any expense of transport is incurred, the Commander of the Forces has directed, that from the 1st Dec. to the 1st March the officers of the infantry of the army, and of the staff of the infantry, may receive 280 reis for each horse for every day the horses receive no corn from the Commissariat, and 140 reis for each mule for every day their mules receive no corn.

9. No officer is to draw for more than he actually keeps.

10. The charges on this account will be paid monthly, or as soon after as possible, by the Assist. Commissaries attached to the brigade. The bills for them must be made out for each day, and the Commanding officer of the regiment must certify that the officers for whose horses and mules the charges have been made, have, to the best of his knowledge, received no corn from the Commissariat on that day, and none from any other source for which a charge can come against the public The certificate must be countersigned by the quarter master of the regiment, and by the Assist. Commissary attached to the brigade.

11. The officers of the army will understand that the efforts made to supply corn to the regimental horses and mules will not be discontinued, and the expenses incurred for that object will not cease, notwithstanding that this allowance is granted.

12. The Commander of the Forces hopes that these efforts will be more successful hereafter than they have been, and this allowance is given only to enable the officers during the winter to provide a substitute in case they should fail.

G. O. Freneda, 15th Dec. 1811.

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The claims sent to the Military Secretary will be referred to this Board for their consideration and decision.

2. Major Gen. Le Marchant and any two of the officers above named may constitute the Board.

3. The principles on which such claims are to be considered and decided, are as follow: No claim for a loss can be allowed which has been occasioned by a disobedience of orders, or by neglect, or omission in the party claiming for the loss, or his servant or bât man. No claim can be allowed for a loss sustained by the ordinary occurrences of the service, such as deaths of horses or mules of fatigue occasioned by the ordinary marches of the army, the loss of accoutrements and necessaries in hospital, or by the breaking down of carts, fatigue of oxen, &c. &c.

4. As the principle on which the compensation for losses by the public is founded, is that the claimant may replace his loss, and the public may not lose his services, claims for losses on behalf of officers or soldiers who are dead cannot be admitted.

5. As the officers of the army have been restricted in the amount of their baggage by different orders, by the late and by the present Commander of the Forces, it would be inconsistent with every principle on which compensation for losses is granted, and with the practice of former Boards of Claims, if the full amount of the whole of an officer's baggage, as allowed by His Majesty's regulations, was granted to replace the baggage allowed to be carried, or actually carried, by any officer on the service in Spain or Portugal.

6. The value of the whole, and of the different proportions of officers' baggage lost, is to be rated at two thirds of the sum allowed by His Majesty's regulations.

7. The claims for regimental baggage, accoutrements, and horse appointments lost, are likewise to be considered and decided upon by the Board upon the same principle.

8. But it is to be observed that clothing, accoutrements, and horse appointments lost, can be paid for according to the practice of the service, only when they shall be replaced by new, and then only three fourths of the price.

G. O. Freneda, 18th Dec. 1811.

7. The Commander of the Forces begs that the soldiers of the regiments of the 1st, 3d,

4th, and Light divisions, and Brig. Gen. Pack's brigade, may be employed in making fascines and gabions and pickets of the following dimensions:

2. Fascines of 1 foot thick and 6 feet in length.

3. Gabions 3 feet in height by 2 feet 3 inches diameter, of the same numbers that there will be of the fascines.

4. Twice as many pickets as there will be fascines, 3 feet 6 inches long.

5. These articles when made are to be kept at the head quarters of the several regiments; an officer of engineers will be sent round to inspect them, and will pay those who shall have made them, for the larger fascines 2 vintems each, for the gabions 4 vintems each, and for the pickets half a vintem each.

6. Lieut. Col. Fletcher will send with the engineer officer to the head quarters of each division a proportion of tools for the purpose of making fascines and gabions, which will be distributed to the several regiments, and will be returned when the work shall be finished.

G. O. Freneda, 1st Jan. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in communicating to the army letters from the Sec. of State, and from H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, conveying the commands of H. R. H. the Prince Regent on the recent expedition into Estremadura, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Hill.

5. * * * * * * *

6. The Commander of the Forces requests the officer commanding the — regt., and the officers commanding regiments in general, to call the attention of the troops in a very particular manner to the crime of which serj. —— and a party of soldiers of the — regt. under his command were guilty. It has given the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern to receive frequent reports lately of the outrages committed by the soldiers of the army on the inhabitants of the country; he is happy, however, to find, that these outrages have, in general, been committed by those who have been a short time with the army; and he trusts that when they shall become acquainted with the good qualities of the inhabitants, and when they shall have found that they cannot commit these crimes with impunity, they will cease to commit them. The Commander of the Forces is determined to carry into execution, in every instance, the sentence of a General Court Martial, whatever it may be, on any soldier who does any injury to an inhabitant of the Peninsula.

G. O. Freneda, 3d Jan 1812.

2. The working parties, including the masons of the regiments of the British and Portuguese lines, now working at Almeida, are to join their corps to-morrow, and are to be discontinued from that time.

3. The carpenters, sawyers, smiths, and wheelwrights, working at Almeida under the G. O. of the 18th Nov., are to remain there till further orders.

A. G. O. Freneda, 3d Jan. 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests to have a return of the number of miners in the several regiments in the 1st, 3d, 4th, and Light divisions, and Gen. Pack's brigade. Likewise to have a list of the names of any officers disposed to act as engineers.

G. O. Gallegos, 22d Jan. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces congratulates the General officers, officers, and troops engaged in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, upon the brilliant result of their labors and gallantry, achieved on the night of the 19th inst. He assures them all that he will not fail to report their conduct to H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, and to the Secretaries of State, for the information of H. R. H. the Prince Regent, in the terms which it merits.

G. O. Gallegos, 22d Jan 1812.

1. To prevent the inconvenience arising to officers having claims for bât and forage, and military contingencies, from the payment being made at head quarters, an arrangement has been made, that the same shall be paid by the senior Commissariat officer attached to divisions of infantry and brigades of cavalry, to whom application must be made for the same, when each Commanding officer will give notice that he has funds in his hands to liquidate such demands.

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2. Which sentence has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

3. In consideration of the good conduct of the 88th regt. in the recent operations of the army, the Commander of the Forces remits that part of the sentence of the General Court Martial under which the prisoners —— and —— are to receive a corporal punishment, but they must be put under stoppages to repay the money which they took respectively.

G. O. Gallegos, 28th Jan. 1812.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that when the Paymasters of regiments are ordered to attend the Paymaster Gen. to receive the balances due on their estimates, the Commanding officers of regiments will see that they obey the order forthwith; some have not yet obeyed the last order given upon this subject, notwithstanding the inconvenience that both officers and troops have suffered from being kept without pay longer than the hitherto exigencies render necessary.

G. O. Freneda, 16th Feb. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has frequently had occasion to notice the misconduct of the soldiers in destroying the houses and other buildings in or near which they may be quartered, by burning, as fire wood, the beams and other timbers of which they are built, to the great inconvenience of themselves, of the soldiers of other regiments, and of the service in general, and to the injury of the property of the inhabitants of the country.

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have to observe, that the regiments in the — division of infantry have been frequently guilty of this practice. They burnt the town of Alcoentre in December, 1810; they destroyed the cantonments of the 3d division at Aldea da Ponte, when the army were closed up in November, 1811; and they have lately burnt the timbers in the roof of the convent of S. Francisco, to the great inconvenience of the service.

3. But the troops in the — division are not alone guilty of this practice; the Commander of the Forces has received complaints of the conduct of the British soldiers on this subject from all parts of the country; and very recently the troops, on their passage through Coimbra to the army, have burnt the timber of the convent which was allotted for their accommodation.

4. Experience has shown, that when the non-commissioned officers, and particularly the officers of regiments, do their duty, these crimes cannot be committed. It is impossible that a soldier, or any number of soldiers, can take down the large beams of the roof of a convent, or even of a house, and burn them, without the knowledge of the non-commissioned officers of their companies, and even of the officers, if the latter do their duty, and attend to their men as they ought, not upon the parade only, but in their quarters, at various hours of the day and night. By this attention on the part of the officers, the authority of the non-commissioned officers would be maintained, and they would be obliged to exert it. And as the soldiers would be prevented from committing the irregularities and crimes which render punishment necessary, the necessity for these would be avoided.

5. The Commander of the Forces now declares his intention of ordering, that when any building shall be destroyed by the soldiers of the army, it shall be repaired, and the expense of the repairs shall be charged against the subsistence of the regiment or detachments which shall be quartered in or near the building which shall have been destroyed.

G. O. Freneda, 17th Feb 1812.

3. * * * * * *

For desertion to the enemy, and being taken on the assault and capture of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the evening of the 19th Jan 1812

Sentence: To be shot to death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct. Which sentence has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. The prisoners will be sent to their regiments, and the Commander of the Forces will send orders respecting the execution of their sentences.

5. Till further orders, the rolls of the — caçadores are to be called every hour; all officers attending: and if the officers do not discover the men who have committed the disgraceful outrages which have been reported of that battalion, the Commander of the Forces will turn the — caçadores out of the army under his command.

G. O. Freneda, 23d Feb. 1812.

3. The Commander of the Forces having received orders to draft the 2d batt. of the 52d regt. into the 1st, the following arrangement is to be made for that purpose:

4. The private men belonging to the 2d batt. of the 52d regt., in Portugal and Spain, are to be drafted into the 1st batt., and are to be distributed into companies of the 1st batt., with the exception of men deemed at present unfit for service in the field.

5. All men missing from the 2d batt. are to continue on the strength of the 2d batt.

6. The transfer is to be made immediately, and the officers commanding companies in the 2d batt. are to draw pay for their men up to the 24th inst, and are to account in the usual manner with the officers commanding companies in the 1st batt., to whose companies their men will be transferred under this order.

7. When this transfer shall be completed, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and

staff of the 2d batt., and such private men as remain, are to proceed by route, furnished by the Q. M. G., to Lisbon, preparatory to their embarkation for England.

8. The Commander of the Forces begs the 2d batt. of the 52d regt. will accept his thanks for their very distinguished services. Since they have been in the Peninsula they have had various opportunities of displaying their gallantry and good conduct, and the Commander of the Forces has had reason on every occasion to be satisfied with their behaviour.

G. O. Freneda, 25th Feb. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the General officers, officers, and troops, the vote of approbation of their conduct at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, passed by the Cortes of Spain:

'The General and Extraordinary Cortes, penetrated with the most lively gratitude for the important service which the allied army, under the orders of Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, has performed for the Spanish nation, in the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo, have decreed their thanks to that General, and the officers and troops under his command.'

2. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the officers commanding regiments to the instructions which they have recently received from the office of the A. G. in England, for the establishing and conducting regimental schools.

A school is already established at Belem for the instruction of the children of the soldiers who are there; but if there should be any children with the regiments, Commanding officers of regiments should take measures to establish the schools in the regiments, in order that the children may be educated when opportunities may offer.

G. O. Freneda, 2d March, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe, that notwithstanding his repeated orders, references are frequently made to him of requisitions and receipts for provisions and forage, made in an irregular manner by the officers of the army, and his time, as well as that of the Commissary Gen., and of the officers under him, is unnecessarily taken up in inquiries into the justice of the claims of the holders of these irregular vouchers, solely because the officers who give them omit to obey the orders of the army.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the General officers, commanding divisions, will give orders that the G. O. of the 4th May, 1809, Nos 4, 5, and 6, and of the 7th Oct 1809, Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, and of the 8th Dec. 1809, No 5, may be again issued to the several regiments.

G. O. Freneda, 4th March, 1812.

1 The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the gentlemen of the Medical department, and of the officers about to be removed into the hospital at Santarem, to his orders regarding quarters.

2. He declares it to be his intention to order that the whole shall inhabit their tents, if he should receive any reports of disagreements with the inhabitants, or of unreasonable demands on the part of the officers above mentioned.

G. O Elvas, 15th March, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests that Commanding officers will send in, with the least possible delay, to the A. G.'s office, the names of any officers disposed to act as engineers at the intended siege of Badajoz.

G. O. Camp before Badajoz, 25th March, 1812.

Fifty men having been sent to the hospital at Abrantes, under charge of serj. major ——, of the — regt., without either ticket of admission or returns of necessaries; and these men having been received from Assist. Surgeon ——, of the — regt., a particular report of the cause of this breach of the G. O. of Dec. 17, 1809 (No. 3), is desired by the Commander of the Forces.

G. O. Camp before Badajoz, 26th March, 1812.

1. The following officers have been permitted by the Commander of the Forces to act as engineers at the siege of Badajoz, and are to report themselves accordingly to the Commanding officer of engineers in camp.

G. O. Camp before Badajoz, 7th April, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General officers, officers, and soldiers of the 3d, 4th, and Light divisions, to the Royal engineers and artillery, and to the Portuguese artillery, for their persevering patience, and laborious industry, and the gallantry which they have uniformly manifested throughout the late siege of Badajoz.

In thanking them for the uncommon gallantry displayed last night in the assault of the place, under the most trying circumstances, the Commander of the Forces must include among those, the General officers, officers, and soldiers of the 5th division.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that the men's arms may be immediately got into order again, as he hopes that another occasion of meeting the enemy will before long occur.

A. G. O. Camp before Badajoz, 7th April, 1812.

It is now full time that the plunder of Badajoz should cease; and the Commander of the Forces requests that an officer and 6 steady non-commissioned officers may be sent from each regiment, British and Portuguese, of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and Light divisions, into the town to-morrow morning, at 5 o'clock, in order to bring away any men that may be straggling there.

2. The Commander of the Forces has ordered the Provost Marshal into the town, and he has orders to execute any men he may find in the act of plunder, after he shall arrive there.

This order is to be communicated to the Portuguese as well as to the British troops.

G. O. Camp before Badajoz, 8th April, 1812, at 11 o'clock P.M.

1. The rolls must be called in camp every hour, and all persons must attend till further orders.

2. Brig. Gen. Power is ordered, and held responsible, that no British or Portuguese soldiers, excepting those belonging to the place, or having a passport from a field officer, shall go into Badajoz till further orders.

3. The Commander of the Forces is sorry to learn that the brigade in Badajoz, instead of being a protection to the people, plunder them more than those who stormed the town.

4. Brig. Gen. Power's brigade are to be put under arms to-morrow morning, at daylight, and to continue under arms till further orders. The Brig. General is to send a state to head quarters, every 6 hours, of the number of men under arms, in the form of the daily morning state.

5. The ladders in the counterscarp and scarp of the fort are to be taken out of the ditch to-morrow morning, at daylight, by fatigue parties of Brig. Gen. Power's brigade, and the Brig. General will report when this order is obeyed

6. The Commander of the Forces calls upon the staff officers of the army, and the Commanding and other officers of regiments, to assist him in putting an end to the disgraceful scenes of drunkenness and plunder which are going on at Badajoz.

7. The Provost Marshal of the army, and the assist. provosts of the several divisions, are to attend there to-morrow at daylight, and throughout the day.

8. Brig. Gen Power is requested to place 50 men, with officers in proportion, on guard at the gate of Elvas, and another of the same number at the breaches; and to prevent soldiers from entering the town, or from quitting it with bundles of any description.

9. British and Portuguese soldiers are forbid to go into Badajoz, and the provosts are to punish those they may find there, as being guilty of disobedience of orders, unless they should have a pass signed by a field officer or the Commanding officer of the regiment.

G. O. Niza, 15th April, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces observes that there are several carts on the march loaded with private baggage, and other articles, which ought not to be so carried; to which subject he calls the attention of General officers commanding brigades and divisions. He likewise observes that the carts are very much overloaded, in consequence of which several are broken. He begs that the knapsacks of the soldiers may be inspected, and all articles not necessary for a soldier may be destroyed.

2. When troops in the same or neighbouring cantonments, or in the same column, are to separate on the march, the officer commanding each part of the column which separates should leave a steady non-commissioned officer at the point of separation, in order to direct the baggage of the troops to follow by the right road.

5. Major Gen. Peacocke is requested to put Lieut. ——, of the — regt., in arrest, for being absent from his regiment without leave; and to send him to the head quarters of the — division of the army.

G. O. Escalhos de Cima, 20th April, 1812.

1. Lieut. ——, of the —, having committed a gross violation of the G. O. of the army, dated 7th Dec. 1811, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, in relation to the Governor of Abrantes, has been put in arrest by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces; but having made an apology to the Governor of Abrantes and to the Commander of the Forces, and the Governor of Abrantes having requested that no further notice might be taken of his conduct by

the Commander of the Forces, Lieut. —— is released from his arrest, and is to return to his duty.

G. O. Pena-macor, 22d April, 1812.

Lieut. ——, ——, having quitted the hospital station of Castello Branco without leave, and having returned there in consequence of an order from the Commander of the Forces, and having apologised for his conduct, is to return to his duty.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 26th April, 1812.

1. The Medical Board, before which Lieut. ——, of the — regt., has appeared, having reported that he has no complaint of sufficient consequence to prevent his doing his duty, he is to join his regiment forthwith.

2. The General officer commanding the 5th division is requested to report when he shall join.

3. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in conveying to the General officers, officers, and troops, engaged in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the approbation of their conduct by the two Houses of Parliament.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 28th April, 1812

1. The Commander of the Forces requests, that the General officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Commanding officers of regiments, will attend to the G. O. which have been issued regarding the cutting of green forage.

2. It is very desirable that where grass can be cut, the green corn should not be used as forage, but where it is necessary to use the green corn, the Commander of the Forces requests that the field may be regularly valued, in the manner pointed out in the G. O.; and that the bât men and other foragers may be confined to the use of that field only, and that care may be taken there is no waste.

3. The horses and other animals of the army must not be turned out to graze in the green corn; and the Commander of the Forces having made arrangements to have the meadows cut for the service of the army at a late period of the season, requests the Generals and Commanding officers of regiments will prevent the horses and other animals from being turned to graze in the meadows, if there should be any other place in which they can be turned, where they will find food.

4. The attention of the General officers and Commanding officers of regiments in the Portuguese service to be particularly called to this order.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 30th April, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces begs that the staff and regimental officers of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and Light divisions, and Gen. Alten's brigade of cavalry, will send to Almeida to get the tents they will require for the campaign. It must be clearly understood, that if they do not take them now, they cannot have them hereafter.

2. The A. Q M. G. with each division will send to the Q. M G a return of the number of tents required by each individual officer of the staff and by each regiment, and the Q M. G will send orders to Almeida, that the tents may be issued accordingly.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests, that the General officers commanding brigades will occasionally inspect the camp kettle mules in the regiments in their brigades, and will see they are efficient for the service.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 3d May, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General officers commanding divisions and brigades in this army, to the orders, page 279 of the printed General Regulations and Orders, containing directions respecting the half yearly confidential reports, which are required to be made by the General officers employed upon the staff of the army, at home and abroad, and the circular letter from the Adj Gen. of the army, of the 18th Jan. 1812, on the same subject.

2. As, notwithstanding the various occasions on which the Commander of the Forces has called the attention of the officers of the army to the orders which he has had occasion to issue on various branches of the service, he is concerned to observe that, in many instances, they are still unattended to, he particularly requests the General officers commanding brigades, in reporting upon the qualifications of the officers of the regiment, as directed in page 280 of the printed Regulations, and in the letter from the Adj Gen. of the 18th Jan. 1812, will specify whether or not they are acquainted with the G. O. of the army, particularly those which relate to the mode of sending soldiers to the hospital; to the march of detachments through the country; to the care and inspection of their men, and of their conduct in cantonments, on a march or stationary; and to the mode of making requisitions for supplies of all descriptions required from the country. These points,

as well as others referred to, particularly in the General regulations of the 12th Aug. 1811, and in the letter from the Adj. Gen. of the 18th Jan. 1812, can be ascertained only by the General officer who will make and report on the inspection, conversing with the officers on the object and meaning of the several orders referred to.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 8th May, 1812.

1. In order to ensure the regularity of the delivery of soldiers' letters in England, it is necessary that the Commanding officers of regiments should have a list made of the soldiers' letters which will go to England by every post.

2. The Commanding officers of those regiments which communicate with England through head quarters, are to send the soldiers' letters, with the list of them, to Major Scovell, the Superintendent of military communications.

3. The Commanding officers of those regiments which communicate with England without passing through head quarters, are to send the soldiers' letters, with a list of them, to T. Reynolds, Esq., agent of the packets at Lisbon, and a duplicate of the list to Major Scovell, the Superintendent of military communications, at head quarters.

4. The soldiers are to pay 15 reis postage for each letter. The officers commanding companies are to pay the postage into the hands of the paymaster of the regiment; and the paymasters of regiments are to pay the sums received on account of postage into the hands of the Dep. Paymaster Gen. or his assistant, upon every occasion on which they will wait upon him, or his deputies, to receive the balance due on their estimates.

5. Major Scovell will take care to supply the Paymaster Gen. with the amount of the demand against each regiment for each week, and he will forward the sums received, either by bill or otherwise, to Mr. Reynolds, the agent for packets at Lisbon.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 16th May, 1812

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in communicating to the army the following extract of a letter from the Earl of Liverpool, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated 'Downing Street, 28th April, 1812:'

'His Royal Highness has commanded me to express to your Lordship the sense he entertains of the great service rendered to this country, and to her allies, by the reduction of Badajoz.

'The Prince Regent has perused with the most sincere regret the long list of brave men who have suffered in this memorable siege, and particularly in the assault of Badajoz, on the night of the 6th inst. Never, perhaps, was immoveable intrepidity more imperiously required, and never was it more conspicuously and more gloriously exhibited. The great proportion of officers of high rank who have bled in this tremendous conflict, affords an affecting proof of the zeal with which they pointed out the path of victory to their willing followers.

'The Prince Regent desires that your Lordship will receive his Royal thanks for your conduct throughout these important and arduous operations, and likewise that you would convey his thanks, in the most public manner, to the General officers, the officers of engineers and artillery, and to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers (both British and Portuguese) employed under your command, in the siege of Badajoz, for their distinguished services on this occasion, in which their superiority has been so unequivocally and nobly manifested.'

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 19th May, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces having received an order to draft the 2d batt. 42d regt. into the 1st, the following arrangement is to be made for that purpose:

2. The private men belonging to the 2d batt. 42d regt. in Portugal and Spain, are to be drafted into the 1st batt., and are to be distributed into companies in the 1st batt., with the exception of men deemed unfit, at present, for service in the field, and 30 men to be selected by Lieut. Col. Lord Blantyre, or the officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3. All men missing from the 2d batt. are to be kept on the strength of the 2d batt.

4. The transfer is to be made immediately, and the officers commanding companies in the 2d batt. are to draw pay for them up to the 24th inst., and are to account, in the usual manner, with the officers commanding companies in the 1st batt., to whose companies their men will be transferred under this order.

5. When this transfer shall be completed, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and staff of the 2d batt., and such private men as remain, are to proceed, by route furnished by the Q. M. G., to Lisbon, preparatory to their embarkation for England.

6. The Commander of the Forces regrets the loss of the services of Lord Blantyre, and of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 2d batt. 42d regt. in this country. The battalion has, on every occasion and in every situation, conducted itself in a manner worthy of the distinguished regiment of which it forms a part; and the Commander of the Forces requests that they will accept his thanks for their services, and best wishes for their success.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 21st May, 1812

1. Lieut. —— is dismissed from the service of the Prince Regent of Portugal, and is to report himself to the officer commanding the 3d or Buffs.

2. Major Gen. Peacocke is requested to place Lieut. —— in arrest, upon charges which will be forwarded to that officer

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 23d May, 1812

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that when any of the General officers of the army pass through or near a town in which an hospital may be stationed, they will be so kind as to visit it, and see that it is conducted as it ought to be, and according to the regulations of the service and orders of the army

2 He likewise requests they will see on the parade the convalescents in charge of the Military Commandant, and will receive from him a return of their numbers, and a report on their state: they are requested to report their observations to the Commander of the Forces

3 The great inconvenience which is felt by the service in consequence of the soldiers losing or making away with their necessaries and camp equipments, on their marches from the hospitals, or from Lisbon, to join their regiments, induces the Commander of the Forces to order that when a detachment shall march from any hospital station, or from Lisbon, the officer in command of it shall receive a return of the soldiers' necessaries and equipments from the officer in charge of the depot or station from which he will march; and he is to inspect the necessaries and equipments of the soldiers every day after the march will be concluded If the necessaries or equipments of any soldier should be found deficient, he is forthwith to be tried and punished, if there should be a sufficient number of officers present for that purpose, if not, the soldier, whose necessaries will be found, on inspection, deficient, must be marched a prisoner to the regiment, in order to be tried by a regimental Court Martial.

4 The officer in charge of a detachment on its march to the army will, for this purpose, divide his detachment into as many divisions as there are officers, and will employ an officer to make the inspection ordered of each division

5 This order is to be added to those directed to be given to the officers commanding detachments of troops on their march from the hospital stations, or Lisbon, to the army, and the officers are requested to observe that if a soldier should make away with his necessaries or equipments on a march, under their command, and they should not discover it and bring him to punishment, they will be responsible for a neglect of duty

6 The Commander of the Forces desires that it may be understood that when new blankets, or camp equipments of any description, are issued to any regiments, in consequence of their requisition, they will be called upon to pay for them, not only their actual cost, but the expense of their carriage from Lisbon, unless they shall be able to prove that the want and requisition for them has been occasioned by fair wear, or by unavoidable accident.

7. The Commander of the Forces is, however, convinced, that all the evils and inconveniences occasioned by the sale of their necessaries and their camp equipments by the soldiers, would be avoided if the non-commissioned officers were to do their duty, which cannot be expected without the constant inspection and control of the officers of the regiment.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 27th May, 1812.

2. Adverting to the G O of the 8th May, the Commander of the Forces desires that all soldiers at Lisbon or Belem shall take their letters to Thomas Reynolds, Esq, agent for packets, who, upon their paying him 15 *reis* for each letter, will have them marked as post paid, and they will be transmitted to England by the first opportunity

3 Soldiers absent from their regiments, whether on detachment or in hospital, any where but in Lisbon, must send their letters intended for England to the officer commanding the company, who will forward them by the first opportunity, under the G O. of the 8th May.

4. It is to be clearly understood, that as the object of these orders is to insure the delivery in England of the soldiers letters, for which the soldiers pay the postage in this country, the post office serjeant at Lisbon, or at head quarters, cannot receive soldiers' letters, and money to pay the postage for them.

G O Fuente Guinaldo, 29th May, 1812

1 The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army the resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons, approving of the conduct of the General officers, officers, and troops employed in the siege and storm of Badajoz

G O Fuente Guinaldo, 31st May, 1812

Lieut ——, of the —, having absconded from his billet at Lisbon, is, when found, to be placed in close arrest.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 7th June, 1812.

1. Lieut. and Adj. ——, of the — regt., has quitted his regiment without leave, and is supposed to have gone to Lisbon. The officers commanding the several military stations through which Lieut. —— may pass on the road, as well as Major Gen. Peacocke, are requested to place Lieut. —— in close arrest, and send him to the head quarters of the army as soon as they may find him.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 10th June, 1812.

4. The Commander of the Forces requests the particular attention of the General officers of the army, and of the Commanding officers of regiments, to his orders of the 28th April last, referring to the former orders of the army respecting cutting green forage.

5. The soldiers must not be allowed to quit their camps or cantonments to plunder vegetables in the gardens or fields: if vegetables are wanted and can be procured, regular parties under officers must be sent to get them, and the officer must see that the quantity taken is paid for.

6. The Assist. Provosts attached to divisions must see that the orders of the army on this subject are not disobeyed.

7. The Commander of the Forces is sorry to observe that the outrages so frequently committed by the soldiers when absent from their regiments, and the disgraceful scenes which occurred upon the storming of Badajoz, have had the effect of rendering the people of the country the enemies instead of being the friends of the army.

8. It is the duty of all officers to prevent the soldiers from plundering; and the Commander of the Forces calls upon them to perform it.

9. He declares his determination to punish any person who may be found plundering on any occasion, and to make the soldiers give up any money or other valuable articles that they may have plundered.

10. As these acts of outrage are generally committed by parties of men, the parties shall be put under stoppages to make good the damage which they shall do upon any occasion.

11. The Commander of the Forces will be sorry to be under the necessity of having recourse to any measure of severity or restraint to prevent those evils; and he is convinced that the officers and non-commissioned officers, and the good soldiers, will do every thing in their power to restrain the ill disposed, and to avoid the disgrace which must be the consequence of these continued irregularities and crimes; and he earnestly hopes that there will be in future but little ground for complaint.

G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 11th June, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces desires that a contractor, by name Francisco d'Almeida, of Villa Nova de Foz Coa, who was the person who gave the two soldiers of the — regt. the liquor which occasioned their death at Niza, shall be no longer employed in the army.

G. O. Salamanca, 19th June, 1812.

1. Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton has taken charge of the outposts of the army, and has given to the cavalry the orders which may be necessary.

2. The General officers commanding divisions of infantry in front, will receive from Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton information of the enemy's movements; and they will attend to the requisition they will receive from him, for the support of infantry to his posts of cavalry.

G. O. Salamanca, 28th June, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to Major Gen. Clinton, the General officers, officers, and soldiers composing the 6th division of infantry, and to Lieut. Col. May, and the officers and soldiers of the Royal British and Portuguese artillery, and to Lieut Col. Burgoyne, and the officers and men of the Royal Engineers, employed in the siege of the forts in Salamanca, for their conduct during the late operations against these forts.

G. O. Alsejos, 1st July, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the officers of the army to the following order given out on the 7th May, 1811, No. 1. (See p. 146.)

G. O. Villa Verde, 2d July, 1812.

* * * * * *

Which sentence has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. Lieut. ——, of the —, is to be released from his arrest.

3. The Commander of the Forces has had reason frequently to urge the officers of the army to treat with respect the authorities of the country, and with kindness the people.

4. All must be sensible that no people will submit to be treated with contempt, particularly not those in authority; and there is no officer who is not aware that in his own country he dare not conduct himself towards either magistrates or people in the manner of which there are too frequent instances in this country.

5. Yet there are laws here to protect persons in authority from insult, as well as in England; and it is not generous or manly to take advantage of the good nature of the people, and of their gratitude for the services rendered to them by the army, to insult them.

6. The Commander of the Forces is determined he will never pass, unnoticed, conduct of this description, and he hopes that Lieut. —— will take warning from what has passed at this Court Martial, and from this reprimand, not to insult or amuse himself at the expense of the terrors of the people of the country in future.

A. G. O. Rueda, 6th July, 1812

1. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham having been under the necessity of quitting the army, on account of his health, Major Gen. H. Campbell is appointed to command the 1st division of infantry till further orders.

G. O. La Nava del Rey, 16th July, 1812

1. The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the attention of the Commissariat, attached to divisions and brigades of infantry and to regiments of cavalry, and of the General officers of the army, and commanding officers of regiments, to the orders which have been issued regarding the cutting of forage.

2 He desires that whenever it is possible, grass may be given to the horses and other animals, instead of straw with corn in the ear.

3. The Assist. Provosts must be employed to prevent the plunder of the corn fields, and their destruction by turning cattle into them.

4. In consequence of the number of foreign troops serving in the allied army, the practice of giving out a parole or countersign has been discontinued; but all out sentries and videttes should be particularly instructed to allow no person whatever to pass their post after nightfall.

5. All persons attempting to pass their post should be stopped till the guard can be turned out, and each person can be examined. This order is referrible of course only to the out sentries.

G. O. Fuente la Peña, 17th July, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces is anxious that during the period that the army will be so near the enemy as at present, an arrangement should be adopted respecting the baggage, ammunition, and commissariat with the troops, which shall give them and their officers all the convenience of having the baggage with them, and shall provide that it shall not impede the movements of the army.

2. During the continuance of the hot weather the Commander of the Forces requests that the troops shall be cantoned in a town during the day, if that is practicable; but they invariably must be out of the town at night, and the staff officers must make themselves acquainted with all the roads round the town, so as to be able to conduct the troops to any road by which it may be necessary to order them to march without passing through the town.

3. All baggage and stores of all descriptions must be packed every evening at sunset, and must be placed in a convenient situation out of the town, excepting the baggage of the General officers who may reside in the town, and the animals to carry the baggage must be near it.

4. All baggage and stores, every morning at the hour the troops turn out, must be loaded till the troops shall be dismissed.

G. O. Tordillos, 23d July, 1812

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General officers, officers, and troops for their conduct in the action with the enemy on the 22d inst., of which he will not fail to make to H. R. H. the Prince Regent the favorable report that it deserves.

2. He trusts that the events of yesterday have impressed all with a conviction that military success depends upon troops obeying the orders which they receive, and preserving the order of their formation in action, and that upon no occasion they will allow themselves to depart from it for one moment.

G. O. Aldea Seca, 26th July, 1812.

1. When it is possible, it is desirable to get the troops into the towns in the day time. If that should not be possible, and there should be wood, conveniently situated in respect

to the water, they should be placed in the wood; but the Commander of the Forces is most anxious that they should be placed on the high grounds every night, clear of the woods and marshy grounds, and rivulets.

2. The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the attention of the General officers commanding divisions and brigades to this subject, as one likely to have great influence on the health of the troops.

G. O. Arevalo, 27th July, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces having received an order to draft the 2d batt. 5th regt. into the 1st, the following arrangement is to be made for that purpose:

2. The private men belonging to the 2d batt. 5th regt., in Portugal and Spain, are to be drafted into the 1st batt., and are to be distributed into companies in the 1st batt., with the exception of men deemed unfit at present for service in the field.

3. All men missing from the 2d batt. are to be kept on the strength of the 2d batt.

4. The transfer is to be made immediately, and the officers commanding companies in the 2d batt. are to draw pay for them up to the 24th inst., and are to account in the usual manner with the officers commanding companies in the 1st batt., to whose companies these men will be transferred under this order.

5. When this transfer shall be completed, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and Staff of the 2d batt., and such private men who remain, are to proceed by route furnished by the Q. M. G. to Lisbon, preparatory to their embarkation for England.

6. The Commander of the Forces cannot part with the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 2d batt. 5th regt. without again requesting them to accept his thanks for their uniform good conduct, and brilliant and important services, since they have been under his command.

G. O. Olmedo, 28th July, 1812.

1. The number of soldiers of infantry who stay behind their regiments on a march is so very large, the practice is so unmilitary in itself, and leads to such inconveniences and losses when the troops are moving near an enemy, and is at all times so prejudicial to the health of the soldiers, that the Commander of the Forces begs to draw the attention of the General officers of the army to the G. O. upon this subject.

2 Under these orders no soldier ought to be out of the ranks on a march without the knowledge of the officer commanding his company, and the officer commanding the regiment should report all absentees, at the end of the march, to the General officers commanding the brigades.

3. The object of these orders is to insure the attention of these several authorities to the absence from the ranks of every soldier, and to make it certain that this evil will not exist in any instance without sufficient cause.

4. But if it takes place without notice from the officers of the regiment, or the General officer of the brigade, it is time some further measures should be adopted.

5. The Commander of the Forces declares his intention to have the name taken down of every soldier whom he may find straggling from his regiment on the march; and if he should find upon inquiry that the soldiers' names have not been reported, according to the G. O. of the army, he will bring to trial before a General Court Martial the officer of the company, or the commanding officer of the regiment if he should not have noticed the neglect of the commanding officer of the company

6. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding divisions, and the officers of the General staff, will pay attention to this subject.

G. O. Mojadas, 31st July, 1812.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests to have returns of the several men missing from their regiments on the march of the 10th inst.

3 It is reported to the Commander of the Forces, that the enemy have in their power above 100 British soldiers, taken on that day, straggling in the rear and in the flanks of the army.

4. As the army did not march more than 10 or 11 miles on that day, and the country was perfectly open, the straggling of these soldiers, and their being prisoners, must be attributed to the neglect of the officers of their regiment.

5. It is quite obvious that if the soldiers cannot be made to march in their ranks at all times, the army cannot effect a march in the face of an enemy, and it is so far unfit for service.

6. The Commander of the Forces calls upon the General officers of the army, and commanding officers of regiments, to take measures to prevent the too prevalent practice of falling out.

G. O. [Cuellar, 1st Aug. 1812

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers and the commanding officers of regiments, and of the depôts at the several hospital stations, and the commanding officers of detachments on their march, will take measures to prevent the soldiers from plundering and eating the unripe grapes.

3 The followers of the army, the Portuguese women in particular, must be prevented by the Provosts from plundering the gardens and fields of vegetables: the women must be informed that they must obey orders, or they will be turned out of the army.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that, till further orders, there may be issued to each soldier daily an eighth of a pound of rice, if it can be procured; if it cannot, the same quantity of wheaten flour, or of barley, or of wheat, which the officers are requested to see that the soldiers boil up with their soup If barley or wheat should be issued, the husk should be beat off before it is boiled.

5. As much of the sickness of the troops is attributed to the use of raw spirits by the soldiers in the hot season, the Commander of the Forces desires that the officers will see that the men of each mess in their companies mix their spirits with four times the quantity of water as soon as the spirits are issued by the Commissary. If the Commander of the Forces should find that the officers of any regiments omit to carry into execution this order, he will not only give directions that all issues of wine and spirits to such regiments may be discontinued entirely, but he will find himself under the necessity of taking other means to enforce obedience to orders which have for their object the health of the soldiers.

G. O. Cuellar, 2d Aug. 1812.

Col. Gordon, the Q. M. G of the army, having joined this army, he will assume the duties of the Q. M G. department; and the Commander of the Forces desires that all the departments of the army will report to and correspond with him.

A. G. O. Mogoncillo, 6th Aug 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces is sorry to have to inform the army that he has received a report that two British soldiers were murdered at Medina del Campo, on the inst; and that he has reason to apprehend that this misfortune is to be attributed to the misconduct of the British soldiers in that and other towns on the road between Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, and the army.

2. The Commander of the Forces now gives notice, that he has directed that no officer or soldier may be supplied with provisions or forage, on his road to or from the army, between Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca and the army, excepting at the places at which it will be specified in his route that he is to receive provisions and forage; and any officer who shall apply for either at any other place is to be reported to head quarters; and any soldier who shall apply for provisions is to be confined, and sent a prisoner to the nearest British post, and will undoubtedly be brought to trial before a Court Martial, for a disobedience of orders.

3. The Commander of the Forces hoped that the kind treatment which the officers and soldiers of the army have received from the Spaniards, would have had the effect of inducing them to treat the inhabitants of the country with kindness, to respect their property, and to refrain from making demands upon them which they have no right to make.

4. He now warns them of the consequence which will attend their misconduct: they may depend upon it that the Spaniards will not submit to be ill treated; and the Commander of the Forces recommends to the soldiers to behave towards the inhabitants of the country as they have deserved by their conduct to the army since they have passed the frontiers of Portugal.

5. This order is to be printed: it must be read to every detachment which will pass from Ciudad Rodrigo to Salamanca, and a printed copy must be delivered to the officer or non-commissioned officer commanding it, and it must likewise be read to every detachment which will leave the army for Salamanca, or will leave Salamanca to go to Ciudad Rodrigo.

G. O. San Ildefonso, 8th Aug 1812

5. The Commander of the Forces desires that rice, wheat flour, or wheat, may be issued to the troops under the order of the 1st inst., but not barley, unless it should be absolutely necessary.

6 He desires that when the troops receive rum, it may be mixed with three times the quantity of water, instead of four times, as therein ordered.

G. O. Madrid, 13th Aug. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the soldiers may not be allowed to walk about the streets of Madrid, unless regularly dressed in their uniforms with side arms.

2. Those going to work or on fatigue in their fatigue dresses, will of course be under the orders of officers or of non-commissioned officers.

3. In case any officers are desirous of seing the Palace, they are requested to apply at the entrance for some of the servants of the household to attend them.

G. O. Madrid, 14th Aug. 1812.

1. There will be wanted 2000 gabions of 2 feet diameter in the whole, and 2 feet 6 inches long; and 200 fascines, 18 feet long and 1 foot diameter; and 1400 pickets, 3 feet 6 inches long.

2. A working party of 150 men of the Portuguese brigade in the 3d division are to parade this day at 12 o'clock at the Custom house, to make these gabions and fascines, and pickets, for which the men will be paid the price for each which they were paid under the orders of the 18th Dec. last.

G. O. Madrid, 15th Aug 1812

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that all the officers, as well Portuguese as English, on duty in the palace of the Retiro since yesterday at noon, may be put in arrest, and their names reported, for having allowed the stores in that palace to be plundered, notwithstanding the orders they received, and that they and the men under their command were placed on duty there purposely to prevent the plunder.

2. The Commander of the Forces ordered on the 13th inst. that the soldiers should not be allowed to walk about the streets of Madrid unless regularly dressed as soldiers with their side arms. It has always hitherto been understood it was incumbent on the officers and non-commissioned officers of the army to see that the orders of the Commander of the Forces are obeyed; but he has seen soldiers walking with non-commissioned officers, in presence of officers, not dressed as ordered, and all kinds of irregularities going on in presence of and unnoticed by the officers.

3. No army can continue long together and successful if orders are not strictly obeyed: and the Commander of the Forces holds the officers responsible for their soldiers; and in case of misbehaviour of the latter, he will call the former to account.

G. O Madrid, 16th Aug 1812.

1. The establishment of the corps of Guides is to be as follows, from the 25th July:

Lieutenants	Cornets	Troop serj. majors.	Serjeants	Corporals	Farriers.	Privates.
6	6	7	8	8	4	100

2. The Commander of the Forces has been induced to order into arrest the following officers, viz.:

* * * * * * *

For neglect of their duty while on guard in the palace of the Retiro, in allowing their sentries to permit persons to carry out clothing and stores during the day and night of the 14th inst. while they were on guard over that palace purposely to prevent these depredations.

3. The Commander of the Forces is always concerned to be under the necessity of observing upon the conduct of officers who have invariably conducted themselves well in the field: but the officers of the army must recollect, that to perform their duty with gallantry in the field is but a small part of what is required from them; and that obedience to order, regularity, accuracy in the performance of duties, and discipline, are necessary to keep any military body together, and to enable them to perform any military operation with advantage to their country or service to themselves.

4. The Commander of the Forces now desires that these officers may be released from their arrest, and may return to their duty.

5. The Commander of the Forces knows that all the regiments of the army, Portuguese as well as English, have got with them carts which they have pressed: he desires that before to-morrow morning these carts may be delivered over to the Commissariat attached to these regiments, and that the Commissaries will send the owners of the carts to their homes with their carts, paying them their hire.

6. This order does not refer to carts which have been with the regiments before the 22d July last.

7. The Commander of the Forces, in publishing, for the information and guidance of the army, the following letter from the Sec. at War, is concerned to observe that he experiences too frequently the inconvenience from the lamentable inattention of the officers of the army, not to be sensible of the truth of the observation of the Sec. at War: officers of all ranks and in all situations are too much in the habit of leaving to their inferiors the performance of the most important duties, without taking the trouble even of superintending their conduct; and the consequence is, that all duties are negligently and inaccurately, if at all, performed, and the most serious inconveniences are felt by the service:

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G. O. Madrid, 18th Aug. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has frequently requested that regular foraging parties might be sent out from each regiment and brigade, and the mode is clearly pointed out in orders, in which the receipt for forage is to be given to the owner, whether it should be dry or green, thrashed, cut, or otherwise.

2. The object of these orders is, 1st; to insure regularity, and that there shall be no waste: 2dly; to render it certain that every body obtains his due proportion of forage: and, 3dly; to insure to the owners the value of what is taken from them.

3. Notwithstanding the repeated orders given on this subject, and that they are so easy of execution, the time of the Commander of the Forces is occupied in receiving complaints from the inhabitants of all the villages in the neighbourhood of every station of the troops, of the outrages committed to obtain forage, and of their total ruin, in consequence of their having been left without receipt, or any evidence that their property had been taken from them on account of the public service.

4. The constant disobedience of orders, in points on which obedience is so easy, and obviously so beneficial to all concerned, would lead to a belief that it was intentional, if the long acquaintance of the Commander of the Forces with the army did not convince him that it is the effect of the inattention to and inaccuracy in the obedience of orders, of which the officers are too much in the habit.

5. The Commander of the Forces entreats the General officers to attend to their divisions and brigades, and to see that the orders above referred to, and all others, are strictly obeyed and carried into execution with accuracy, by the officers and troops under their command: if this is not done, they may depend upon it that the army cannot perform the service of which it would otherwise be capable.

6 The General officers commanding the Portuguese troops must take care that the orders of the army are obeyed by them as well as by others.

G. O. Madrid, 22d Aug. 1812.

1. French money being in circulation in this part of the country, it is to be received and issued by the departments of the army at the following rates, in comparison with Spanish dollars and *reales vellones;* it being observed that the Spanish dollar is worth 4*s.* 6*d.* English, or 800 Portuguese *reis*, and that every *real vellon* is worth 40 Portuguese *reis*, or 2 *vintems*.

The piece of silver called 1 *franc*, at 3 *reals* 24 *maravedis* (there are 34 *maravedis* in a *real*, and 680 in a Spanish dollar); the piece of 2 *francs*, at 7 *reales* 16 *maravedis;* the napoleon of 5 *francs*, at 18 *reales* 34 *maravedis;* the napoleon of 20 *francs*, at 75 *reales;* the piece of 15 *sous*, at 2 *reales* 26 *maravedis*, the piece of 1 *livre* 10 *sous*, at 5 *reales* 18 *maravedis;* the piece of 3 *livres*, at 11 *reales* 2 *maravedis;* the *louis* of 24 *livres*, at 88 *reales* 30 *maravedis*.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the several divisions of infantry may be marched the distance of between 6 and 8 miles every third morning at dawn of day; and that the regiments may be exercised in some of the manœuvres ordered for the troops, every day on which they are not marched as above ordered.

G. O. Madrid, 23d Aug 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests that orders may be given to the commanding officers of regiments, to the officers under their command, the bât men, muleteers, &c. &c. attached to the several regiments, to prevent them from riding on the public walks. There are roads for horses and carriages, which must be used; and horses and carriages must not be allowed to go on the walks intended for those on foot.

A. G. O. Madrid, 23d Aug. 1812.

The following regulations relative to the issue of bât and forage money, published in the G. O. of 1st Sept. 1809, are now republished for general information:

No. 3 Regimental officers having brevet rank to receive the proportion allotted to that rank, and not according to their regimental commissions.

No. 4. An officer holding 2 commissions, or 2 employments of any kind, to receive for 1 only.

No. 5. To enable them to equip themselves for field service, all officers (staff or regimental) ordered for the first time to join an army on foreign service, if they embark during the period on which 200 days' bât, baggage, and forage money was issued to the troops on that service, to be permitted to receive that allowance, whatever the period of their arrival may be: in like manner if they embarked during the period of the issue of 165 days' forage money, to be permitted to receive that allowance, unless, however, they shall have received at any time previous to their embarking, or are to receive, any outfit money, or sums by any other name or denomination on the above account; in which case such sums are to be deducted: but officers (either staff or regimental) being absent on leave on account of ill health or private affairs, on their returning to their duty, are not to receive bât, baggage,

and forage money, unless they shall produce proper certificates that they have embarked not later than 61 days after the period when such allowance commences, and it shall appear to the officer commanding that they have used due diligence in repairing to their duty.

6. In bât and forage allowance given to each company, the bât money and 2 rations of forage being allowed for the service of the company, the officer actually commanding the company is to receive it, in the first instance; and any officer taking the command during the period of the issue, is entitled to receive from him a due proportion of that money for the remainder of the period: this regulation also applies to the bât money, and 2 rations of forage, issued to the paymasters and surgeons.

7. Officers who may obtain promotion, or be appointed to staff situations, provided it is notified in orders to the army to which they belong before half the period for which bât and forage money has been issued expires, to be entitled to receive the difference between the sums paid to them in their former rank, and the rank or situation to which they are promoted or appointed in staff situations, are not to receive any difference of bât or forage money, if their promotions or appointments are notified subsequent to half the period for which bât and forage money has been issued.

G. O. Villa Castin, 2d Sept. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces draws the attention of the officers commanding regiments to the following letter from the Sec. at War, complaining of the delays in transmitting the accounts of the several regiments.

2. The Commander of the Forces knows no reason why the accounts of the regiment should not be settled as regularly by the paymasters of regiments in this army as by the paymasters of regiments in England; and he desires they will enforce the regulations on this head.

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G. O. Valladolid, 8th Sept 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army the following extract of a letter from the Sec. of State. *(Thanks for Salamanca.)*

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G. O. Cordovilla, 14th Sept 1812.

2. Ensign ———, of the — regt., having been dismissed from the Portuguese service, is to join the 40th regt. forthwith.

3. The Commandant of Santarem is to communicate to him this order, and he is to see that he obeys it, and Major Royal will report on what day Ensign ——— sets out from the depôt.

A. G. O. Cordovilla, 14th Sept. 1812.

1. The officers commanding regiments of cavalry and infantry are directed to send orders to the officers or non-commissioned officers in charge of the baggage and clothing of their regiments, at Lisbon, to make application to the officer of the Q. M. G.'s department at Lisbon, for orders and means to transport to the army the baggage and clothing of their regiments, now required for the officers and troops, it being understood that it is the wish of the Commander of the Forces, that every soldier in the army should receive his clothing at or before Christmas

2. The applications to the officer of the Q. M. G.'s department, at Lisbon, must contain a list of the articles required to be sent up; specifying how packed, what is the weight of the whole, and if possible that of each package.

3. The officers commanding regiments are requested to inform the Q. M. G. of the names of the officers or non-commissioned officers who are desired to apply for orders, and means to convey the clothing to the several regiments.

4. The officer of the Q. M. G.'s department at Lisbon will receive directions from the Q. M. G. regarding the mode of executing this service, which he will convey to the several officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of the baggage of the regiments at Lisbon; and as a concern of this magnitude can be carried on only by the utmost regularity, the Commander of the Forces declares that any deviation, by any person, from the orders issued on the subject, will be punished according to the sentence of a Court Martial.

5. The regiments whose clothing is at Abrantes, must apply to the Q. M. G., at head quarters, for orders and means of transporting it, specifying in the application what articles of clothing there are, and in whose charge at Abrantes.

G. O Frandovinez, 17th Sept. 1812

1. Col. Gordon, Q. M. G. of the army, is appointed a Colonel on the Staff from the 25th June last.

G. O. Villa-toro, 26th Sept. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe, from a perusal of the proceedings of a General Court Martial on the trial of Capt. ———, of the — regt., ——, that the orders which he has repeatedly issued to this army, regarding the conduct of officers in quarters and cantonments, regarding their conduct on a march, regarding the inspections of the soldiers' necessaries, and particularly their ammunition, have not been attended to in the ——; and as Lieut. Col. Stewart, their late commanding officer, was very attentive to his duty, the Commander of the Forces is apprehensive that the want of attention to these orders is more general than he has hitherto imagined.

2. He entreats the Commanding and other officers of regiments to peruse, with attention, the G. O. of the army, and to make themselves masters of the duties which those orders impose upon them, and to perform them with strictness and regularity.

3. They may depend upon it that unless the duties, prescribed in these orders, are performed with regularity, the regiments cannot be kept in the order in which they ought to be for the service required from them.

A G. O. Villa-toro, 27th Sept. 1812.

1. From the quantity of musket ammunition called for by the several divisions, since the commencement of the siege of the castle of Burgos, the Commander of the Forces is persuaded that his orders on this subject have not been obeyed.

2. These orders prescribed that the officers commanding companies shall inspect the ammunition of every soldier of the companies at every parade, and see that it is complete The object of these orders is to prevent the waste or sale of ammunition, and that requisitions may be made on the stores at the moment any deficiency occurs.

3 The stores of musket ammunition are necessarily limited; and the state of them is founded upon the certainty that every soldier in the ranks has at all times in his possession 60 rounds: but this certainty cannot exist, and the stores must be insufficient, if the officers commanding companies neglect their duty, and do not inspect their ammunition at every parade, according to orders; and the consequence is, as happened in a late instance, that before the soldiers are engaged for five minutes, ammunition is wanting, and the stores are unnecessarily exhausted, at a great distance from all means of supplying them.

4. It gives the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern to be obliged to complain so frequently of disobedience of his orders by the officers of the army; but the instances are so constant and so glaring, and so likely to be attended by consequences of the utmost importance, that he should not perform his duty if he did not notice them.

5. He now desires that the Commanding officers of every regiment will report on the back of the daily state, the number of times each day that the regiment or battalion paraded, and that the musket ammunition was inspected at each parade, and whether complete or not. The General officer commanding the division is to report daily, on the back of the daily state from the division, at what hour on the preceding day each regiment had paraded, and that the musket ammunition had been reported to have been inspected, and whether it was complete or not.

G. O. Villa toro, 1st Oct. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to state that the working parties in the trenches do not perform their duty, notwithstanding the pains which have been taken to relieve them every 6 hours.

2. He desires that Lieut. Col. Burgoyne will report to him every morning who commanded the working parties in the trenches during the preceding 24 hours, and whether each of the parties performed the work allotted to it with due diligence.

G. O. Villa-toro, 3d Oct. 1812

1. The Commander of the Forces noticed in G. O. on the 1st inst the complaints he had received of the working parties, and he is concerned to have again to notice that he has received complaints of the working parties ordered for last night.

4. The Commander of the Forces is concerned likewise to have to notice that the working party ordered last night for the commanding officer of the Artillery, did not perform their duty.

5. All the officers and the whole of the Portuguese detachments absented themselves; and of course when such an example was set by the officers, much was not to be expected from the soldiers.

7. At the same time that the Commander of the Forces notices this misconduct of the working parties, he is happy to make an exception in favor of the Guards, who he is informed have invariably performed this duty, as they have every other in this army, in the most exemplary manner.

8. The officers and soldiers of the army should know that to work during a siege is as much part of their duty as it is to engage the enemy in the field; and they may depend

upon it, that unless they perform the work allotted to them with due diligence, they cannot acquire the honor which their comrades have acquired in former sieges.

9. The siege of the castle of Burgos has afforded more than one instance of the fatal effects of the omission of the working parties to perform their duty; and the Commander of the Forces hopes that he shall have no reason to complain of any in future.

A. G. O. Villa-toro, 7th Oct. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that upon the receipt of this order, Lieut. ——, of the —th regt., proceeding to join the army, in command of a detachment of convalescents from Lisbon, will report whether he gave leave to Ensign ———, — foot; Lieut. ———, — foot; Ensign ———, — foot, and Ensign ———, — foot, to absent themselves from the detachment on the march into Santarem, on the 27th Sept. If he did give those officers leave to absent themselves from the detachment on the march, he will report the reason why he did so; if he did not give them leave to absent themselves, he is, on the receipt of this order, to put them all in arrest, if he should not already have performed his duty in this respect.

2. The Commander of the Forces likewise desires that Lieut. ——, of the —th regt., will report whether he obeyed the G. O. of the 23d May, 1812, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in regard to the inspection of the necessaries of the soldiers under his command, every day; and if he did, whether he punished any of the 52 soldiers, of 60 under his command, who sold their blankets on the march between Lisbon and Santarem.

3. These orders are to be communicated to Lieut. ——— by the Commanding officer of any station through which he may pass, who will take care to receive and forward his answer to head quarters.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that officers in command of detachments of convalescents or recruits on their march to join the army, will report to the Commanding officer of every station through which they will pass, the state of their detachments, and whether they have or not obeyed the G. O. in regard to the march of detachments to join the army, particularly those of the 29th May, 13th, 17th, and 24th June, 4th Sept. and 17th Dec. 1809, 1st Dec. 1811, 23d May and 6th Aug. 1812: and these reports are to be forwarded to head quarters, together with the report ordered to be sent from every station of the passage of troops.

A. G. O. Villa toro, 10th Oct. 1812.

1. In consequence of the report from the Purveyor Gen., that the expense attending a soldier's funeral amounts to 5*s*. 6*d*., instead of 4*s* 8*d*., which latter sum the officers commanding companies have hitherto paid, they are hereafter to pay 5*s* 6*d*. for each man.

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe, that notwithstanding his orders of the 14th Sept. 1812, no applications had been received at Lisbon on the 2d inst. by the officers of the Q. M. G. department from the officers belonging to the regiments mentioned underneath, on the subject of the removal of the clothing of their regiments; and those officers stated that they had received no directions on the subject from the commanding officers of their regiments respectively.

G. O. Villa-toro, 11th Oct. 1812.

1. Lieut Gen. the Hon. Sir E. Paget, K.B., having joined the army, is to take the command of the 1st division of infantry.

G. O. Dueñas, 25th Oct. 1812

Major Gen. Oswald will join and take the command of the 5th division of infantry, during the absence of Lieut. Gen. Leith on account of his wounds.

G. O. Cabezon, 28th Oct. 1812.

1. Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie is appointed to command the 7th division of infantry.

2. Brig. Gen. Barnes will command Major Gen. Hay's brigade in the 5th division of infantry till further orders.

G. O. Rueda, 4th Nov 1812.

3. The Commander of the Forces desires that Cornet ——— may be reprimanded for his conduct, before the officers of his corps, to be assembled in the camp this afternoon at 4 o'clock; and that the officers of the —— may be informed that the Commander of the Forces is much displeased with their conduct. He regrets that the time of the other officers of the army should be taken up in inquiring into and passing sentence upon the

improprieties of behaviour of a set of men whose neglect of duty must be obvious to every person who sees the establishment placed under their charge.

4. He requests Lieut. Col. ——— to take measures to insure attention on the part of the officers to the men and horses in their charge.

G. O. Aldehuela de la Boveda, 16th Nov. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the General officers commanding divisions will take measures to prevent the shameful and unmilitary practice of soldiers shooting pigs in the woods, so close to the camp and to the columns of march, as that 2 dragoons were shot last night; and the Commander of the Forces was induced to believe this day on the march, that the flank patroles were skirmishing with the enemy.

2. He desires that notice may be given to the soldiers, that he has this day ordered 2 men to be hanged who were caught in the fact of shooting pigs; and he now orders that the Assist. Provosts may attend their divisions on the march, and that they will do their duty, as well in respect to this as other offences.

3. The number of soldiers straggling from their regiments, for no reason excepting to plunder, is a disgrace to the army, and affords a strong proof of the degree to which the discipline of the regiments is relaxed, and of the inattention of the Commanding and other officers of regiments to their duty, and to the repeated orders of the army.

4. The Commander of the Forces considers the Commanding officer of any regiment, from which there are men absent on a march, to be responsible; and he now desires that the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Cole will put in arrest the commanding officer of the — regt. for having allowed soldiers to straggle from the ranks of the — regt., on the marches of yesterday and this day.

G. O. Freneda, 25th Nov. 1812

3. It is very desirable that the General officers of the army, and the Commanding officers of regiments of cavalry and infantry, should endeavor to economise the forage and other resources of the country, otherwise they must expect that the troops and horses will suffer very serious privations during the winter.

4. The Commander of the Forces has taken the precaution of having the grass mowed and saved as hay in many parts of the country in which the troops are now or may be cantoned, which resource is ample for the food of all the animals of the army during the winter, if duly taken care of and distributed under the regulations of the service.

5. The Commander of the Forces is sorry to learn, however, that much of what was thus provided in this part of the country has been already wasted or trampled upon and destroyed, and in particular 35,000 rations of hay, which were at Espeja, and of which Lieut ——— took possession, has been destroyed.

6. He entreats the attention of the General officers and Commanding officers of regiments to these orders, as they relate not only to the hay provided by the orders of the Commander of the Forces, but to the forage and other resources of the country.

G. O. Freneda, 30th Nov. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has directed that those non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the infantry and artillery who were present at the siege of Burgos, and those who were present with their regiments in Spain, between the 15th and 19th Nov., as well Portuguese as English, shall receive a pair of shoes gratis from the Commissary.

2. The officers commanding regiments will accordingly make requisitions for these shoes.

3. Many soldiers are probably already provided with the required quantity of shoes: the officers commanding regiments will make a list of the names of these soldiers, and will have this list lodged with the Paymaster Gen., in satisfaction of the demand of the Commissary Gen., for as many pairs of shoes last delivered to the regiment as there will be names in the list.

4. The soldiers whose names will be in these lists, are not to be charged for a pair of shoes each man last received by them from the Commissary, in their accounts with the Captain of their company.

5. Of course the requisitions for shoes under this order, are not to include the names of those who will be included in the lists adverted to in Nos. 3 and 4.

6. The shoes which will be required under these orders, will be delivered between this time and the 1st Feb. next.

7. The Dep. Paymaster Gen. has received directions to pay the balances due to the regiments on their estimates to the 24th Aug., and the Paymasters of regiments will attend him accordingly; those of regiments in the Light division and Gen. Alten's cavalry, on the 2d Dec; those of regiments in the 3d and 4th divisions, on the 4th and 5th Dec.; those of regiments in the 7th division, on the 6th Dec.; and in the 6th and 1st divisions, Gen. Bock's, Gen. Ponsonby's and Gen. Anson's cavalry, on the 7th and 8th Dec.

8. Money will be transmitted to the Assist. Paymaster Gen. with Lieut. Gen. Hill, to enable him to make payment to the troops under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, to the same period.

9. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding officers of regiments will give particular directions to the officers commanding companies to complete the men under their command with necessaries upon the receipt of the balances due on the estimates to the 24th Aug.

10. The Commander of the Forces desires that when the troops will arrive in the cantonments to which they are now marching, a regimental hospital may be established for each regiment, to which the sick may be sent belonging to each regiment.

11. Dr. M'Grigor will transmit directions respecting the removal of those who may require it to general hospital.

16. Great inconvenience arising in consequence of surgeons leaving their regiments for the purpose of paying into the military chest the hospital surpluses, or receiving therefrom the amount of deficiencies, it is directed in future, that the Paymaster shall settle their accounts at the time they receive the subsistence of their respective regiments.

A. G. O. Freneda, 1st Dec. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces refers the General officers and Commanding officers of regiments to the G. O. of the 8th and 27th May, in regard to the transmission of soldiers' letters to England.

2. The object of these orders, to which the attention of the Commander of the Forces has been called by H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, was to insure the delivery in England of the letters for which the soldiers paid the postage in this country.

3 The following reports from Lieut. Col. Scovell, and Mr. Reynolds, will show that this object has been defeated, in consequence of the slovenly manner in which these orders have been carried into execution.

Frequent complaints are made by the agent for packets at Lisbon, on the irregularity of sending soldiers' letters: 1st; That letters are sent without lists, and that the lists do not accompany the letters: 2d; That the lists are not signed by commissioned officers: 3d; That the letters are sent loose, instead of being tied up in packets with the lists.

4 The Commander of the Forces begs that more attention may be paid to this subject in future.

G. O. Freneda, 4th Dec. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces refers the General officers and Commanding officers of regiments to the orders which have been frequently issued for the regulation of hospitals and depôts.

2 It is quite impossible for an officer in command of an hospital station to perform his duty if he is to receive orders from every officer who passes near the station.

The services of Lieut. ——— and Lieut. ——— are no longer required in the Commissariat department, and they will return to England after having delivered in all their accounts at the Commissary Gen.'s office; and Messrs. ———, ———, and ——— are hereby warned that further inattention to their duty will occasion their removal from their employment in the Commissariat.

G. O. Freneda, 6th Dec. 1812.

2. The Commander of the Forces desires that Mr. ———, of the Commissariat, may be put in close arrest for having caused to be tried and flogged, in the market place of Sabugal, a Portuguese inhabitant of Maçal do Chão.

5 to 14. The Commander of the Forces having received an order to transfer the 2d batts. of the 4th and 38th regts. into the 1st, the following arrangements are to be made for that purpose: The private men belonging to the 2d batts. 4th and 38th regts, in Portugal and Spain, are to be transferred into the 1st batts., and are to be distributed into companies in the 1st batts., with the exception of men deemed unfit at present for service in the field. All men missing from the 2d batts. are to be kept on the strength of the 2d batts. The transfer is to be made immediately, and the officers commanding companies in the 2d batts. are to draw pay for them up to the 24th inst., and are to account in the usual manner with the officers commanding companies in the 1st batts., to whose companies their men will be transferred under this order. When this transfer shall be completed, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and staff of the 2d batts., and such private men as remain, are to proceed by route furnished by the Q. M. G. to Lisbon, preparatory to their embarkation for England. The Commander of the Forces having received an order to transfer the 2d batt. 4th regt. into the 1st, the following arrangements are to be made for that purpose:

* * * * * * *

15. The Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding and other officers of the 2d

batt. 4th regt. and 2d batt. 38th regt., and those parts of the regiments which will still belong to these battalions, will accept his thanks for their services since they have been under his command. The Q. M. G. will give a route for the march of the 2d batt. 4th regt. and 2d batt. 38th regt. to Lisbon, and will apply for a passage for those regiments to England.

17. The Commander of the Forces desires that all the effective privates on the returns of the Queen's regt., 2d batt. 24th, 2d batt. 30th, 2d batt. 44th, 2d batt. 53d, and the 2d batt. 58th regts. shall be transferred into 4 companies of those battalions respectively, into which 4 companies those privates are to be equally distributed.

18. Men deemed unfit for service in the field, and men on the strength of those battalions respectively, returned missing, are to belong to the 6 companies from which the effectives are to be transferred.

19. The officers commanding the companies from which the men are to be transferred, are to draw pay for them to the 24th Dec. 1812, and are to account in the usual manner with the officers commanding the companies to which the soldiers will be transferred under this order.

20. These transfers are to be made as soon as possible after the receipt of these orders; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, still belonging to the companies of the several battalions from which the transfer will have been made, are to be sent to Lisbon, where they are to embark for England.

21. The Commanding officers and Staff of the 2d batt 24th, 2d batt. 30th, and 2d batt. 53d regts. are to remain with the 4 companies of each of those battalions, into which the privates of the 6 companies will be transferred under these orders.

22. The Commanding officers and Staff of the Queen's, 2d batt. 44th, and 2d batt 53d regts. are to return to England with the 6 companies of those battalions, from which the privates will be transferred under these orders.

23. The 2d batt. 31st and 2d batt 66th, formed into a provisional battalion, under the orders of the 6th June, 1811, are to be the 1st provisional batt.

24. The 4 companies of the Queen's and 4 companies of the 53d are to be the 2d provisional batt., and are to be commanded by Lieut. Col. Bingham, of the 53d regt.

25. The 4 companies of the 2d batt. 24th, and 4 companies of the 2d batt. 58th, are to be the 3d provisional batt, and are to be commanded by Lieut. Col. Kelly, of the 24th regt.

26. The 4 companies of the 2d batt. 30th, and 4 companies of the 2d batt. 44th, are to be the 4th provisional batt., and are to be commanded by Lieut. Col. Hamilton, of the 30th regt.

27 The Staff of the 2d batt. 53d, 2d batt. 24th, and 2d batt. 30th, are to perform the duties of the several provisional battalions to which they will be attached.

28. The Commanding officers of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Provisional batts. will, in their daily and weekly states, and monthly returns, to the Adj. Gen. in Portugal and Spain, account only for the men present in Portugal and Spain, specifying to what regiment they belong

29. The Commanding officers of the 2d batt. 53d, 2d batt 24th, and 2d batt. 30th, will, in their returns to the Adj Gen at the Horse Guards, return 6 companies from each of those battalions respectively detached in England, accounting for their strength.

30. The Commanding officers of the 4 companies respectively of the Queen's, 2d batt. 44th, and 2d batt. 58th regts. are to send regular weekly states to the Commanding officer of their battalion in England, accounting for their strength; and the Commanding officer of the Queen's, 2d batt. 44th, and 2d batt. 58th regts., are, in their returns to the Adj. Gen. at the Horse Guards, to return the 4 companies of their several battalions detached in Portugal, accounting for their strength.

31 The General officers commanding divisions and brigades, in which these several battalions are serving, are requested to superintend the execution of these orders. They will see that the companies which are to remain in this army are complete in efficient officers and non-commissioned officers, and in all their equipments.

32. The mules attached to the 2d batt. 4th, 2d batt. 38th, the Queen's regt., 2d batt. 58th, and 2d batt. 44th, for the carriage of the intrenching tools of those battalions respectively, are to be handed over to the Commissaries of the several brigades in which those battalions have been serving.

39. The Q. M. G. will send routes for the march of these several battalions to join the divisions to which they are attached under these orders, as soon as the troops to whom they refer will have received their clothing.

G. O. Freneda, 9th Dec 1812.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding divisions and brigades will call the attention of Commanding officers of regiments to the delays in sending in the states, returns, and other information called for from the different regiments. Even those matters are neglected in which the officers of the army are themselves most interested And the Commander of the Forces has not yet received the answers from all the regiments to the circular letter, written by his directions, requesting that recommendations might be sent from the several regiments for commissions in the 13th Veteran battalion.

G. O. Freneda, 11th Dec. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has received a report that, notwithstanding his repeated orders upon the subject of forage, and particularly that of the 25th Nov. last, and notwithstanding the evident necessity which exists that the forage which has been provided for the troops should not be wasted, the — light dragoons, Lieut. Col. ———'s Portuguese brigades of artillery, and Capt. ———'s brigade of British artillery, went into the town of Idanha Nova on the 5th inst.: in consequence of the irregular manner in which the officers of the troops allowed their men to forage, a considerable quantity of forage, which had been provided for the army, was wasted and destroyed.

2. The Commander of the Forces, finding that he cannot prevail upon those officers to obey his orders, and to attend to the conduct of those placed under their command and charge, by remonstrances, and by pointing out to them the consequences of their inattention to their duty, desires that the Commanding officer of the —th light dragoons, Capt. ———, and Lieut. Col. ———, may be put in arrest for disobedience of orders; the two former by the A. A. G. attached to the 2d division of infantry, and the latter by the officer of the Staff attached to Lieut. Gen. ———'s division.

3. The corps of Guides is in future to consist of the following establishment:

Capt.	Lieuts.	Cornets.	Q. M. serj.	Serj. major.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Farriers.	Privates.
1	6	6	1	1	16	16	6	150

G. O. Freneda, 15th Dec. 1812.

1. During the absence of the Commander of the Forces from head quarters, all reports and applications are to be made, as usual, to the heads of the several departments of the army, who will remain there.

2 These reports and applications will be forwarded immediately to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, who will give such orders thereupon, or forward them to the Commander of the Forces, as he may think proper.

3. The head of the Q. M. G. department will proceed to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill's head quarters.

G. O. Freneda, 23d Dec. 1812.

1. The Commanding officers of regiments are requested to send to the Q. M. G. returns of the new great coats in the several regimental stores in the Peninsula, beyond the numbers required to complete with new great coats the regiments under their command respectively.

2. The Commanding officers of regiments in the 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and Light divisions, will transmit these returns, after the regiments under their command respectively will have received the great coats lately ordered by the Q. M. G. to be issued to them.

G. O. Freneda, 7th Jan. 1813

2. General officers in command of divisions are reminded of the half yearly inspection returns and confidential reports for the half year ending 25th Dec. 1812; and it is requested that the same may be transmitted to the Adj. Gen.'s office with as little delay as possible.

G. O. Freneda, 30th Jan. 1813.

7. * * * * * * *

Which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

8. In consideration of the good conduct of the 1st hussars on every occasion, and of the character given to —— by his Commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Arentschildt, the Commander of the Forces is induced to pardon him.

G. O. Freneda, 2d Feb. 1813.

3. * * * * * * *

Which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

4. The Commander of the Forces is induced to pardon ——, ——, and ——, at the recommendation of the General Court Martial; but he does so much against his inclination, as a greater outrage and breach of discipline than was committed by these soldiers has seldom come to his knowledge. They are to be released from confinement, and return to their duty with their regiment.

5. The Commander of the Forces begs that without loss of time, requisitions may be sent to the Commanding officer of the artillery, for arms wanting to complete the several regiments, and to the Q. M. G. for buff accoutrements wanting to complete.

G. O. Freneda, 3d Feb. 1813.

2. * * * * * * *

Which sentence has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

3. The Commander of the Forces has upon more than one occasion exhorted the officers of the army and these gentlemen belonging to the civil departments to use in their intercourse with each other, whether on the business of the public or in their private concerns, that language and those manners by which gentlemen of education ought always to be distinguished; and as the public service must suffer by a departure from the conduct prescribed, he is determined that he will never pass unnoticed any instance that may come to his knowledge of conduct such as that of which Mr. —— has been found guilty. This person, however, may think himself very fortunate that the sentence of the Court has been so lenient. A different view of the evidence on the first charge, or a different mode of drawing that of which he has been found guilty, would have rendered his dismissal from the service necessary under the Articles of War. The Commander of the Forces hopes, therefore, that he will take warning by what has occurred, and that he will in future conduct himself on all occasions as a gentleman ought.

4. This reprimand is to be read to Mr. —— by the Commanding officer at the station at which Mr. —— may be, in presence of the officers and troops, to be paraded for that purpose. His suspension from rank and pay is to take place from the 1st inst.

5. In the perusal of the trial of Mr. ——, the Commander of the Forces has observed that Staff Surgeon —— has had in his service a soldier, ——, of the 3d dragoon guards, for which Mr. —— is to be put in arrest; the charge against him will be sent to him by the Adj. Gen.

6. Lieut. ——, of the — light dragoons, is to be removed from his situation as Commandant of the depôt at Alter do Chão, as soon as he can be relieved, for having suffered this dragoon to be in Mr. ——'s service, contrary to the repeated orders of the army.

G. O. Freneda, 14th Feb 1813

1. The Commander of the Forces desires to have on the 3d March, from the several regiments of the army, a nominal list of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers returned sick absent in the state of the 1st March, specifying, as far as is known to the regiments, in what general hospital each man is, and at what period he was sent away from his regiment.

G. O. Freneda, 15th Feb. 1813.

6. * * * * * * *

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

7. In consequence of the recommendation of the General Court Martial of Lieut. ——, Ensign ——, and Ensign ——, the Commander of the Forces is induced to remit the punishments of those officers awarded by the sentence of the Court, but not from concurring in any manner in the opinion of the Court, that their cases at all deserved this indulgence. The duties of the army cannot be carried on if the officers do not make it their business to know, and carry into execution strictly, the orders which have been issued for the performance of those duties; and notwithstanding the recommendation of the Court Martial, it appears by their own sentences, that Lieut. —— and Ensign —— disobeyed not only the G. O. of the army, of which they ought not to have been ignorant, but the verbal orders of their General given to them on the spot; and that Ensign ——, after having disobeyed a G. O, and having been warned of this irregularity by the Assist. Provost attached to the division, persisted in his disobedience.

G. O. Freneda, 21st Feb 1813.

2. * * * * * * *

3. The Commander of the Forces trusts that this example will have the effect of deterring other soldiers from committing similar outrages; and that they will all be convinced of what has frequently been made known to them in the G. O. of the army; viz. that they cannot commit a crime of this description without being discovered; and that if no other mode of discovery should exist, one of the accomplices in the guilt never fails to give evidence against his accomplices.

4. If this discovery is certain, the punishment is equally so; and the Commander of the Forces again declares his determination to carry into execution whatever may be the sentence of a Court Martial on any soldiers found guilty of such wanton and disgraceful outrages.

5. Mr. ——, of the Commissariat department, having been put in arrest for setting fire to a house, and other improprieties of conduct at Payo, but having since satisfied the inhabitant of Payo, whom he had injured, by paying a considerable sum of money, and the inhabitant of Payo having requested that Mr. —— might be pardoned and released from his arrest, the Commander of the Forces has granted this request, and directs that Mr.

—— may be released. He hopes, however, that what has passed on this subject, and the heavy loss sustained by Mr. —— in consequence of his misconduct, will induce him and others to beware how they are guilty of such conduct in future.

G. O. Freneda, 22d Feb. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be obliged to notice the disobedience of his orders, and those of Major Gen. Peacocke, as reported in the following letter from the Major General:

Major Gen. Peacocke to the D.A.G. 'Lisbon, 16th Feb. 1813.

'I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that having, for the reasons therein stated, found it necessary to give out the annexed Garrison Order, it has been in many instances unattended to, and particularly in the course of this month, in those stated in the accompanying return. As his Excellency, when in Lisbon, expressed himself disposed to issue a G. O. for the promotion of the regularity sought in this branch of the service, I take the liberty of making this communication.'

Extract from the Garrison Orders, Lisbon. 'Lisbon, 10th Dec. 1812

'As the inconvenience so severely felt by officers on their arrival at Lisbon, in receiving billets upon houses already occupied, arises solely from officers not returning their billets to the Town Major on their leaving Lisbon, the Town Major will immediately have a book in his office, in which all officers are hereby directed to have their names inserted the day before they leave Lisbon, from which the Town Major will make a daily extract, which he will transmit with his signature to the Billet minister for his information and guidance. This order to be affixed in the office of the Town Major, and shown to officers on their applying there for a billet; and, as it can have no object but their convenience, the Major General trusts that he shall not have to notice any infringement of it.'

'List of Officers who have quitted Lisbon since 1st Feb. 1813, for the army, and have not entered their names at the Town Major's office, agreeably to the Garrison Orders of 10th Dec. 1812:

* * * * * *
* * * * * *

2. The Orders of the Commander of the Forces are those of the 20th Oct. 1809, with which every officer must be acquainted, as they are referred to on every billet issued at Lisbon.

3. They are again published for general information. *(See G. O. 20th Oct.* 1809, *and G. O. Lisbon, 14th March,* 1809, *repeated.)*

* * * * * *

4. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be obliged to notice such repeated disobedience of orders on every subject. It might have been expected that, in a case in which the convenience of the officers themselves was the object of the orders issued, they would have been obeyed; but the General officers and Commanding officers of regiments may depend upon it, that until they enforce obedience to every order, and see that the officers under them understand and recollect what is ordered, these subjects of complaint must exist.

G. O. Freneda, 1st March, 1813.

1. The Commanding officers of regiments of infantry are immediately to make requisitions on the Commissaries attached to their several brigades for tin camp kettles, to be substituted for the iron camp kettles hitherto in use with the troops.

2. The numbers are to be one for every 6 non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The Commissaries are to take care that each kettle is provided with a good bag; and the kettle of each mess is to be carried on a march alternately by the men of the mess, instead of on a mule, as heretofore.

3. The Commissary Gen. will give directions that the Commissary with each division may always have with the division a store of 50 camp kettles with bags; the Commissaries of divisions are to make a weekly return of this store to the General officer commanding the division, who is requested to see that this article of equipment is kept complete.

4. The iron camp kettles in use with the 1st, 3d, and 5th divisions are to be put in store at Oporto; those of the 2d division at Castello Branco; those of the 4th and Light divisions at Almeida; those of the 6th and 7th divisions at Figueira.

5. The Commissary Gen. will give directions that the iron camp kettles when sent into store may be put in a state of repair, and may be provided with cradles, &c., so as to be fit for use again.

6. It is the intention of the Commander of the Forces that the mules hitherto provided by the Commanding officers of companies of infantry for the carriage of camp kettles shall hereafter be applied to the carriage of tents for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

7. In order the better to enable the officers commanding companies to perform this service, the Commander of the Forces has ordered, that in addition to the sum of 8*l.* 5*s.* forage money, received for this purpose in the winter, bât and forage allowance, a sum of 10*l* bât money shall be received by each Commanding officer of a company of infantry. The Commanding officers of regiments of infantry are to send in their estimates to the D. Q. M. G. for their allowances for the winter bât and forage, now in the course of payment.

8. It is expected, however, that in consideration of the allowance granted for this service, the officers commanding companies will have an animal sufficient for the purpose. The General officers commanding brigades are requested to attend particularly to this part of the equipment of the regiments under their command, and are to report any deficiency which they may observe.

9. Whatever may be the strength of a company, the mule provided by the Captain is to carry 3 tents, with their poles, pins, &c., which tents are to be disposable under the direction of the A. Q. M. G. attached to the division, for the purpose, however, only of giving cover to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

10. The mule provided to carry the tents for the soldiers must be employed solely on that service, according to the orders heretofore issued in regard to camp kettle mules.

11. The Commander of the Forces has frequently had occasion to complain, that notwithstanding he has ordered the issue of tents for the officers of the army, staff as well as regimental, they have omitted to take them from the stores; and afterwards, when it has been expedient to encamp the troops, the greatest inconveniences have been experienced, as well by officers, staff and regimental, as by the soldiers.

12. The Commander of the Forces now requests that the General officers and staff, and the Commanding officers of regiments, for themselves, the regimental staff, and the officers of companies, will make requisitions on the Q. M. G. for the number of tents they require for officers during the ensuing campaign to complete to the numbers allowed, as well as in exchange for any rendered unserviceable by wear; and the Q. M. G. will apprise them where these tents will be procured. If they do not send for them, they must do without tents; as those provided for non-commissioned officers and soldiers must be applied to that purpose only.

13. The Q. M. G. will likewise apprise the Commanding officers of regiments of infantry at what place they will procure the tents for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

14. When officers will arrive at Lisbon from England and elsewhere, Major Gen. Peacocke will apprise them of the necessity that they should have tents, that is to say, one for each field officer, one for the officers of each company, one for the Adjutant and the Quarter Master, one for the Medical staff, and one for the Paymaster; and he will authorise the issue of tents accordingly from the public stores, which must be carried by the officers themselves.

G. O. Freneda, 7th March, 1813

3. Orders are likewise given for the payment of 165 days' bât and forage money to the army, including the addition ordered on the 1st March, 1813, to that of Captains of companies of infantry.

4. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers will see that the mule equipments of the regiments in their several brigades are completed according to those orders.

G. O. Freneda, 13th March, 1813

1. The horses of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 4th dragoon guards are forthwith to be drafted into the Royal dragoons and 3d dragoon guards, in the proportion of two thirds into the Royal dragoons, and one third into the 3d dragoon guards.

2. The horses of the 4th dragoon guards are to be formed 2 deep, and each file to be numbered. Similar numbers are to be placed in lots in a hat, from which an officer from the Royal dragoons is to draw 2 lots, and an officer from the 3d dragoon guards one lot, until the whole will have been drawn. The horses in the files having the corresponding number are to belong to the Royal dragoons and 3d dragoon guards respectively.

3. The Commanding officers of the Royal dragoons and 3d dragoon guards are to take from the 4th dragoon guards such numbers of sets of horse appointments as will be necessary to complete the number of horses they will have in their regiments respectively, as soon as this arrangement will be carried into execution, for which a settlement is to be made by the Commanding officers on the part of the respective Colonels, according to the mode pointed out by His Majesty's regulations.

4. As soon as the horses will be drafted from the 4th dragoon guards, the regiment is to be marched to Lisbon, and embarked for England.

5. The horses of the 9th light dragoons are to be drafted into the 13th light dragoons and 14th light dragoons, of which the former regiment is to take two thirds, and the latter one third.

6. The horses of the 9th light dragoons are to be formed in files, and numbered, as above

ordered for the 4th dragoon guards, and lots disposed in a hat in a similar manner; and an officer of the 13th light dragoons is to draw 2 numbers, and an officer of the 14th light dragoons one number, till the whole number of horses will be drawn for; and the horses in the files marked with the similar numbers are to belong to the regiment whose officer will have drawn the lot.

7. The Commanding officers of the 13th light dragoons and 14th light dragoons respectively, are to take from the 9th light dragoons such numbers of sets of horse appointments as will be necessary to complete the number of horses they will have in their regiments respectively, as soon as this arrangement will be carried into execution, for which a settlement is to be made on the part of the respective Colonels, according to the mode pointed out by His Majesty's Regulations.

8. The horses of the 9th light dragoons intended for the 14th light dragoons are to be brought to Niza by the men of the former regiment, where parties of the 14th are to meet them.

9. As soon as the horses will be drafted from the 9th light dragoons, that regiment is to be marched to Lisbon, and embarked for England.

10. The horses are to be drafted from the 11th light dragoons in the following regiments, and in the following manner:

11. Major Gen. Bock will be pleased to inspect the horses of this regiment, and allot two thirds of the horses of the largest size to mount the heavy dragoons.

12. The remaining one third are to be allotted to the 12th light dragoons and 16th light dragoons.

The horses for these regiments, viz. one third for the former regiment, and two thirds for the latter, are to be formed, numbered, and drawn for in the same manner as ordered for the drafting of the 4th dragoon guards and the 9th light dragoons; and the Commanding officers of the 12th and 16th light dragoons respectively are to receive such horse appointments as they will require from the 11th light dragoons, settling for them in the manner above pointed out.

13. The two thirds of the number of horses in the 11th light dragoons, selected for the heavy dragoons, are to be disposed of as follows: the 5th dragoon guards are to receive 100, the 4th dragoons 80, and the 1st heavy dragoons of the K. G. L. the remainder of the horses of the regiment.

14. The two thirds of the horses of the 11th light dragoons, allotted for the heavy dragoons, are to be placed in files and numbered in the same manner as ordered for the horses of the other regiments ordered to be drafted, and similar lots placed in a hat, which are to be drawn by an officer from the 1st heavy Germans, the 4th dragoons, and 5th dragoon guards, till the whole number will be disposed of.

15. Each of these regiments are to take from the 11th light dragoons such numbers of horse appointments as will complete the number of horses they will have in the regiments respectively when this arrangement will be carried into execution, for which a settlement is to be made in the manner above ordered.

16. As soon as the horses will be drafted from the 11th light dragoons, this regiment is to be marched to Lisbon, and embarked for England.

17. General officers who have orderlies from the 9th and 11th light dragoons, and 4th dragoon guards, and all men with horses belonging to these regiments on duty, are to be sent to join them forthwith.

18. Major Gen. Bock is requested to superintend the drafting of the 11th light dragoons, and to fix the time and place at which it shall be carried into execution; Major Gen. Slade that of the 4th dragoon guards, and Major Gen. Long that of the 9th light dragoons; and the General officers will apprise those concerned of the time and place fixed upon, and will report the execution of these orders in detail to the Commander of the Forces.

19. The men and horse appointments belonging to the 1st heavy Germans, Royal, and 4th dragoons, 3d and 5th dragoon guards, 12th, 13th, and 16th light dragoons, now at Lisbon, are to be sent to join their regiments respectively without loss of time.

20. The Q. M. G. will send to the 14th light dragoons a route for the march of the detachment of that regiment to Niza, to receive the horses from the 9th.

21. The Commander of the Forces returns his best thanks to the 4th dragoon guards, 9th and 11th light dragoons, for their services in this country. The measure of drafting their horses from them has been adopted as one of utility to the whole of the cavalry, and the Commander of the Forces regrets exceedingly that it has been found necessary to adopt it, and that he should be deprived of the assistance of any of these brave troops; but he trusts that they will soon be re-mounted and re-equipped, and that, if necessary, they will join the army again in increased strength.

22. The Commander of the Forces having received the orders of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief to form in this country 2 troops of the Staff corps of cavalry to be employed in the duties of the police of the army, and in others of a confidential nature, directs that the Commanding officers of all the regiments of cavalry in this country will report the names, to the Adjutant Gen., of the non-commissioned officers and privates who will volun-

teer to serve in this Staff corps, and whose characters are of a description that their Commanding officers can recommend them.

23. Serjeants in the Staff corps of cavalry will receive each 1*s. per diem* extra pay, corporals 8*d.*, and privates 6*d.*

G. O. Freneda, 14th March, 1813.

2. The various orders which have been issued at different times by the Commander of the Forces to prevent the misconduct and outrages committed by the soldiers of the army on their marches through the country, have been generally occasioned immediately by some disaster which had occurred, and by the fall of one or more soldiers in contests with the inhabitants for the protection of that property of which the soldiers were desirous of depriving them. The Commander of the Forces therefore trusted that his repeated orders on this subject would have been obeyed, and particularly as they contain directions for the adoption of a line of conduct applicable to every case which can occur, which, if adopted, must prove a remedy for the evil, and must prevent the outrages complained of and their consequent misfortunes.

4. The Commander of the Forces trusts, however, that the officers of the army will consider the objects of the orders, the neglect of which is now under consideration, and will find motives for attending to them in their desire to save the lives of their men, which might be wanting in the example now before them of the consequences of a neglect of those orders.

5. * * * * * *

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

6. In consequence of the recommendation of the General Court Martial, the Commander of the Forces pardons Mr. Staff Surgeon ———, and he is to be released from his arrest and to return to his duty.

G. O. Freneda, 18th March, 1813

1 The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in publishing the resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons, expressing their approbation of the conduct of the General officers, officers, and soldiers of the army in the late battle at Salamanca.

G. O. Freneda, 8th April, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that in future, when any detachments will arrive from England for any regiment in this army, a list of the men's names composing it, with a size and description roll of each man, and a state of his necessaries, and debts and credits, shall forthwith be sent to the Adj. Gen. of the army, by the officer in charge of the detachment, in case there should be such an officer capable of performing this duty; or by the officer in command at Belem, or at any other station, where such detachment should land, if there should be no officer in charge of it.

2 Major Gen. Peacocke is requested to give directions that this order may be strictly obeyed at Lisbon.

3. The Adj. Gen. will regularly transmit these lists to the officer commanding the regiment, who is forthwith to take on the strength of the regiment, and post to companies, the men of whose names the list will be transmitted to him by the Adj. Gen.

4. These men are to be returned 'on command,' till they will join their regiment, unless they should have been reported to have been sent into any hospital, when they are to be returned accordingly.

5. The Commander of the Forces again draws the attention of the officers commanding regiments to the orders repeatedly issued respecting the ticket to be given to soldiers on being sent to hospitals. He receives frequent complaints of the loss of arms, accoutrements, and necessaries, in the hospitals; but one moment's reflection would convince those who make these complaints, that the Purveyors cannot be held responsible for these articles belonging to a soldier sent to hospital, unless a regular ticket should be sent with him.

6. The omission to make out and transmit these tickets has besides occasioned other inconveniences and irregularities, and it has become almost impossible to account for the soldiers supposed at their regiments to be in general hospital, owing to the frequency of the omission on the part of their officers to send tickets with them, and the men being unable from sickness to tell their own names, or the state of their necessaries, and frequently concealing both purposely.

7. The Commander of the Forces is always concerned to be obliged to occasion trouble to any officer, but the officers of the army may depend upon it, that no duty, which they are called upon to perform, can be omitted without serious inconvenience to the service, which will be felt sooner or later.

G. O. Freneda, 21st April, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the General officers, and Commanding officers of regiments, particularly those of the cavalry, and of brigades and troops of artillery, not to use the green corn as forage, if it can be avoided. There is nothing that will, at the present season of the year, be of such advantage to the horses and other animals of the army, as to turn them to grass during the entire day, or at least such part of it as the animals may not be employed on duty.

2. If it should be necessary to use the green corn as forage, it should be cut, and the animals should not be turned out in the corn fields. The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the attention of the officers to his orders regarding the mode of cutting the green corn as forage, in order to render it certain that the owners may have compensation for their property.

3. The Commander of the Forces has already received complaints from the inhabitants of inattention to his orders on this subject; for which complaints he had hoped no cause would have been given. He trusts, however, that no cause will be given in future.

4. The whole of the cavalry, including Brig. Gen. d'Urban's and Col. Campbell's brigades of Portuguese cavalry, are to be in one division, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton.

5. The duty of the cavalry with any detached body of troops will in future be done by detachments from the division of cavalry.

6. Lieut. Col. Sturgeon is appointed to act as an Assistant in the department of the Q. M. G., until the pleasure of H. R. H. the Prince Regent is known, from the 25th inst.; and from the same period he is to take charge of the Corps of Guides, and of the Post office, and other communications of the army, *vice* Lieut. Col. Scovell.

7. The Corps of mounted Guides will in future consist of 2 troops, each of the following strength:

Capt.	Lieuts	Cornets.	Troop serj maj.	Serj.	Corp	Trump.	Far.	Privates.	Reg. serj maj.
1	3	3	1	8	8	1	3	75	1

G. O. Freneda, 25th April, 1813.

12. As the English and German infantry of the army will be provided with tents during the ensuing campaign, the Commander of the Forces is desirous that the great coats of the soldiers should be left behind, in order to relieve them from a part of the weight which they would otherwise be obliged to carry, and that they should carry only their blankets.

13. The following arrangements are to be made immediately for the care and preservation of the soldiers' great coats:

14. The great coat of each soldier must be well cleaned, and his name and number, and the letter of his company, marked upon it.

15. Those of each company are to be packed in bales, each bale containing 20 great coats; and the name of the officer commanding the company, and the letter of the company, and the number of the regiment, must be marked on the bale.

16. Orders will hereafter be issued for the disposal of the great coats of the regiments in store.

17. The officers commanding regiments will make a requisition upon the Commissaries attached to their brigades for linen cloth to pack the great coats, which the Commissaries are hereby ordered to supply.

18. The Commander of the Forces expects that the great coats, excepting those of the 59th regt., respecting which further orders will be given, will be packed as above ordered by the 29th inst.

19. It would be very desirable that the officers commanding regiments should take measures and have the corners and outside selvage of the soldiers' blankets strengthened, in order that the soldiers may pitch them, without injury to the blankets, in case it should upon any occasion be necessary in order to shelter them from the sun.

G. O. Freneda, 27th April, 1813

1. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers sent to form the Staff Corps of cavalry, under the orders of the 13th March, 1813, No. 22, are to be continued on the strength of the several regiments of cavalry to which they have hitherto belonged, and are to be returned as 'on command.'

2. Their pay is to be drawn for them in their several regiments to the 24th April, and from that time in the Staff Corps. The horse appointments sent with these men from their several regiments will be returned to their regiments, as soon as those intended to be sent for them from England shall arrive in this country.

G. O. Freneda, 1st May, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General officers, and Commanding officers of regiments, to the 9th paragraph of the G. O. of the 1st March, in regard to tents.

2. He is aware that 3 tents for each company will not be sufficient to give cover to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of some of the strong regiments; but it is to be understood that all the tents are to be disposable by the A. Q. M. G. attached to the division in which any regiment may be, who will see that all the men are covered; and he will apply the tents to cover such part of the divisions as he may think proper.

3. He must take care, however, that the camps are so disposed as that the tents belonging to any regiment attached for the moment to the use of another, may not be removed to an inconvenient distance from the regiment to which they may belong, and the animals which are destined to carry them, and the bât men who are to take care of them.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that it may be observed as a general rule, that the tents are to be concealed from view in the day time as far as may be practicable; but there will be no inconvenience in removing them at night to heights, or any other situation, on which it may be convenient to post the troops during the night, from which, for the purpose of concealment, it may be expedient to keep them in the day time.

G. O. Freneda, 13th May, 1813.

2. The Commander of the Forces receives frequent complaints of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the army towards the magistrates of the country, notwithstanding the repeated orders which have been given on this subject: and it appears the more extraordinary that ground for these complaints should be given by the officers and soldiers of the British army, as it is well known that in their own country no individual can venture to insult or ill treat the civil magistrates.

3. Circumstances, however, have increased the inconveniences resulting from such conduct; and the Commander of the Forces begs that the officers of the army will recollect that the operations of the army are carried on within the territories of friendly powers, whose laws for the protection of the persons invested with authority are as strict as those of Great Britain, and that any injury done or insult given to the civil authorities of the government, will be attended by the same consequences as similar conduct would in Great Britain.

4 The Commander of the Forces begs that pains may be taken to communicate these orders to the Portuguese officers and troops, as well as the British; and he trusts that the Portuguese will pay the same deference and respect to the civil authorities in Spain as all classes of persons are obliged by the laws of Portugal to pay to the civil authorities in Portugal.

5. The quartering of the head quarters of the army is to be in future under the superintendence of the Commandant of the mounted Staff Corps, and Lieut. Col. Scovell will appoint an officer of the corps to manage the details of that duty.

G. O. Freneda, 14th May, 1813.

2 All the inconveniences felt by the regiments in receiving men from general hospitals without clothing, necessaries, or accoutrements, and the inconveniences and delays experienced in the settlement of the accounts of soldiers to be sent home as invalids, or in any other manner, originate in the neglect of the officers commanding companies, to the duties ordered by these orders.

3. Measures have lately been adopted to facilitate the execution of the duties ordered by the G. O of this army, of the 17th Dec. 1809; and the Commander of the Forces declares his intention to have a note taken of the name of any officer who may neglect the performance of this necessary duty in future, and to bring the conduct of such officer under the consideration of the Commander in Chief, upon every occasion on which his claims for promotion may be brought forward.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires, that on the receipt of this order, the officers commanding at the hospital stations of Coimbra, Viseu, Celorico, Castello Branco, Abrantes, Santarem, and at Lisbon, will have Boards of officers appointed to survey and report upon, and frame registers of the Purveyor's stores, as ordered by the G. O. of the 17th Dec. 1809.

5. In future, the Commanding officers of the several hospital stations are to visit the depôts of arms, accoutrements, and necessaries, in charge of the Purveyors at the several hospital stations, at least once in each week, and to see that they are regularly kept; and the Commanding officers at the hospital stations must take care that when soldiers are sent from the hospital to join their regiments, they take with them their own arms, accoutrements, and necessaries.

6. The officers of the Purveyor's department are reminded that, as public officers, they are personally responsible for the articles of soldiers' necessaries, accoutrements, and arms, placed in their charge; and the Commander of the Forces declares his intention of making them pay for the losses and damage which these articles will sustain while in their charge.

G. O. Freneda, 17th May, 1813.

4. The frequent neglect of the officers of the junior ranks of the army to perform those duties required, has been attended by the most serious and distressing consequences; and the Commander of the Forces had hoped that the orders of the army, and the precepts and examples of their superiors, and their own reflections, would have taught them to pay more attention, and that he should not have had occasion in future to complain of these neglects.

5. The duty of reporting a detachment on its march to the Commandant of every military station through which it passes, is prescribed and practised in every army, wherever stationed; and it is particularly enjoined in this army, for reasons to which it is not now necessary to advert, but which are sufficiently detailed in the G. O. upon the subject.

6. Inadvertency is no excuse for the neglect of this or any other duty, however frequently it may be alleged; and as the Commander of the Forces has full reason to acknowledge the zeal and good intention of all the officers of the army, he has to lament and complain of their inadvertency only for the various neglects from which the service suffers so seriously: it is their business to make themselves masters of the orders for the guidance of their conduct on every duty on which they may be employed, and if they will only turn their mind towards and reflect, each upon his own business, they will soon find that the performance of essential duties, and the obedience to orders, will not escape their memories.

G. O. Freneda, 21st May, 1813.

4. There is to be an officer of the General Staff at all times present in the camp or cantonment of each division of the army, who is to receive all orders sent to the division, and who is to be responsible that the orders are immediately communicated to the senior officer present, to be forthwith acted upon by him if necessary, in the event of the General officer commanding the division being absent.

5. In camp, the tent, or hut, of the above mentioned Staff officer is to be placed always in the same situation in the division, and it is to be known to the quarter guard of each regiment, so that any person arriving in the camp of the division with orders may be immediately conducted to it.

G. O. Carvajales, 31st May, 1813.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the several officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Commanding officers of regiments, to take means to prevent the destruction of the corn in the neighbourhood of their encampment, and the unnecessary passage of the troops across it

3. The damage that is done by the turning of the cattle and animals of the followers of the army into the green corn, which would be better fed in the grass, and by the cutting of corn as forage by unauthorised persons contrary to orders, is incalculable, not only to the individuals to whom the corn belongs, and who deserve the protection of the army, but to the army itself.

G. O. Castroxeriz, 11th June, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces has frequently observed, that after an action with the enemy large numbers of soldiers lose their arms, accoutrements, and necessaries, notwithstanding that this army has invariably remained in possession of the ground on which it has fought; whereby the public and the Colonel of the regiment are put to a large expense, and much inconvenience is felt by the service in a case in which the loss ought to be trifling.

2. In many cases men who are wounded are perfectly capable of taking care of their own arms, accoutrements, and necessaries, and they should be ordered to do so by the Surgeon who will give them their first dressing.

3. The Commanding officer of every regiment engaged with the enemy should, as soon after the engagement as possible, send an officer and 20 men over the ground over which the regiment may have marched, and on which it may have been engaged, in order to collect the arms, accoutrements, and necessaries belonging to the regiment, which when collected must be taken care of.

4. In future when any regiment shall make a claim upon the public for the loss of arms, accoutrements, and necessaries in action, it will be necessary to prove that the soldier, for whom a claim is made for loss of necessaries, was so badly wounded that he could not take care of his necessaries, and that the provisions of this order have been obeyed.

5. The Commander of the Forces begs that it may be observed that there is nothing in this order which authorises the detaching of more soldiers to take care of wounded in action than has been the practice hitherto. The Commanding officers of regiments, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of companies, must take care that no men fall out of the ranks, under pretence of taking care of wounded, who are not ordered to fall out by the

officer commanding the company, and this officer must take care that no more men are employed on this duty than are absolutely necessary to perform it.

G. O. Castroxeriz, 12th June, 1813

1. The Commander of the Forces omitted to return his thanks to the 2d regt. of hussars, K.G L, for their services in this country, when he was lately under the necessity of ordering that their horses should be drafted from them.

2. There is no corps in the army of whose services and merits the Commander of the Forces entertains a higher opinion than of the 2d hussars; and he assures them that the measure which has deprived the Commander of the Forces of their assistance in this country was adopted with regret, as far as they were concerned, and was occasioned solely by views for the general benefit of the army.

G. O. Quincoces, 17th June, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General officers to his order of the 16th March, 1811, directing that the column of march of the infantry shall be formed by sections of 3 men in front.

2. In the defiles through which the army is likely to march, it is very desirable that great attention should be paid to the march of the baggage, the hour at which it is to set off, and the order in which it is formed.

3 When more than one division of infantry, or brigade of cavalry, march upon the same road from the same camp, it is desirable that the baggage of each should follow it; and this must be the practice, unless otherwise ordered. When the country is open, 2 or more divisions of infantry, or brigades of cavalry, moving from the same camp, are to march half an hour after each other; when the country is close, they are to march one hour after each other.

4. The baggage is to be formed as follows, unless otherwise ordered:

1st; Oxen for the day's provision.
2d; Wheel carriages drawn by horses or mules.
3d; Wheel carriages with iron axletrees drawn by bullocks.
4th; Mules with ammunition.
5th; The baggage of the staff of the division, or brigade of cavalry.
6th; Camp kettles or tent mules, and the baggage of the officers of regiments, in the order by regiments in which the regiment stands in the column.
7th; The commissariat stores upon mules.

5. All bullock carts upon wooden axletrees, and droves of oxen, excepting those required for the day's supply for each division, or brigade of cavalry, are to follow the whole column which will move from the same camp.

6. Officers are to take care that all the baggage is ready to start at the hour appointed for the march of the division.

7. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the attention of the officers to the march of their several regiments, troops, and companies, in marching through a continuation of narrow roads and defiles, such as must be passed in this country. It is scarcely ever necessary for the rear to move at an accelerated pace in order to close up to the front of a column; whatever may be the distance to which the passage of a difficulty may throw any body of troops to the rear, it is almost certain that the head of the column will meet with others which will enable the rear to gain its distance without hurrying the troops; and if such difficulty should not occur, it is in the power of the Commander of the column to halt it, and it is better that the head should halt than that the rear should be hurried. Officers commanding troops and companies will attend to this.

8. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests that when the names of several villages are marked in the route to be passed through, the Staff officer leading the column will inquire from his guide for each of them successively.

G. O Salvatierra, 22d June, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General officers, officers, and soldiers of the army, for their conduct in the action of yesterday. They may depend upon it that he will not fail to do them justice in the reports which he will make of their conduct to their several Sovereigns.

A. G. O. Salvatierra, 22d June, 1813.

1. All horses and mules captured from the enemy are to be immediately sent to the officer commanding the Royal artillery; and an allowance made to the captors for each animal. If this order is not complied with, the captured animals will be seized, and no allowance whatever will be made for them.

G. O. Irurita, 9th July, 1813

1. The Commander of the Forces is anxious to draw the attention of the officers of the army to the difference of the situation in which they have been hitherto among the people of Portugal and Spain, and that in which they may hereafter find themselves among those of the frontiers of France.

2. Every military precaution must henceforward be used to obtain intelligence and to prevent surprise. General and superior officers at the head of detached corps will take care to keep up a constant and regular communication with the corps upon their right and left, and with their rear; and the soldiers and their followers must be prevented from wandering to a distance from their camps and cantonments on any account whatever.

3. Notwithstanding that these precautions are absolutely necessary, as the country in the front of the army is the enemy's, the Commander of the Forces is particularly desirous that the inhabitants should be well treated, and private property must be respected, as it has been hitherto.

4. The officers and soldiers of the army must recollect that their nations are at war with France solely because the ruler of the French nation will not allow them to be at peace, and is desirous of forcing them to submit to his yoke; and they must not forget that the worst of the evils suffered by the enemy in his profligate invasion of Spain and Portugal have been occasioned by the irregularities of the soldiers, and their cruelties authorised and encouraged by their chiefs towards the unfortunate and peaceful inhabitants of the country.

5. To revenge this conduct on the peaceable inhabitants of France would be unmanly and unworthy of the nations to whom the Commander of the Forces now addresses himself, and at all events would be the occasion of similar and worse evils to the army at large than those which the enemy's army have suffered in the Peninsula, and would eventually prove highly injurious to the public interests.

6. The rules, therefore, which have been observed hitherto in requiring, and taking, and giving receipts for supplies from the country, are to be continued in the villages on the French frontier, and the Commissaries attached to each of the armies of the several nations will receive the orders from the Commander in Chief of the army of their nations respecting the mode and period of paying for such supplies.

G. O. Zubieta, 11th July, 1813

1. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the General officers and Commanding officers of regiments in a very particular manner to the orders which have been given for the regulation of the march of the baggage of the army, which he begs may be attended to. He directs that the bâtmen and men attending cattle may be made to carry their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, on the march of their several regiments at all times.

G. O. Lesaca, 17th July, 1813

1. The time of the Commander of the Forces is occupied very much by complaints from different parts of the country of the use of the green corn by the cavalry, without giving regular receipts. These complaints are made particularly of Major Gen. V. Alten's brigade.

2. The Commander of the Forces again requests the General officers, and officers commanding regiments, to attend to this point.

3. It is most desirable, as well for the inhabitants as for the army itself, that the green and unthrashed corn should not be used as forage: and considering that there is still so much grass in the country, it appears to the Commander of the Forces that the use of green and unthrashed corn might be entirely avoided; at all events, if it is necessary to use forage of this description, it must be regularly taken, and regular receipts given for what is taken.

G. O. Lesaca, 3d Aug. 1813.

1. The Paymasters of regiments are to wait upon the Paymaster Gen. to receive the balances due upon their several estimates to the 24th Feb. and to the 24th March last, at Tolosa.

2. Under the orders of the Commander of the Forces of the 24th Jan. 1810, the balances due to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers on the face of their accounts to the 24th Jan. and to the 24th Feb. would now be to be paid; but the Commander of the Forces being desirous of establishing the system of giving the soldier a day's pay on every day, desires that the amount of the balances may be settled as follows:

3. The balance due to each corporal, trumpeter, and private man of the 2 regiments of Life Guards, on the 24th Jan. and on the 24th Feb., is to be consolidated; and the non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and privates are to receive in hand whatever the total may amount to beyond the sum of 45*s.* for each corporal and trumpeter, and 30*s.* for each private man.

4. The sums of 45*s.* for each corporal and trumpeter, and of 30*s.* for each private, are to remain in the hands of the Captain, from which he is to give the corporals and trumpeter each 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the privates each 1*s.* a day, till the whole sum will be paid.

5. The balance due to each corporal, trumpeter, and private of the Royal regt. of Horse Guards, on the 24th Jan. and 24th Feb., is to be consolidated, and the corporals, trumpeters, and privates are to receive in hand whatever the total may amount to beyond the sum of 37*s.* 6*d.* for each corporal, and of 22*s* 6*d.* for each trumpeter and private man. The sums of 37*s.* 6*d.* for each corporal, and of 22*s.* 6*d.* for each trumpeter and private, are to remain in the hands of the Captain, from which he is to give the corporal 1*s.* 3*d*, and the trumpeter and private 9*d.* per day, till the whole sum will be paid.

6. The balance due to each non-commissioned officer and soldier of the cavalry, and of the Foot Guards and other regiments of infantry, on the 24th Jan. and on the 24th Feb., is also to be consolidated, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to receive in hand whatever the total may amount to beyond the sums of 30*s.* for each serjeant, 20*s.* for each corporal, trumpeter, or drummer, and 15*s.* for each private. The sums of 30*s* for each serjeant, 20*s.* for each corporal, trumpeter, or drummer, and 15*s.* for each private, are to remain in the hands of the Captain, from which he is to give the serjeants each 1*s.*, the corporals and the trumpeter, or drummer, 8*d.*, and the soldiers 6*d.* a day each, until the whole sum will be paid.

7. In case the balances due to any non-commissioned officer or soldier, on their accounts to the 24th Jan. and 24th Feb., should not amount to 30*s.* for each serjeant, 20*s* for each corporal, trumpeter, or drummer, and 15*s.* for each private, the officer commanding the troop or company is to divide whatever sum the balance to any non-commissioned officer or soldier may amount to by 30, and is to give such non-commissioned officer or soldier on each day the proportion of whatever the balance may be.

8 It must be observed, that in case any soldier wants necessaries, the Captain must take care to stop their price from the daily payment above ordered to be made to the soldier, either by stopping the whole sum ordered to be paid daily, or a proportion, as may be settled by the officer commanding the regiment.

9 The soldiers will see, however, what an interest they have in taking care of their necessaries, and it is to be hoped there will be but little occasion for stoppages on this account.

G. O. Lesaca, 4th Aug. 1813.

3. Surgeons of regiments are immediately to send to Passage, where, on application to Staff Surgeon Baxter, their panniers will be completed agreeably to the requisition approved of by the Inspector of hospitals.

G. O. Lesaca, 10th Aug 1813

1. The Commander of the Forces has desired the Commissary Gen. to direct the Commissaries with the several brigades of infantry and regiments of cavalry to make issues of bread, in the manner usual in all armies, for 3 days at a time. It will be necessary, however, that the Commanding officers of regiments, and of companies, should particularly attend to their men on this subject, and should inspect the bread twice a day, and see that the soldiers do not consume in one day what is given them to last 3. The Commander of the Forces requests the General officers commanding divisions and brigades to give orders on this subject.

2. The state of the ammunition of the soldiers likewise requires the constant attention of the officers, and the Commander of the Forces begs that the G. O. on this subject may be particularly attended to.

G. O. Lesaca, 14th Aug 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires, that with the morning state of the 20th inst. the several regiments should send in a nominal list of the men returned in that state, 'Sick Absent,' specifying the name of the Captain, and the letter of the company to which each man belongs, and the man's number; and as far as may be possible, the general or detachment hospital at which the men are supposed to be.

G. O. Lesaca, 16th Aug. 1813

1. The Commanding officers of regiments will give directions to the Paymasters to state their objections (if they should entertain any) to the accounts of hospital stoppages received from any hospital station, within two months after the receipts of such account of hospital stoppages.

2. If the objections are not stated within that period, the accounts against the regiments will be considered final.

G. O. Lesaca, 20th Aug. 1813.

1. At a General Court Martial, held by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order, &c., &c., serjeant ——, of the 5th batt. — regt., was arraigned upon the following charge:

* * * * * *

The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence produced on the part of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has offered in defence, are of opinion that he, the prisoner, serjeant ——, 5th batt. — regt., is guilty of the charge preferred against him, viz.; 'For deserting from his battalion towards the enemy, on or about the 17th Nov. 1812, near San Muñoz, and being dressed in the uniform of a French serjeant when taken prisoner at Vitoria after the battle,' in breach of the Articles of War; and the Court do, by virtue of the said Articles, sentence him, the prisoner, serjeant ——, of the 5th batt — regt., to be shot to death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct.

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The sentence of the General Court Martial on the trial of serjeant ——, of the 5th batt. — regt., is to be carried into execution on the 22d Aug in front of the lines of the 6th division of infantry, under the direction of the Assist. Provost Marshal attached to the 3d division, in presence of such troops of the 6th division, and the 5th batt. — regt., as can be conveniently assembled, to be paraded for that purpose.

G. O. Lesaca, 22d Aug 1813.

1. The A. A. Gs. of divisions are to send to the A. G.'s office, with the states of the 3d Sept., regimental nominal lists of soldiers who were not accounted for during the last winter, in consequence of the inquiry instituted by the G. O. of the 14th Feb. last, and whom officers commanding regiments are led to consider lost to the service. The supposed cause of casualty to be stated in the column of remarks.

G. O. Lesaca, 24th Aug 1813.

3. A Board of claims is to assemble at the Hussar brigade, consisting of

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for the consideration of all claims of officers and soldiers of this army.

4. Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset, and any 2 of the officers above named, may constitute the Board.

5. The officers and men of the army are referred to the G. O of the 15th Dec. 1811, Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, relative to the principles on which claims will be considered and decided upon

6. Claims intended for the consideration of the Board must be transmitted to the Military Sec. within one month from the date of this order; it is, however, to be understood that the Board is only authorised to decide on claims of a date prior to the 1st May, 1813

G. O. Lesaca, 6th Sept 1813

1. At a General Court Martial held by virtue of a warrant, and in pursuance of an order from, &c., &c., private ——, of the — regt, was arraigned upon the following charge, viz.; 'For leaving his post before he was regularly relieved when sentinel, on the night of the 21st July, 1813, and attempting to desert towards the enemy.'

The Court having deliberately and maturely weighed and considered the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has offered in his defence, and the evidence produced in support of it, is of opinion he is guilty of the crime of which he is charged, being in breach of the Articles of War, and does therefore sentence him, the said ——, to be shot to death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct.

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The sentence of the General Court Martial on the trial of private ——, of the — regt., is to be carried into execution on Thursday, the 9th Sept. 1813, under the direction of the Assist. Provost Marshal attached to the 2d division of infantry, in front of the lines of that division, and in presence of the — regt., and such other troops as can be conveniently assembled, to be paraded for that purpose.

G. O. Lesaca, 7th Sept. 1813.

2. The balances due to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers on the face of their several accounts, closed to the 24th March, are to be paid to them according to the mode pointed out in the G. O. of the 3d Aug. 1813; that is to say, the sum due to each man is to be divided by 30, and the soldiers are to receive on every day the 30th.

3. It is to be understood that the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Life Guards, Horse Guards, the Dragoons, Artillery, and Foot Guards, are to receive the full amount of their daily subsistence as fixed by the regulations, if the balances due should be sufficient to cove. the daily issue to that amount for the month.

4. At a General Court Martial held by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order, &c., Lieut. ——, of the ——, was arraigned upon the following charge:

* * * * * * *

The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence produced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Lieut. ——, of the ——, has offered in his defence, are of opinion that he is not guilty of the first part of the charge preferred against him, viz.; 'For highly unofficerlike conduct,' and do therefore acquit him, Lieut. ——, thereof; but the Court find the prisoner guilty of the second part of the said charge, viz.; 'In ill-treating and repeatedly striking private ——, of the same corps, with the flat part of his sword on the back, on or about the evening of the 11th Aug. 1813, in his, Lieut. ——'s tent,' and do therefore sentence him, the prisoner, Lieut. ——, of the ——, to be reprimanded in such manner and at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct.

The Court has been induced to pass a sentence thus lenient, it appearing to it that the custom which did exist in the regiment of punishing with the flat part of the sword had not, to the period of the commission of the act, been formally forbid.

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

5. The practice of striking soldiers with the flat of the sword must be discontinued entirely in the ——, and the Commander of the Forces trusts that Lieut. —— will take warning from the lenient sentence which has been passed, and not be guilty of such an act in future.

He is hereby reprimanded, and is to be released from his arrest and to return to his duty.

G. O. Lesaca, 11th Sept. 1813.

3. The following extract of a letter from the Regency of Portugal to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces is published for general information:

'We beg your Excellency will be pleased, in the name of H. R. H. the Prince Regent, to accept and communicate to the General officers, officers, and soldiers under your Excellency's command, His Royal Highness' sincere and grateful acknowledgment for the late brilliant victories which they have obtained in the field of honour, by the most heroic sacrifices in contending for the independence of his crown, the salvation of the Peninsula, and the liberty of the world.'

4. The Commanding officers of regiments are informed that tin camp kettles cost 600 *reis* each, and the bags 200 *reis* each, and these articles are to be charged at these rates to those men who may lose them.

G. O. Lesaca, 16th Sept. 1813

2. General officers commanding brigades must not give leave of absence to any officer or soldier to be absent from his corps or station for more than one night. General officers commanding divisions must not give leave of absence for a greater length of time than 8 days.

G. O. Lesaca, 17th Sept. 1813

1. At a General Court Martial, held by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order, &c., &c., Sub-Lieut. and Adj. ——, of the ——, was arraigned upon the following charges, viz.:

1st; 'For refusing to obey the orders of Lieut. ——, of the same regiment, his superior officer, on a point of duty on the watering parade, on the evening of the 4th Aug. 1813.

'For unofficerlike conduct and disobedience of orders the same evening on parade, in peremptorily refusing twice, in presence of the piquet, to give over the same to Lieut. ——, who ordered him so to do, and who was his senior officer, and appointed to that command,' the whole being to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The Court having duly weighed and considered the evidence in support of the 1st charge, viz.; 'For refusing to obey the orders of Lieut. ——, of the same regiment, his superior officer, on a point of duty on the watering parade, on the evening of the 4th Aug. 1813,' together with what the prisoner, Sub-Lieut. and Acting Adj. ——, has offered in his defence, with the evidence thereon, is of opinion that the prisoner, Sub-Lieut. and Acting Adj. ——, is not guilty of the 1st charge preferred against him, and does therefore fully acquit him of the same, and the Court is further of opinion that the charge is frivolous and vexatious.

The Court having duly weighed and considered the evidence in support of the 2d charge,

viz.; ' For unofficerlike conduct and disobedience of orders the same evening on parade, in peremptorily refusing twice, in presence of the piquet, to give over the same to Lieut. ——, who ordered him so to do, and who was his senior officer, and appointed to that command,' together with what the prisoner, Sub-Lieut. and Adj. ——, has offered in his defence, with the evidence thereon, is of opinion that he is not guilty of the 2d charge preferred against him, and does therefore fully acquit him of the same, and the Court is further of opinion that the charge is frivolous and vexatious.

The Court cannot conclude the investigation of the above charges preferred by Lieut. —— against Sub-Lieut. and Adj. ——, without remarking that the conduct of Lieut. ——, during the circumstances upon which the charges are founded, is highly unmilitary and reprehensible, and that he has not been actuated by motives for the good of the service, and that he has acted contrary to the advice of his Commanding officer, previously asked for by him.

Which opinion has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. Lieut. and Adj. —— is to be released from his arrest, and to join his regiment.

3. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid observing, upon the perusal of the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of Lieut. and Adj. ——, that Capt. —— having been present on the parade on the night of the 4th Aug. when the transactions occurred which form the subject of the 2d charge against Lieut. and Adj ——, ought to have interfered as a superior officer of the regiment to protect Lieut. and Adj. —— in the performance of his duty of Adjutant, as prescribed by the Regulations of His Majesty's service, and the standing orders of the regiment; and that it must be understood in the ——, as well as in the army in general, that the possession of rank in the service is attended by the necessity for the performance of duty, and for attention to the maintenance of good order and discipline, and that it is not in the power of an officer to lay aside or assume his rank in the service at his pleasure, but most particularly not when he is on a parade on which troops are formed for duty.

G. O. Lesaca, 18th Sept. 1813.

3 Lieut. C. Holbern, of the 10th Royal hussars, is appointed Secretary to the Board of Claims.

4. Officers commanding regiments are informed the utmost punctuality in reply is required to any letter that may be addressed to them by Lieut. Holbern in the course of his official duty as Secretary to the Board.

G. O. Lesaca, 27th Sept 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces publishes to the army a letter received from Earl Bathurst:

Earl Bathurst to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

Downing Street, 14th Sept 1813

I have received the honor of your Lordship's letter, No. 80, of 2d Sept., and lost no time in communicating its contents to H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

While His Royal Highness deeply laments the loss of such valuable officers as Sir R. Fletcher and Lieut. Col. Cranfurd, and of the other brave officers and men who have fallen on this occasion, His Royal Highness congratulates your Lordship on the achievement of this important operation.

Your Lordship will not fail to convey to Sir T. Graham in the first instance, to Lieut. Gen Sir J. Leith, and Major Gen. Oswald, as well as to Major Gens Hay and Robinson, the high sense which His Royal Highness entertains of their meritorious services in their respective commands; and he has been graciously pleased to direct me to beg your Lordship to express his admiration of the splendid example of persevering ardour and dauntless intrepidity given by the officers in the assault, and the alacrity with which it was followed by the non-commissioned officers and men, in a manner truly characteristic of the British soldier.

Your Lordship will also have the goodness to assure Major Gen. Spry, that His Royal Highness has had much pleasure in receiving the very favorable representation which has been made of his services, and of the officers and men in the Portuguese brigade under his command.

I am further commanded by His Royal Highness to beg your Lordship to take the earliest opportunity of assuring Gen. Don M. Freyre, that it was with peculiar satisfaction that His Royal Highness has observed the firm and resolute manner in which the Spanish troops under his command repulsed alone the repeated attacks made upon the position which they occupied on the 31st ult.

This action cannot fail to reflect lasting honor on the General and the officers under his command, and extend the military glory of their country.

G. O. Lesaca, 4th Oct. 1813.

2. * * * * * *

3. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have observed the number of soldiers who have lately attempted to desert to the enemy, which he cannot but attribute to the arts and misrepresentations of the enemy to induce them to quit their colors.

4 An extract of the Order of the 10th Nov. 1810, is to be published again and read with this Order, at the head of every regiment, at three different parades, and the Description Roll therein called for of all deserters may be forthwith sent to the A G 's office.

5. It is impossible that the soldiers of the army can have forgotten the miserable state in which those of their comrades, who had before been guilty of the crime of deserting to the enemies of their country, have been found by them when they have fallen into their hands again.

6. It is well known that nobody can trust men guilty of so base a crime; and, notwithstanding the enemy's promises, those who have been guilty of it are employed only in services of the lowest and most laborious description, they are despised and shunned by all, even by those who profit by their crime, and that the soldiers who are prisoners of war will hold no communication with them.

7. It is known to the Commander of the Forces that some soldiers, who, in an unguarded moment, have been induced to quit their colors, have found themselves in so miserable and degraded a state as to be desirous of being considered prisoners of war, and have preferred to remain in it to incur the risk of the punishment which awaits them if ever they should come under the power of any British authority.

8 The Commander of the Forces hopes that this warning will prevent the commission of a crime become but too common, and which till lately was unknown in the British army.

G. O. Lesaca, 6th Oct. 1813.

1. A. A. Gs. of divisions are to transmit to Lieut. Col. Dickson, commanding the Royal artillery, all claims for captured horses or mules delivered over to the Royal artillery for the public service, in compliance with the G. A. O. of the 22d June last.

G. O. Lesaca, 8th Oct. 1813

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be under the necessity of publishing over again his Orders of the 9th July, 1813, as they have been unattended to by the officers and troops which entered France yesterday.

2. According to all the information which the Commander of the Forces has received, outrages of all descriptions were committed by the troops in presence even of their officers, who took no pains whatever to prevent them

3. The Commander of the Forces has already determined that some officers, so grossly negligent of their duty, shall be sent to England, that their names may be brought under the attention of the Prince Regent, and that His Royal Highness may give such directions respecting them as he may think proper, as the Commander of the Forces is determined not to command officers who will not obey his orders.

G. O. Vera, 12th Oct 1813

3. Officers commanding regiments and corps will take care that in future in all returns of officers who are killed, wounded, or missing, and of those who die, the Christian as well as the surname may be inserted at full length, and the A. A. Gs. of divisions are required to give particular attention to this point.

G. O. Vera, 15th Oct. 1813.

5. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers and Commanding officers of regiments will give directions that neither officers nor soldiers may be allowed to pass the advanced piquets either for forage or other purposes.

6. Any non-commissioned officers or soldiers who do pass the advanced posts, and may fall into the enemy's hands, are to be considered as deserters in every respect, will forfeit all back pay, if ever they should be released, and their length of service will not be counted.

G. O. Vera, 22d Oct. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that attention may be paid to the G. O. of the army regarding the taking of quarters.

2. Houses must not be taken under the authority of individuals, whether for the purposes of hospitals, or for quartering officers or soldiers; in every case in which it is possible, an officer of the Q M. G.'s department must distribute and allot the quarters; and wherever there is a magistrate he must apply to the magistrate, and either obtain billets, or make the allotment in common with him.

G. O. Vera, 1st Nov 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army H. R. H. the Prince Regent's approbation of the conduct of the troops employed in the late attack on the enemy's position, as conveyed to his Lordship in a letter from Earl Bathurst, an extract of which is subjoined:

'Your Lordship will convey to Major Gen. Hay, and the officers and privates lately under the command of Sir T. Graham, His Royal Highness' most gracious acceptance of their meritorious services; and your Lordship will express the satisfaction which His Royal Highness feels that Sir T. Graham has concluded his command by an action so worthy of the splendid manner by which he has repeatedly distinguished himself, and more particularly in the course of this campaign.

'Your Lordship will also convey to Major Gen. C. Alten, and the officers and privates under his command, the favorable sense which His Royal Highness entertains of their highly creditable exertions.

'While His Royal Highness deeply regrets the great proportionate loss which the Portuguese troops suffered on this and other recent occasions, His Royal Highness cannot but consider it as a proof that the zeal and ardor which have from the outset distinguished them are unabated, and will continue to exalt the military glory of their country.'

G. O. St Pé, 11th Nov 1813.

The General officers and commanding officers of regiments are requested to save the dry forage as much as possible, and to use the green, while the state of the weather will admit of the use of it; they will find the necessity of attending to this caution in the course of the winter, and if it is not attended to, the Commander of the Forces declares his intention not to allow any claims for animals lost for want of food to go before the Board.

G. O. St. Pé, 14th Nov. 1813

1 * * * * * *

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces cannot sufficiently express his disapprobation of the conduct of Lieut. ——. The duties required from the junior ranks of the officers in the army, however easy of execution, are highly important to the welfare of the soldier, and are essential to the public interests, and they cannot be neglected without injury to both.

3. The Commander of the Forces trusts, that what has happened to Lieut. —— will be a warning to others, to consider their professional duty their first object, and not to allow any idle pursuit to induce them to stay away from their regiment and neglect their duty.

G. O. St. Pé, 15th Nov. 1813

1. The great abuses and waste which are the consequences of the existing mode of foraging for the army, and the inconvenience resulting therefrom, have induced the Commander of the Forces to issue the following orders:

2. Under the orders of the late Commander of the Forces, Lieut. Gen. Sir J Moore, a horse or mule was allowed to each Captain of a company of infantry, and a horse or a mule among the subalterns of the company; and under the orders of the late Commander of the Forces, Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Cradock, which have been the rule with this army, the subalterns of a company of infantry were allowed a horse or mule between two.

3. The Commander of the Forces now desires that the Captain of a company may be allowed to keep 2 horses or mules, besides one horse or mule to carry the tents of the company, and that every subaltern of infantry may be allowed to keep one horse or mule; but it is to be clearly understood, that no more bâtmen servants are to be taken from the ranks than there were under the former orders.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires also that throughout the army, the officers commanding regiments, heads of departments, &c. will take measures to prevent horses, mules, or other animals, from being kept in the regiments, &c. which are not allowed by the G. O.

5. All foraging parties from regiments of cavalry or infantry, or brigades of artillery, when it is necessary to send any, are to go out regularly under the charge of an officer, the officer of the Q. M. G.'s department of the division, in concert with the officer of the Commissariat, pointing out where the foraging is to be made, and the orders of the 25th Aug. 1809, and of the 20th March, 1811, regarding the attendance of the officer of the Commissariat, being attended to.

6. The staff of the brigade or division will forage with one of the regiments of the brigade or division, according to the selection of the General officer commanding, and no persons are to be allowed to go separately in search of forage.

7. The officer in charge of a foraging party is to take care that a regular receipt is given to the owner for what is taken, and a list of the officers sent out with foraging parties is to be kept in each regiment of cavalry or infantry, brigade of artillery, and department, specifying the name, and place where sent to, in order that in case of complaint, it may be discovered who has neglected to attend to this order.

8. When the forage will be brought in, it is to be taken to the Commissary attached to the brigade or division, and is to be delivered out in regular rations to the several persons entitled to it under the G. O. of the army.

9. If the forage in any district can be collected in magazine, the foraging by the troops is to cease entirely, and all are to draw from the magazine.

10. Notwithstanding these orders, the Commander of the Forces requests that the green forage may be used as long as may be possible, and that the dry may be saved.

G. O. St. Jean de Luz, 29th Nov. 1813

1. * * * * * *

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces fully concurs in the sentence of the General Court Martial on the trial of Lieut ——, and he conceives that Lieut. —— acted very improperly in refusing to take charge of the detachment at Toro, when ordered to do so by the Commandant, and in quitting Toro without leave. He is at the same time convinced, from the perusal of the proceedings of the General Court Martial, that Lieut. —— was really unable, from recent sickness, to take such a charge, and that his conduct is to be attributed wholly to that ignorance of his duty, and of the regulations of the service, and of the orders of the army, of which too many are guilty.

3. If Lieut. —— had made himself acquainted with the orders of the army, he would have known that all officers at an hospital station are liable to do duty with the depôt, and under the orders of the Commandant, and consequently cannot quit the hospital station without his leave or order: he would likewise have known, that if his health was not in a state to allow of his undertaking the charge of a detachment of convalescents on the march, he ought to have appeared before a Board of medical officers, who would have decided upon his case. Being ignorant of these orders, an attention to which it is obvious is necessary for carrying on the service, Lieut. —— has got himself into these difficulties and disgrace; and the Commander of the Forces trusts that he has not mistaken the character of Lieut. —— in believing that the fault was involuntary, that he was really so unwell as to be unable to take charge of the detachment, although desirous of joining his regiment, and that this reprimand will be sufficient to induce him and others to read with attention, and attend more strictly to the duties and conduct required from them by the standing regulations of the service, and the orders of the army.

4. With this hope the Commander of the Forces is induced to remit the sentence on Lieut. ——, and he desires that he may be released from his arrest, and may join his regiment.

G. O. St Jean de Luz, 15th Dec. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a letter from the Secretary of State:

Earl Bathurst to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

'War Department, 25th Nov 1813.

'H. R. H. the Prince Regent has commanded me again to express that satisfaction which the conspicuous good conduct of Marshal Sir W. Beresford and Lieut. Gen. Sir R Hill has called forth on so many preceding occasions; and although the most brilliant part of the service did not fall to the lot of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope and Don Manuel Freyre, yet His Royal Highness has equal reason to be satisfied with the execution of that which was under their direction.

'You will also communicate to Lieut. Gens. Sir L. Cole, Sir W. Stewart, Sir J. Hamilton, Sir H. Clinton, and Gen. Giron, and to Major Gens. the Hon. C. Colville, Baron C. Alten, Mariscal de Campo Don P. Morillo, His Royal Highness' gracious acknowledgment and approbation of their distinguished services. I have had great pleasure in calling the peculiar attention of His Royal Highness to the good conduct of Major Gens. Byng, Lambert, and Anson, in command of brigades.

'You will not fail to communicate to the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and privates of the several divisions, His Royal Highness' thanks for their valour and exertions on this occasion.

'To Mariscal de Campo F. Le Cor, and Major Gen. Power, commanding the 8th Portuguese brigade in the 3d division, and to the Portuguese officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, you will convey that sense of their distinguished exertions which His Royal

Highness has had occasion so often to express in the previous operations of this and the preceding campaign.'

G. O. St. Jean de Luz, 17th Dec. 1813

3. Lieut. ——, — regt., having apologised to Mr. Assist. Commissary Gen. —— for his conduct towards him on the 28th Oct at Pasages, Mr. —— having declared himself satisfied, Lieut. —— is to be released from his arrest.

4. The Commander of the Forces begs to observe, however, that he is not satisfied with the excuse made for his conduct by Lieut. ——, that he imagined that Mr. —— was an inferior person in the department; whatever might be his rank or situation, he ought to have been treated with mildness and civility.

G. O. St Jean de Luz, 18th Dec 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the standing rules of the service, and the G. O. of the army, in regard to the cleanliness of the troops in their cantonments, may be attended to as far as may be possible.

2. Every house or other building inhabited by the troops should be visited constantly by the officers of the company to which they belong, and care should be taken that all wet straw and other dirt is removed; that the fern or other materials which the soldiers have collected to lie upon is rolled up, and the floor swept; and that whenever the weather is dry, the blankets, &c. are put out to dry.

3 The officers should also see that the men do not cut down or otherwise injure the floors or staircases, the doors or windows of the houses, or the gates of the farms, and should particularly inquire from the inhabitants of the houses whether they have any complaints.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that the mules and other animals belonging to the army may not be turned to graze in the vineyards, or in the grounds which were last year under cultivation; these grounds can now afford no sustenance to the animals, and their being turned into them is very injurious to the proprietors, and will prevent their cultivation.

5. The Commander of the Forces requests the General and Commanding officers of regiments will each in their cantonments give every encouragement and assistance to the inhabitants to continue their peaceable occupations, and will attend to and redress all their complaints.

G. O. St. Jean de Luz, 26th Dec 1813.

1. At a General Court Martial, held by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order, &c. &c.

* * * * * *

The Court having maturely and deliberately considered the evidence against the prisoner, with that which he has said and brought forward in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of neglect of duty, highly insubordinate conduct, and disobedience of the express orders of his superior officer, Dr. ——, as set forth in the 1st and 2d part of the charge preferred against him, and it does therefore sentence him the prisoner, Assist. Surgeon ——, to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of 3 calendar months.

In referring to the reparation endeavored to be made by the prisoner in atoning for his fault on the discovery of his error, by having sent an apology which proved perfectly satisfactory to the prosecutor, and from the wish expressed by Gen. —— of his having received Mr. ——'s letter in sufficient time to have prevented his making a report on the subject, the Court is induced strongly to recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Commander of the Forces.

The Court is the more induced thus to recommend the prisoner, as it appears in evidence that he was given to understand that a sufficient apology from him should lead to his liberation from arrest.

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. In consequence of the recommendation of the General Court Martial, of which Lieut. Col. —— is president, and of the circumstances stated, that Mr. Assist. Surgeon —— had made an apology for his conduct, which had been approved of and accepted by his superior officer, the Commander of the Forces is induced to remit the sentence, hoping that what has happened will be a warning to Mr. —— in future.

3. He is to be released from his arrest, and to return to his duty.

G. O. St. Jean de Luz, 1st Jan 1814.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. W. Stewart is requested to put Mr. Assist. Surgeon —— in arrest for having sent out a bâtman to forage contrary to orders, giving into his possession an irregular receipt, the consequence of which conduct on the part of the officers of the army is great irregularity in the country, and inconvenience to the public service.

G. O. St. Jean de Luz, 12th Jan 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army H. R. H. the Prince Regent's approbation of the conduct of the Generals, officers, and troops employed in the late operations from the 9th to the 13th Dec. last, as conveyed to his Lordship in a letter from Earl Bathurst, an extract of which is subjoined.

* * * * * *

G. O. St Jean de Luz, 14th Jan. 1814.

7. The Commander of the Forces is apprehensive, from the complaints which he has received of damage done in the cantonments occupied by some of the troops, that the G. O. of the 18th Dec. last, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, have not been attended to.

8. He particularly requests the attention of the General officers to those orders. and he begs them to ride through the cantonments occupied by their several brigades, and to inquire from the inhabitants whether there are any complaints, and of whom, and at what time they occurred, in order that justice may be done them

G. O. St. Jean de Luz, 18th Jan. 1814

1. * * * * * *

The Court does therefore sentence the prisoner, Lieut. ——, of the — regt., *to be reprimanded*, in such manner as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct.

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces is much concerned that so much of the time of the officers of the General Court Martial should have been taken up in the investigation, and his own in the perusal of the evidence on the investigation, of charges so futile as those given in by Mr. —— against Lieut. ——, and which had the good of the service so little for their object.

3. Lieut. ——'s conduct was no doubt highly reprehensible, and it does appear extraordinary to the Commander of the Forces, that under circumstances in which there was so little room for choice of quarters as there appears to have been at Ahetze, any dispute should have existed, and any officer should have exposed his conduct to censure as Lieut. —— did. The Commander of the Forces, however, concurs with the General Court Martial, that the offer to make any apology required ought to have satisfied Mr. ——; and so little does he think the subject deserving the attention and time which it has occupied, that if the Commander of the Forces had known that Mr —— had offered to make an apology for his conduct, he would not have allowed him to be brought to trial.

4. Lieut. —— is hereby reprimanded, and is to be released from his arrest.

5. The Commander of the Forces has observed in the perusal of the proceedings of the General Court Martial, that Mr. —— has been engaged in retail trade since he has been the Paymaster of the — regt., which circumstance he will make known to the Sec. at War; and in the mean time, as this conduct is contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the King's regulations, the Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding officers of regiments will take measures to prevent the Paymasters from trading in any manner whatever.

G. O. St. Jean de Luz, 20th Jan. 1814.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General and other officers of the army to the 5 following numbers of the G O. of the 1st Aug. 1810, regarding communications with the enemy; and he particularly requests that these orders may be strictly attended to, and that no communication whatever may originate with the allied army which is not ordered from head quarters: all communications from the enemy must be sent to head quarters, as the Commander of the Forces alone can give an answer The Commander of the Forces requests that these orders may be communicated to the Portuguese army.

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G. O. St. Jean de Luz, 28th Jan 1814

1. The great number of foraging parties which have been lost lately afford too strong proofs of the little attention paid to the G. O. of the army.

2. The Commander of the Forces again calls the attention of the officers to the following orders, No. 5 of the 15th Oct., and No. 5 of the 15th Nov.

* * * * * *

G. O. Garris, 24th Feb 1814

1. * * * * * *

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces

2. The Commander of the Forces cannot but feel that his time, and that of the officers composing the General Court Martial, is occupied in a manner very little to the advantage of the public service in considering such subjects as the unbecoming and ungentlemanlike behaviour of officers towards each other.

The Orders of the Army, the Articles of War, and the rules of society forbid such conduct; and the Commander of the Forces is astonished that any man claiming the character of a gentleman could be provoked to use such language as that proved to have been used by Lieut. —— and Lieut. ——, of the — regt., on the 9th Jan.

The Commander of the Forces trusts that what has passed will be a warning to them in future.

G. O. St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General officers and of the officers commanding regiments to the following translation of a proclamation which he has issued to the country, directing the magistrates to form a guard in each parish for the preservation of peace and property within the district of each; and he requests that every assistance may be given to the magistrates to carry into execution the objects of this proclamation.

* * * * * *

G. O St. Sever, 7th March, 1814

1. The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the General officers of the army, and the Commanding officers of regiments, to the orders repeatedly given respecting requisitions, respecting receipts, and respecting foraging.

2. The greatest abuses and outrages are committed daily, in consequence of the inattention of the officers of the army to these orders, to the loss and injury of the inhabitants of the country, and to the disgrace of the character of the army.

4. The Commander of the Forces again desires that the churches may not be used by the troops without permission of the inhabitants and clergy; and that when they are used, the utmost care should be taken of the sacred vessels, and of every article that serves for religious purposes.

5. Neither horses nor other animals are to be put into the churches on any account whatever.

G. O. St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces wishes the officers of the army to observe that the orders of the army uniformly require that requisitions, whether for forage or other articles, should be made by a commissary on a magistrate.

2. Those of the 4th May and 17th June, 1809, are positive on this point; and the Commander of the Forces particularly requests that they may be attended to in all requisitions in future.

3. Articles of any kind are to be taken from individuals on requisition only when the magistrate is absent and cannot be found.

4. The General officers commanding divisions of infantry, and brigades of cavalry, are requested to direct the Commissaries attached to their several divisions and brigades, to settle with the magistrates of the places in which they may be cantoned or encamped, where the horses and other animals attached to the division or brigade may be turned to grass, and at what rate of expense.

G. O. Aire, 16th March, 1814.

3. The Commander of the Forces has given orders, which are at all the post houses, that neither officers, soldiers, nor horses, should be billeted at the post houses, which orders are to be attended to.

4. The Commander of the Forces entreats the attention of the officers of the army to his orders.

5. Orders have been repeatedly given that bâtmen and others proceeding with baggage, cattle guards, and other escorts, shall march regularly with their arms in their hands, and that they shall by no means be put on the mules.

6. From the constant inattention to these orders, a detachment of the 7th division, consisting of an officer and 70 men, were taken by a small party of the enemy near Roquefort.

7. A detachment of the Portuguese brigade of the 7th division, consisting of an officer and 35 men, were likewise, from similar inattention to orders, and neglect of duty, and of all military precaution, taken a few days ago in the town of Pau, by an officer and four French dragoons

8. Very little attention to order, and to the common principles of military duty, would prevent such accidents, which are disgraceful to the character of the army, and very in-

jurious to the service, and the Commander of the Forces requests the General officers to attend to these matters.

9. If orders are not obeyed upon all occasions, it is impossible to be certain that such misfortunes will not happen. The inconvenience of disobedience of orders and inattention to duty will certainly be experienced sooner or later.

10. The Commander of the Forces desires that every officer going with a foraging party, or with any detachment whatever, may have a copy of the order for the march of detachments.

G. O. Veilla, 18th March, 1814

1. The officers in charge of the baggage of the 74th, 83d, 87th, 88th, 91st, and the Paymaster of the 88th regt., are to be put in arrest for neglect of duty in allowing the bâtmen attached to the baggage of their several regiments to put their arms on the mules, contrary to orders to which their attention was again called only two days ago.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the General officers commanding the divisions to march their divisions in columns of 3 men abreast upon all occasions when practicable, excepting when forming to attack an enemy.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the following measures may be taken to prevent the baggage from filling and impeding the roads:

4. The General officers commanding divisions are requested to order one man of the Staff corps to attend the baggage on the march.

5. The officer who will be with the baggage of the leading brigade is to march on one side of the road, and all the baggage is to follow him.

6. The soldiers of the Staff corps are to keep clear on the opposite side of the road a sufficient space for a carriage to pass: this must be done whether the baggage is moving or halting.

G. O. Bologne, 23d March, 1814

1. The Commander of the Forces observes that bullock carts are following many of the regiments of the army, as well of cavalry as of infantry, unattended by their owners or their servants, and driven by soldiers.

2. It is obvious that these carts have been detained in the service contrary to orders, and the owners have abandoned them rather than continue to follow the army

3. The officers of the army must be aware how injurious this system is, not only to the country, but to the army itself; the means of transport in the country must be thus destroyed, and probably when the army will be most in want of these means they will fail entirely.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that immediately after the receipt of this order, the Commissaries attached to the divisions and brigades of infantry, and to regiments of cavalry, will take measures to ascertain what carts there are following the brigades and regiments to which they are attached respectively.

5. If the owners or their servants should be with the carts, they are forthwith to be paid their hire, and sent to their homes. If the owners or their servants are not with the carts, the Commissary attached to the brigade or regiment is to do every thing in his power to discover at what place and on what day they were taken into the service, and he is to deliver over to the mayor of the nearest village all the carts with their bullocks not attended by the owners or their servants, taking his receipt for them, and specifying as far as may be in his power to what village each belongs.

6. The Commissary will by letter apprise the mayor of the village to which any cart belongs, at what place and in whose possession it will be found when sent for.

7. In future the Commander of the Forces desires that the Commissaries attached to brigades of infantry, and regiments of cavalry, will make their requisitions on the mayors of the villages, for any number of carts they may require for a movement, if possible on the preceding day, and he holds them and the Commanding officers of regiments responsible that no cart is kept longer than for the day's march, and that the owner is forthwith paid and discharged.

9. The Commander of the Forces desires that the Commissaries attached to brigades of infantry, and regiments of cavalry, will report to the Commissary Gen. for the information of the Commander of the Forces, in detail the measures which they will have adopted in consequence of this order, specifying what number of carts they have given up, belonging to what villages, when taken, and to the mayor of what village given up.

10. The Commander of the Forces expects this report by the 26th inst.

11. This order is to be attended to by the Portuguese as well as by the British troops.

G. O. L'Isle en Dodon, 24th March, 1814

1. In consideration of the bad weather during which the troops have carried on their operations during the winter, and of the consequent wear and tear of shoes, the Commander

of the Forces has determined that each non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the infantry, who was present with his regiment between the 8th and 14th Dec. 1813, between the 2d and 8th Jan., or between the 14th Feb. and 24th March, 1814, shall receive from the Commissariat a pair of shoes gratis.

2. The Commanding officers of regiments are to have lists made of the several men having claims for shoes under this order.

3. Requisitions will be made upon the Commissary Gen for the number of pairs of shoes required, which will be issued as circumstances will permit. In the mean time the General officers commanding divisions and brigades, will direct the officers commanding regiments to make every exertion in the towns and villages through which they will pass, to provide shoes for the men, for which the Commissaries attached to the brigades will pay, and they will be received as part of those due under this order.

G. O. Toulouse, 16th April, 1814

1. The General commanding the French troops at Montauban having announced his submission to the Provisional government established at Paris, till the arrival of His Majesty Louis XVIII., the Commander of the Forces has agreed to suspend hostilities with the said General; the allied troops, therefore, are not to pass the Tarn below Ville Brumier, or to approach nearer to Montauban than that place, or than three quarters of a league from Montauban on the road to Toulouse.

2. The communication through Montauban is, however, open for couriers, &c. &c., to Paris and Bordeaux.

3. The Commander of the Forces, in publishing in the G. O. of the army the following letter from H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, written in consequence of the complaints which the Commander of the Forces forwarded of the conduct of Col. ——, and of Col. ——, takes this opportunity of expressing his approbation of the conduct of the army in general, since the troops have passed the French frontier, and of returning his thanks to the General officers of the army in particular, and to the officers, for the attention they have paid to the discipline of the troops.

4. There have been some exceptions, certainly, which the Commander of the Forces has been obliged to notice, but they are principally among those whose experience of the evils to be apprehended from allowing the troops to ill treat and plunder the inhabitants, and from want of attention to the orders of the army, is more limited than that of others.

5. The Commander of the Forces trusts that the officers of the army are aware of the advantages which have been derived from the good conduct of the troops; and that they will never forget that it is as much their duty towards their own country, and the troops under their command, to prevent them from injuring and ill treating the people inhabiting the country become the theatre of the operations of the war, as it is to set them the example of courage and conduct, to lead, animate, and direct them when opposed to the enemy in the field.

G. O. Toulouse, 21st April, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces has the pleasure to inform the army that he has agreed upon the following Convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under his command, and the French armies opposed to them, and hostilities are forthwith to be suspended accordingly.

2. Upon congratulating the army upon this prospect of an honorable termination of their labors, the Commander of the Forces avails himself of the opportunity of returning the General officers, officers, and troops, his best thanks for their uniform discipline and gallantry in the field, and for their conciliating conduct towards the inhabitants of the country, which, almost in an equal degree with their discipline and gallantry in the field, have produced the fortunate circumstances which now hold forth to the world the prospect of genuine and permanent peace.

3. The Commander of the Forces trusts that they will continue the same good conduct while it may be necessary to detain them in this country, and that they will leave it with a lasting reputation, not less creditable to their gallantry and spirit in the field, than to their regularity and good conduct in quarters and in camp.

4. Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the Marshals Duc de Dalmatie and Duc d'Albufera, being desirous of concluding a suspension of hostilities between the armies under their respective orders, and of agreeing upon a line of demarcation, have named the undermentioned officers for that purpose, viz., on the part of the Marquis of Wellington, Major Gen. Sir G. Murray and Major Gen. Don Luis Wimpffen, and on the part of the Duc de Dalmatie and of the Duc d'Albufera, the General of division Count de Gazan.

5. These officers having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. From the date of the present Convention there shall be a suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under the orders of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington,

and the armies of France under the orders of Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie and of Marshal the Duc d'Albufera.

Art. II. Hostilities shall not be recommenced on either part, without a previous notice being given of 5 days.

Art. III. The limits of the department of the Haute Garonne, with the departments of Arriège, Aude, and Tarn, shall be the line of demarcation between the armies as far as the town of Buzet, on the river Tarn: the line will then follow the course of the Tarn to its junction with the Garonne, making a circuit, however, on the left bank of the Tarn opposite Montauban, to the distance of three quarters of a league from the bridge of Montauban; from the mouth of the river Tarn the line of demarcation will follow the right bank of the Garonne, as far as the limits of the department of the Lot and Garonne, with the department of La Gironde; it will then pass by La Réolle, Sauveterre, and Rauzan, to the Dordogne, and will follow the right bank of that river and of the Gironde to the sea. In the event, however, of a different line of demarcation having been already determined by Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie and Gen. Decaen, the line fixed upon by those officers shall be adhered to.

Art. IV. Hostilities shall cease also on both sides in regard to the places of Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, Navarreins, Blaye, and the castle of Lourdes.

The Governors of these places shall be allowed to provide for the daily subsistence of the garrisons in the adjacent country; the garrison of Bayonne, within a circuit of 8 leagues from Bayonne, and the garrisons of the other places named, within a circuit of 3 leagues round each place.

Officers shall be sent to the garrisons of the above places to communicate to them the terms of the present Convention.

Art. V. The town and forts of Santoña shall be evacuated by the French troops, and made over to the Spanish forces. The French garrison will remove with it all that properly belongs to it, together with such arms, artillery, and other military effects as have not been the property originally of the Spanish government.

The Marquis of Wellington will determine whether the French garrison of Santoña shall return to France by land or by sea; and in either case the passage of the garrison shall be secured, and it will be directed upon one of the places or ports most contiguous to the army of the Duc de Dalmatie.

The ships of war or other vessels now in the harbour of Santoña belonging to France, shall be allowed to proceed to Rochefort with passports for that purpose.

The Duc de Dalmatie will send an officer to communicate to the French General commanding in Santoña the terms of the present Convention, and cause them to be complied with.

Art. VI. The fort of Venasque shall be made over as soon as possible to the Spanish troops, and the French garrison shall proceed by the most direct route to the head quarters of the French army. The garrison will remove with it the arms and ammunition which were originally French.

Art. VII. The line of demarcation between the allied armies and the army of Marshal Suchet, shall be the line of the frontier of Spain and France, from the Mediterranean to the limits of the department of the Haute Garonne.

Art. VIII. The garrisons of all the places which are occupied by the troops of the army of the Duc d'Albufera, shall be allowed to return without delay into France. These garrisons shall remove with them all that properly belongs to them, as also all the arms and artillery which were originally French.

The garrisons of Murviedro and of Peñiscola shall join the garrison of Tortosa, and these troops will then proceed together by the great road, and enter France by Perpignan. The day of the arrival of these garrisons at Gerona, the fortresses of Figueira and of Rosas shall be made over to the Spanish troops, and the French garrisons of these places shall proceed to Perpignan.

As soon as information is received of the French garrisons of Murviedro, Peñiscola, and Tortosa having passed the French frontier, the place and forts of Barcelona shall be made over to the Spanish troops, and the French garrisons shall march immediately for Perpignan. The Spanish authorities will provide for the necessary means of transport being supplied to the French garrisons on their march to the frontier.

The sick or wounded of any of the French garrisons who are not in a state to move with the troops, shall remain and be cured in the hospitals where they are, and will be sent into France as soon as they have recovered.

Art. IX. From the date of the ratification of the present Convention, there shall not be removed from Peñiscola, Murviedro, Tortosa, Barcelona, or any of the other places, any artillery, arms, ammunition, or any other military effects belonging to the Spanish government; and the provisions remaining at the evacuation of these places shall be made over to the Spanish authorities.

Art. X. The roads shall be free for the passage of couriers through the cantonments of both armies, provided they are furnished with regular passports.

Art. XI. During the continuance of the present Convention, deserters from either army shall be arrested, and shall be delivered up if demanded.

Art. XII. The navigation of the Garonne shall be free from Toulouse to the sea, and all boats in the service of either army employed in the river shall be allowed to pass unmolested.

Art. XIII. The cantonments of the troops shall be arranged so as to leave a space of 2 leagues, at least, between the quarters of the different armies.

Art. XIV. The movements of the troops, for the establishment of their cantonments, shall commence immediately after the ratification of the present Convention.

The ratification is to take place within 24 hours for the army of the Duc de Dalmatie, and within 48 hours for the army of the Duc d'Albufera.

Done in triplicate at Toulouse, on the 18th April, 1814.

(Signed) G. MURRAY, M.G. and Q.M.G.
LUIS WIMPFFEN, Gefe de E. M. G. de Campaña de los Exercitos Españoles.
Le Lieut. Gén. de GAZAN.

(Approuvé) Le M. Duc d'ALBUFERA.
(Confirmed) WELLINGTON.
(Approuvé) Le M. Duc de DALMATIE.

G. O. Toulouse, 28th May, 1814.

1. Officers of the General Staff and civil departments, who have Portuguese or Spanish servants, who are to return home on the evacuation of the part of France occupied by the allies, are requested to send in the names of those servants, and the places they may wish to return to, to the Adjutant General's office, with a view to their being attached to particular Portuguese corps, that they may return home under control and protection.

G. O. Bordeaux, 14th June, 1814.

1. The Commamder of the Forces being upon the point of returning to England, again takes this opportunity of congratulating the army upon the recent events which have restored peace to their country and to the world.

2. The share which the British army have had in producing those events, and the high character with which the army will quit this country, must be equally satisfactory to every individual belonging to it, as they are to the Commander of the Forces, and he trusts that the troops will continue the same good conduct to the last.

3. The Commander of the Forces once more requests the army to accept his thanks.

4. Although circumstances may alter the relations in which he has stood towards them for some years so much to his satisfaction, he assures them he will never cease to feel the warmest interest in their welfare and honor, and that he will be at all times happy to be of any service to those to whose conduct, discipline, and gallantry their country is so much indebted.

GENERAL ORDERS,

ISSUED IN

THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE,

1815.

GENERAL ORDERS

ISSUED IN

THE NETHERLANDS AND FRANCE,

1815.

G. O. Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815

1. H. R. H the Prince Regent having appointed Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington to be Commander of His Majesty's forces on the continent of Europe, all reports are in future to be made to his Grace.

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49. It being desirable to amalgamate the two armies, Anglo-Hanoverian, and that of the Netherlands, in order that the troops which are to act together may be accustomed to each other, and that the whole consolidated force may with facility move in one uniform manner, having one great object in view.

50. The infantry and artillery, therefore, of the allied armies, will for the present be divided into two great corps; the first of which will be under the orders of H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, and the second under the command of Lieut. Gen Lord Hill.

51. The 1st corps will be composed of the troops Anglo-Hanoverian, as follows, viz: The 1st and 3d divisions of infantry, with the artillery attached to them, and the following troops of the Netherlands, viz, the 2d and 3d divisions of the army of the Netherlands, with a battery of foot artillery, and a battery of horse artillery, and the division of cavalry of the Netherlands.

52. The 2d corps will be composed of the troops Anglo-Hanoverian, as follows, viz.: The 2d and 4th divisions of infantry, with the artillery attached to them, and the 2d brigade of cavalry of the King's German Legion, and the troops of the Netherlands as follows, viz., the Indian brigade and the 1st division, with a battery of foot artillery, and a battery of horse artillery.

53. H R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange will command the troops of the Netherlands in the 2d corps, under the orders of Lieut. Gen Lord Hill.

54. The Staff of the army of the Netherlands will remain attached to H. R H the Prince of Orange, and His Royal Highness will have the goodness to make arrangements for attaching to the 2d corps such Staff officers as may be necessary.

55. Notwithstanding this amalgamation, every thing which regards the discipline of the officers and soldiers of each nation, the provisioning, the clothing, the equipping, the means of transport, &c. &c., will be under the direction of the officers, civil and military, of each nation. The General commanding each *corps d'armée* will give orders for all other matters.

56. The mails for England are to be made up and dispatched from Brussels at 11 o'clock A.M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further orders.

G. O. Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

3. The orders of His Royal Highness the late Commander of the Forces have already directed that all baggage belonging to the officers and soldiers of the army, with the exception of that belonging to General officers and to heads of departments, shall be carried on horses; and the Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding divisions and brigades will report forthwith to the Adj. Gen. whether His Royal Highness' orders have been obeyed, and provision has been made accordingly for the several individuals concerned, and particularly whether the regimental Surgeons have provided themselves with the means of carrying the medical panniers, and the Paymasters with the means of carrying the regimental books.

4. An allowance of £25 is to be given to each Quarter-master of a battalion of infantry, to enable him to carry the intrenching tools of a battalion according to the following list, viz., 5 spades, 5 shovels, 5 pickaxes, 5 felling axes.

5. Regiments will immediately send in requisitions to the Q. M. G. for the above numbers of intrenching tools.

6. One spring waggon, or other cart, will be attached to each battalion of infantry, or regiment of cavalry, for the carriage of sick and wounded men, and of the hospital bedding, which will consist of 12 sets, which spring waggon or cart is not to be applied to any other purpose whatever.

7. It is to be understood that the Commanding officer of a regiment, and the Field officers, may have each a bâtman, besides their servants from the ranks, and one bâtman for the Captain and officers of each company, one for the Paymaster, one for the Surgeon, and one for the Quarter-master.

8. The officers' servants must always march and parade with their companies.

9. The Commander of the Forces recommends to the officers of the army to take from the Q. M. G.'s stores one tent for each Field officer, one for the officers of each troop or company, and one for each of the Staff officers, which, however, it must be understood that they are to carry for themselves.

10. A return of the artificers in each regiment will be transmitted immediately to the Adj. Gen., under the following heads: Miners, bricklayers, carpenters, wheelwrights, collar makers, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, butchers, bakers, &c. The increase or decrease is to be noticed on the back of the monthly return.

G. O. Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

1. The following appointments on the Staff are discontinued from the 24th inst., and the officers are to join their regiments: Capt. ——, — regt.; Lieut. ——, —— ——; Lieut. ——, —— ——; Ensign ——, —— ——, as it is contrary to the regulations of the service to employ subaltern officers on the Staff of the Adjutant and Quarter Master Gen.; and the Commander of the Forces cannot allow of officers of that rank being so employed, excepting their assistance should be absolutely necessary in the office.

Capt. ——, Lieut. ——, and Lieut. ——, of the Royal Staff corps, will also join their regiment, as it is inconsistent with the rules of the service to employ officers of the Staff corps on the general Staff of the army. The Commandant at Sluys is also done away with.

G. O. Bruxelles, 15th April, 1815.

1. The British regiments of cavalry and infantry will send in a report without delay to the Q. M. G.'s office, whether, in pursuance of the G. O. of the 7th inst., they have been completed with camp kettles of the small kind, and made the exchange directed for any which they may have had in their possession of the larger kind. They will report at the same time if they are complete in every article of camp equipment.

G. O. Bruxelles, 22d April, 1815.

1. The following is the number of horses for which the several ranks of the army, Staff and regimental, are to be allowed to draw forage:

STAFF.

	Horses		Horses.
Commander of the Forces	30	Chaplain to the Forces	4
Lieutenant General	12	Commissary General	6
Major General	10	Deputy Commissaries General	4
Brigadier General	8	Assistants do.	3
Adjutant General	8	Deputy Assistants do.	2
Quarter Master General.	8	Inspector of hospitals	4
(If General officers, according to rank.)		Deputy Inspector	3
Secretary to the Commander of the Forces	6	Physician	3
Deputy Adjutant General	6	Staff Surgeons	2
Deputy Quarter Master General	6	Apothecary	2
Assistant Adjutant General	4	Purveyor	2
Assistant Quarter Master General	4	Deputy Purveyor	1
Deputy Assistants, each	4	Hospital Mates	1
Aides de camp	4	Provost Marshal	2
Majors of brigade	4	Assistant Provost Marshal	1

CAVALRY.

	Horses.		Horses
Colonels	8	Adjutants	3
Lieutenant Colonels	7	Regimental Quarter-master	2
Majors	6	Surgeons	2
Captains	4	Veterinary Surgeons	2
Subalterns	3	Troop Quarter-masters	1
Paymasters	2		

INFANTRY.

Colonels	5	Paymasters	2
Field officers commanding battalions	4	Adjutants	2
Other Field officers	3	Quarter-masters	1
Captains	2	Surgeons	2
Subalterns	1	Assistant Surgeons	1

The above rates for the cavalry and infantry do not include public animals.

2. The Commander of the Forces having observed that some of the camp kettles in possession of the soldiers are too small for 6 men, as they contain only 7 pints, desires that the Commanding officers of the regiments to which the kettles of that size have been issued, will make a requisition upon the Q. M. G. for a sufficient number to complete their men to one camp kettle for 4 men.

3. The kettles which hold 12 pints or more are to be considered sufficient for 6 men, and are to be accounted for accordingly; and in future, in all returns of camp equipments, there are to be two columns for camp kettles, one of the number for 4 men, and one of the number for 6.

G. O. Bruxelles, 28th April, 1815

3. Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge is placed on the Staff of this army from the 15th inst.

4. Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge is to command the cavalry of the army.

G. O. Bruxelles, 30th April, 1815.

3 It is absolutely necessary that the soldiers of the cavalry should be kept with their regiments: accordingly, the Commander of the Forces desires that none but the General officers commanding corps and divisions of infantry of the army shall have orderlies from the cavalry to attend them, and of these but two for the latter; the General officers of the infantry are to have their orderlies from the cavalry serving with the corps to which they belong, if that cavalry should be British or German.

4. An allowance of £25 is to be made to each Captain of a troop of the British cavalry, and of the cavalry of the Legion, to purchase a bât horse.

5. This bât horse is to carry the camp kettles of the troop, and a proportion of picket posts and lines, and 4 scythes for each troop, for which the Commanding officers of the cavalry are to make a requisition upon the Q. M. G.

G. O. Bruxelles, 3d May, 1815.

3. The Commander of the Forces has given directions to the Commissary Gen. to deliver to the care of the quarter-masters of each of the battalions of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th divisions, 4 days' biscuit for the men of these battalions respectively, which are to be issued to the men under the directions of the General officer commanding the division, whenever the orders for a march will be received.

4. Wheel carriages, according to the following statement, are to be allowed to follow each battalion of the Hanoverian army, and each regiment of Hanoverian hussars, and no more on any account whatever.

5. Statement of public transport attached to each battalion of Hanoverian infantry: One ammunition waggon, with 6 horses; one baggage waggon, with 4 horses, for regimental purposes; one hospital waggon, with 4 horses, for the conveyance of sick and hospital bedding.

6. Statement of public transport attached to each regiment of Hanoverian hussars: One ammunition waggon, with 4 horses; one baggage waggon, with 4 horses, for regimental purposes; one hospital waggon, with 4 horses, for the conveyance of sick and hospital bedding; one forge cart, with 2 horses; one saddlers' cart, with 2 horses.

G. O. Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

1. In future, if the army should not be marching, and the magazine should not be at a greater distance than 6 miles from the station of the troops, the horses are to be sent to the magazine to fetch the forage, instead of waggons being required to transport it to them.

G. O. Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815

1. Daily states of all the troops are to be sent to the A. G., commencing from the receipt of this order, and according to forms which are transmitted to the A. A. Gs. of divisions, Majors of brigades, &c., of detached brigades and corps.

2. These states are to be made out whether the army is in motion or not, and scarcely any circumstance can arise which ought to preclude their regularity of transmission.

G. O. Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

1. The light infantry companies belonging to each brigade of infantry are to act together as a battalion of light infantry, under the command of a Field officer or Captain to be selected for the occasion by the General officer commanding the brigade, upon all occasions on which the brigade may be formed in line or column, whether for a march or to oppose the enemy.

2. On all other occasions the light infantry companies are to be considered as attached to their battalions, with which they are to be quartered or encamped, and solely under the orders of the Commanding officer of the battalion to which they belong.

3 The Commander of the Forces wishes that some of the light infantry battalions of each brigade should be practised in the manœuvres of the light infantry, and if possible in firing at a mark.

4. The Commander of the Forces is desirous that the General officers commanding divisions and brigades should exercise the infantry in marching in column of as large numbers as can be conveniently collected, at half and quarter distances, with a front of one company, on the high road, for the distance of 5 or 6 miles from the point of collecting, and returning in the same order, twice or three times a week.

G. O. Bruxelles, 13th May, 1815.

1. The charge of the field equipment, and all other stores (with the exception of provisions and forage), which were formerly under the care of the Commissariat, will in future be undertaken by the Storekeeper General's department.

G. O. Bruxelles, 15th May, 1815.

4. Several applications having been made by Commanding officers for pack saddles and panniers, for Surgeons, Paymasters, Adjutants, and Quarter-masters of regiments, it is to be understood that they are only to be granted to Surgeons of regiments and Staff Surgeons; and that the allowance of £25, which has been authorised to be drawn by those officers, is to cover the whole expense of the outfit for which it is granted.

G. O. Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815

1. Officers are not to be permitted to quit their regiments, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board, without a previous application being made to the A. G., and the Commander of the Forces' leave obtained. A certificate of the officer's case, signed by the Surgeon of the regiment to which he belongs, must accompany the application, and directions will be given to the Inspector of hospitals to assemble a Medical Board accordingly. Without such directions, no officer is to be examined by a Medical Board.

G. O. Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

5. In order that the baggage of the army may be regulated, the Commander of the Forces requests that the Earl of Uxbridge, commanding the cavalry, and the General officers commanding divisions of infantry, will recommend a steady serjeant to be appointed Assist. Baggage Master to the cavalry, and an Assist. Baggage Master to each division of infantry.

6. The Assist. Baggage Masters will have the same pay and allowances as the Assist. Provost Marshals.

7. It will be the duty of the Assist. Baggage Master to have a regular return of the baggage belonging to the division which is to march under his direction, by regiments, departments, brigade and divisional staff; specifying how moved, and the name of the driver.

8. To see that every carriage in the division is marked with the name of the individual, or department, or the number of the regiment to which it belongs.

9. To see that the baggage belonging to the division marches in regular order, according to the route which will be given for it from time to time.

10. He will make such returns to the officer at the head of the baggage department as he may occasionally require.

11. H. R. H the Prince Regent has been pleased to direct that the duties and authority vested in the Comptrollers of Army Accounts should be exercised upon the spot with armies of considerable magnitude.

12. The Hon. J. Erskine, and A. Rosenhagen, Esq., Comptroller of Army Accounts, have in consequence joined this army.

13. The following officers and clerks have been appointed to their department:
Chief Inspector, Assist. Commissary Gen. W. Booth,
One Sub-Inspector,
Principal Examiner,
Two Examiners,
Three Superior Clerks,
Three Inferior Clerks,
Two private Secretaries,
Office Keeper.

14. The Comptrollers are to be considered in all respects as Commissaries General; the Inspectors as Deputy Commissaries General.

15. The principal Examiner, and private Secretary, to the first Comptroller, as Assistant Commissaries General; the Examiners, and private Secretary, to the second Comptroller, as Deputy Assistant Commissaries General; the Clerks, as clerks of other departments.

16. Allowance of forage money is throughout excepted.

17. All Accountants (those of the Commissariat excepted) are to render their accounts to the Comptroller, in the same manner as they have hitherto done to the Commissary of Accounts.

18. The proper officers of each department are to transmit to the Comptroller of Army Accounts the monthly estimates of their respective pecuniary demands.

19. The warrants for the regular pay and allowances of the Staff, and regiments, are in future to be granted by the Comptroller of Army Accounts.

20 The regimental estimates for pay, hitherto transmitted to the Commander of the Forces, are in future to be transmitted to the Comptroller of Army Accounts.

21. The aforegoing orders are to take effect from the 25th inst inclusive.

22. The Adjutant, and Quarter Master General, and all other Staff officers, are directed to afford the Comptrollers of the Army Accounts such information as they may require, in order to enable them to perform the duties with which they are intrusted

23. * * * * * *

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Grace the Commander of the Forces.

24 The Commander of the Forces is concerned that his sense of duty obliged him to bring Lieut. —— to trial before a General Court Martial, for the neglect of which he has been found guilty, and for which he is now to receive a reprimand.

25. The Commander of the Forces wishes to impress upon the minds of the officers of the army, that the most minute parts of their duty are not trifles, and that the omission to perform any of them must be attended by the most serious public inconveniences, and even misfortunes.

26. Lieut. —— having charge of a party of troops, ought not to have quitted it on any account, and ought not to have delegated to a corporal a trust reposed in him.

G. O. Bruxelles, 28th May, 1815.

1. The Commander of the Forces was sorry to observe the number of carriages attending the march of the British troops into Bruxelles, contrary to his orders.

2. He requests the General officers commanding brigades and divisions will see that the orders upon this subject are obeyed.

3. It is much better that the officers of the army should at once get rid of their useless baggage, as they may depend upon it, that even if the Commander of the Forces were disposed to allow of their being followed by the number of carts which accompanied the troops into Bruxelles this day, they will more frequently find themselves in situations in which wheel carriages cannot reach them, than they are aware of, and they will lose the whole

4. The Commander of the Forces trusts that he shall not have occasion to name in G. O. the regiments by which his orders on this subject are disobeyed.

G. O. Bruxelles, 31st May, 1815.

1. The Commander of the Forces is very desirous of relieving the infantry soldiers of the British army from a part of the weight which they now carry, and he therefore desires that the name and number of each man, and the letter of his company, may be marked upon his great coat, with a view to its being taken into store, and that the great coats may be packed in packages, each containing 20 great coats.

2. The packages must be marked each with the number of the regiment, the letter of the company, and the words 'Great Coats belonging to Capt. ——'s company.'

3. This must be completed throughout the army by the 4th June, on which day the Commissaries attached to brigades are to send the great coats to the stores at Ostend.

4. The Commissaries attached to brigades of infantry are to supply the regiments, upon their requisition, with the means of packing the great coats as above ordered.

5. The Commissary of Stores is to take charge of the great coats.

6. These orders are to be communicated to, and obeyed by, all regiments on their landing.

7. The Commander of the Forces begs the attention of the General officers commanding divisions and brigades, and of the Commanding officers of regiments, to the same object of relieving the soldiers from a part of the weight which they carry, and that no soldier may have more than three shirts, of which two only in his knapsack.

8. He likewise desires that some arrangement of distribution may be made by the officers commanding companies, so that the number of brushes which each soldier of the infantry carries may be diminished, and that every soldier may not carry the total number which are necessary for his use.

9. Thirty tents for each battalion of British infantry, and of infantry K. G. L., and 60 tents for each brigade of Hanoverian infantry, will be sent by the Commissary of Stores and the Commissary Gen. to each division of infantry.

10. The Commissary Gen. will send with the tents the means of moving them; that is, one waggon with 2 horses, and a driver, for the tents of each battalion of British infantry, and of the infantry of the Legion; and 2 waggons with 4 horses, and 2 drivers, for the tents of each brigade of Hanoverian infantry.

11. The waggons and drivers are to be under the particular care of the Quarter-masters of the regiments, who will see that the tents are properly packed in the waggons for a march.

12. The tents are to be under the direction of the A. Q. M. Gs. attached to divisions, who will apply them as they may think proper, observing always to have the means of moving them from the place at which any of them may be used.

13. Notwithstanding that tents will be sent to the regiments, measures must be taken to render the blankets the soldiers have applicable as tents, in case it should be necessary.

G. O. Bruxelles, 3d June, 1815.

5. So much benefit was felt during the late war, particularly by the soldiers of the army, from the system then adopted of paying them every day, that the Commander of the Forces has determined to adopt it again.

6. Accordingly he desires that the balances which shall appear to be due on the face of the accounts to the 24th May last, of each serjeant, trumpeter, drummer, and R. and F, shall be paid to him by daily issues, to the amount of his daily subsistence.

7. The Paymasters of regiments are in future to send in their estimates for the month's pay for their regiments on the 12th of the month, so that the warrants may be signed, and an issue may be made upon them by the 25th of each month.

8 They will thus be provided with means to issue to the Captains of companies the daily subsistence of their men, which, after the balances due on the 24th of the month will have been paid as above ordered in No. 6, is to be paid entire every day.

9. In case any soldier should now be in debt, or should at any time hereafter require necessaries, the Captain is to make arrangements for stopping the payment of his daily subsistence, till the debt will be discharged, or the necessaries will be paid for.

G. O. Bruxelles, 10th June, 1815.

1. All officers who have heretofore been in the habit of transmitting to the Military Sec., for the warrant of the Commander of the Forces, their contingent accounts, certificates of glandered horses, horses shot in action, and claims for allowances provided by *His Majesty's regulations*, will in future send all such accounts in duplicate to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts at head quarters.

2. Regimental Paymasters, on filling up the printed forms of estimates of pay, are desired to attend to the following particulars:

1st; They are invariably to fill up the article specifying the amount of ascertained casualties: if no casualties have occurred, they will insert the word 'None.'

2d; In the article stating the amount to be added to, or deducted from, the total amount of the estimate, they are to state the amount of any public money in their hands, and in the column of remarks they are to explain how the same has arisen.

3d; They are to state the names of all officers opposite to their regimental rank, adding their brevet rank (if any) after the name.

4th; They are to state the amount to be deducted from the pay of officers for the property tax.

G. O. Nivelles, 20th June, 1815.

2. The Field Marshal takes this opportunity of returning to the army his thanks for their conduct in the glorious action fought on the 18th inst., and he will not fail to report his sense of their conduct in the terms which it deserves to their several Sovereigns.

3. The Field Marshal has observed that several soldiers, and even officers, have quitted their ranks without leave, and have gone to Bruxelles, and even some to Antwerp, where, and in the country through which they have passed, they have spread a false alarm, in a manner highly unmilitary, and derogatory to the character of soldiers.

4. The Field Marshal requests the General officers commanding divisions in the British army, and the General officers commanding the corps of each nation of which the army is composed, to report to him in writing what officers and men (the former by name) are now, or have been, absent without leave since the 16th inst.

5. The Field Marshal desires that the 14th article of the 14th section of the Articles of War may be inserted in every orderly book of the British army, in order to remind officers and soldiers of the punishment affixed by law to the crime of creating false alarms.

6. As the army is about to enter the French territory, the Field Marshal desires it may be understood by the troops of the several nations composing the army which he has the honor to command, that their Sovereigns are in alliance with the King of France, and that France therefore must be considered as a friendly country.

7. No article is to be taken from any individual by any officer or soldier, without payment for the same. The Commissaries of the army will supply the troops with all that they require in the usual manner, and no requisition is to be made direct on the country or its magistrates, by any officer or soldier.

8. The Commissaries will receive directions, either from the Field Marshal or from the Generals commanding the troops of the several nations (if these troops should not be supplied with provisions by the British Commissariat), to make such requisitions as may be necessary for the supply of the troops, for which they will give the usual voucher and receipt; and they will understand that they will be responsible to issue and account for what they will thus receive from the country in France, in the same manner as they would if they purchased supplies for the troops in their own country respectively.

9. With a view to preserve order, and to provide for attendance on the hospitals at Bruxelles, the Commander of the Forces desires that one officer, one non-commissioned officer, and 3 private men, for 100 men sent to the hospital, wounded in the late actions of the 16th and 18th inst., may be sent from the several regiments to Bruxelles to-morrow, and place themselves under the orders of the Commandant there.

10. No regiment need send officers and men for more than 100 men; and in case any regiment has not sent more than 50 men to the hospital, such regiment will send only one non-commissioned officer and 2 men to take charge of them.

11. This non-commissioned officer and 2 men must be under the charge and direction of the officer who will go from one of the other regiments of the brigade, which officer the officer commanding the brigade will fix upon.

12. As soon as the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men will arrive at Bruxelles, they will send to the Commandant a nominal list of the officers and men of their several regiments who are there in hospitals, or on the duty of attending the hospitals

13. The Commandant at Bruxelles is hereby positively forbid to allow a billet, or the issue of rations, to any officer or soldier who will be at Bruxelles, whose name is not in the list above mentioned, or who does not proceed thither by route from the Q. M. G., or by order from the Field Marshal.

G. O. Malplaquet, 21st June, 1815.

1. With a view to preserve order in the army, it is essentially necessary that a corps of *gendarmerie* should be formed, who will be employed under the directions of the Field Marshal.

2. This corps shall be formed of 3 men from each regiment of cavalry in the army; and the Generals commanding the troops of the several nations are requested to select the best and steadiest men for this service, and if possible those who can speak French

3. When selected they are to be sent to head quarters with their horses, where they will receive rations for themselves and their horses, and the additional pay of one franc *per diem* while so employed, which will be paid to them by the Field Marshal.

4. The Field Marshal requests the Commanding officers of the regiments of cavalry of the British army, and of the German Legion, to select such men for this service as may have served before in the Staff corps.

G. O. Joncourt, 25th June, 1815

6. The Commander of the Forces has observed the greatest irregularity among the baggage. Private baggage and women are put upon the carts destined to carry tents and hospital stores, and the consequence is that they cannot get on, and delay every thing else. If the Commander of the Forces should observe such a practice again, he will order the private baggage to be burnt, and will bring the officer to whom it belongs to a Court Martial for disobedience of orders.

7. The women must not be allowed to get upon the public carts.

8. The Commander of the Forces begs that the divisions will start from their ground at the hour ordered, particularly the cavalry, and that they will march in the order fixed in the route. The baggage must be kept well closed up in the rear of each division or corps, according to the order given upon the subject through the Q. M. G.

G. O. Nesle, 27th June, 1815.

1. The officers commanding companies are held responsible that the soldiers do not fall out on the march. It is scandalous to see the number that straggle from many of the regiments of the army, solely for the sake of plunder.

G. O. Gonesse, 2d July, 1815

The Field Marshal has great pleasure in publishing in G. O. the following letters from the Commander in Chief and the Sec. of State, expressing the approbation of H. R. H. the Prince Regent of the conduct of the army in the late actions with the enemy.

'Horse Guards, 21st June, 1815.

'My Lord Duke, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's dispatch of the 19th inst., conveying a report of the military operations up to that date.

'Marked and distinguished as these operations have been by the glorious and important victory gained over the French army on the 18th inst., I have infinite pleasure in communicating to your Grace the high feeling of satisfaction and approbation with which the Prince Regent has viewed the conduct of the troops upon this memorable occasion No language can do justice to the sense His Royal Highness entertains of that distinguished merit, which has even surpassed all former instances of their characteristic firmness and discipline. Allow me to desire that your Grace will also accept yourself, and convey in my name to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and troops under your command, the thanks of His Royal Highness for the great and important services which they have rendered their grateful country.

'From my partiality to, and well-known opinion of the Prussian nation and their troops, your Grace will readily believe that I also concur in those expressions of admiration and thanks which have emanated from the Prince Regent for the important services rendered to the common cause by Prince Blucher, and the brave army under his command.

'The triumph of success cannot lessen the regret which must be felt by all for the loss of the many valuable lives, which has unavoidably attended the accomplishment of this great achievement; and I particularly deplore the fall of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton and Major Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby. 'FREDERICK, Commander in Chief.'

'War Department, London, 24th June, 1815.

'My Lord, Your Grace will be pleased to convey to Gen. H. R. H. the Prince of Orange the satisfaction the Prince Regent has experienced in observing, that in the actions of the 16th and 18th inst. His Royal Highness has given an early promise of those military talents for which his ancestors have been so renowned; and that by freely shedding his blood in the defence of the Netherlands, he has cemented an union of the people with the house of Orange, which, it is to be hoped, will thereby become indissoluble.

'The Prince Regent is fully sensible of the meritorious services performed by the Earl of Uxbridge, who had the command of the cavalry in the battle of the 18th, and commands me to desire you will communicate to his Lordship His Royal Highness' most gracious acceptance of them.

'The judicious conduct and determined courage displayed by Gen. Lord Hill, and by the other General officers in command of His Majesty's forces upon this glorious occasion, have obtained the high approbation of the Prince Regent. Your Grace will be pleased to communicate to the General officers this gracious approval of their exertions; and your Grace will also be pleased to make known to the army at large, the high approbation with which the Prince Regent has viewed the excellent conduct and invincible valor manifested by all ranks and descriptions of the troops serving under your Grace's command.

'His Royal Highness commands me on no account to omit expressing his deep regret on receiving so long a list of officers and men who have either fallen or been severely wounded in the actions of the 16th and 18th inst.; and the Prince Regent particularly laments the loss of such highly distinguished officers as Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton and Major Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby.

'It cannot be expected that such desperate conflicts should be encountered, and so transcendent a victory be obtained, without considerable loss. The chance of war must at times expose armies under the ablest commanders to great casualties, without any adequate advantage to be derived in return. But whoever contemplates the immediate effects and the probable results of the battles fought upon the 16th and 18th inst., cannot but think that although on the lists of killed and wounded, several of His Majesty's most approved

officers are unfortunately inscribed, many endeared to your Grace, and whose names have become familiar to the country by their distinguished services in the Peninsula, the loss, however severe, and however to be lamented, bears but a small proportion to the magnitude of the victory which has been achieved, and which has exalted the military glory of the country, has protected from invasion and spoil the territory of His Majesty's ally, the King of the Netherlands, and has opened the fairest prospect of placing on a lasting foundation the peace and liberties of Europe. 'BATHURST.'

Instructions for the Commandants at Ostend and Antwerp.* 8th April, 1815.

1. Upon the arrival of any regiment, corps, or detachment, you will transmit immediately to the Adj. Gen. a report of the same, together with their disembarkation return, a duplicate of which must be sent to the Q. M. G.

2. You will direct all deficiencies in camp and field equipment to be completed forthwith by the officers of the Q. M. G.'s department at the station.

3. You will take care that all regiments and corps arriving from England shall be furnished with all G Os. that have been issued relative to the conduct of the troops, and all regulations applying to them in the field and in quarters.

4. Officers are on no account to be allowed to embark for England without producing their leave of absence, signed by the Adj. Gen.

5. Embarkation returns, in duplicate, of all corps or detachments are to be forwarded to head quarters, through your office, by the officer in command of them.

6. Invalids are not to be embarked without their accounts being settled and given to the officer in charge of them, together with the other documents required by the Regulations. A return in duplicate of all detachments that may embark, according to the form *page* 226 of the Regulations, is to be sent to the Adj. Gen. and Q. M. G.

7. In the event of any corps or regiment arriving with heavy baggage which cannot accompany it, you will take care that not more than one officer and one serjeant per regiment shall remain in charge of it.

Instructions for the Commandants at Bruxelles, Ghent, Ostend, Antwerp, &c.

1. You will superintend the charge of all detachments which may be at the station under your command; and you will send a daily state to the Adj. Gen., according to the form enclosed.

2. This state is not to include the regular garrison, of which a separate return is also daily to be forwarded, according to previous orders.

3. You will report any irregularities, that are not of a trifling nature, committed by officers or soldiers.

4. You will take care that detachments sent to join their regiments from the station under your command, or passing through it, are marched under a proper proportion of officers, and with routes specifying where they are to be rationed.

5. You will make arrangements with the magistrates, that no officer or soldier shall obtain a billet without your sanction in writing.

6. You will also take care that no carriage of any description, or horse, shall be taken by requisition or pressed, without your sanction in writing.

7. You will be very particular in observing the quantity of transport belonging to corps, detachments, or convoys of any description passing through the station under your command; and should it appear to you that any unnecessary or improper quantity is employed, you will take measures to regulate the same, and report the circumstance to the Adj. Gen.

8. Officers' wives, not with their husbands, or without special authority, are not to be allowed billets.

9. No accumulation of women belonging to the army is to be permitted; and rations are not to be given to soldiers' wives who are not with their husbands, or who are not provided with proper certificates from the Commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong, that they are to be allowed the same; and not even then, should it appear to you that they are improperly absent from their regiments.

10. No soldiers' wives, even with their husbands, are to be allowed rations unless they have certificates from the Commanding officers of their regiments that they are allowed to be with the army.

11. You are particularly called upon to superintend the care of the arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and knapsacks of the soldiers in hospital, and that they are properly registered in the Purveyor's stores; and you will report to the Adj. Gen. without delay the name and regiment of any soldier who may be sent into hospital without the proper admission ticket, agreeably to the G. Os.

* These instructions were not issued in the General Orders. They were found since the sheets of the G. O. of April, 1815, were printed, which will account for their insertion here.

12. You will inspect the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, necessaries, and equipments of every description, of soldiers who have been in hospital, or otherwise left at the station, when sent to join their regiments. You will complete deficiencies of them as far as you have the means in your power; and you will cause a list of the men's names to be made out separately for each regiment, in which lists are to be specified every article of military equipment and necessaries in each man's possession. These lists are to be signed by you (copies of them being kept in your office), and delivered to the officer who takes charge of the detachment, for the purpose of being handed over with the men to their respective regiments.

13. No officer under the rank of a General officer is to interfere with you in the execution of the duties of your command. At the same time you are not authorised to take the command of a superior officer, but the execution of these instructions is confided solely to you, and you will show them to such superior officer.

14. No officer of superior rank, who may be sick at the station under your command, is in any manner to be considered as commanding there.

15. Any deviation from these instructions which General officers may take upon themselves to order, must be immediately reported to the Adj. Gen.

G. O. Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

1. The Field Marshal has great satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command, that he has, in concert with Field Marshal Prince Blucher, concluded a Military Convention with the Commander in Chief of the French army in Paris, by which the enemy are to evacuate St. Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy, and Neuilly this day at noon; the heights of Montmartre to-morrow at noon, and Paris next day.

2. The Field Marshal congratulates the army upon this result of their glorious victory. He desires that the troops may employ the leisure of this day, and to-morrow, in cleaning their arms, clothes, and appointments, as it is his intention that they should pass him in review.

G. O. Neuilly, 5th July, 1815.

1. The Commander of the Forces has the greatest satisfaction in communicating to the army the thanks of the Houses of Lords and Commons for their conduct in the battle fought on the 18th June.

G. O. Paris, 18th July, 1815.

8. The Field Marshal has been informed that the officers of the army force the doorkeepers of the theatres to open the doors of the private boxes, which is contrary to rule, and to the good order so creditable to the British army, of which it is the example

9. The boxes of the theatres are in general private property; and nobody can enter those thus situated, or those which are hired, excepting the proprietors, or those who have hired them.

10. The Field Marshal is convinced that it is only necessary to give this information to the officers of the army, to induce them to refrain from conduct which cannot be justified.

G. O. Paris, 22d July, 1815.

1. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia will see the allied army, under the command of the Field Marshal, on Monday at 10 o'clock, and it must be formed for the purpose in the following order.

2. The British cavalry, with the artillery attached, with their right to the Champs Elysées, and their left to the Barrière de l'Etoile.

3. The infantry, with the artillery attached, with their right to the triumphal arch, their left to the bridge of Neuilly. The reserve artillery will be on the left of the infantry.

4. The cavalry attached to the corps of infantry to be formed in line behind the infantry, that is, Col. Estorff's brigade behind the 2d corps; the cavalry of the Netherlands behind the 1st corps; and the Brunswick cavalry behind the 5th and 6th divisions.

5. The British cavalry will be formed in two lines, and the artillery attached to the cavalry on the right of each brigade. The guns will be formed as close to each other as possible; and the ammunition waggons immediately in their rear, and close.

6. The infantry will be formed in close columns of battalions, with their right in front, with the artillery attached to each division formed at close order on its right. The ammunition carriages, including those for musket ammunition, must be formed likewise at close order, immediately in rear of those of the artillery.

7. The bands and drums of each battalion are to be formed at close order on the right of each battalion.

8. The 2d corps must be on the right; then the 1st corps, and then the 5th division, the 6th division, Col. Greville's brigade, and infantry of the Brunswick corps.

9. The reserve artillery will likewise be formed at close order.

10. On the arrival of the Emperor in front of the cavalry, swords will be drawn, and the general salute will be given in the usual manner. Swords and arms are to be carried when

His Imperial Majesty will pass down the line; the bands, &c., playing 'God save the King,' or the national tune of the nation the troops belong to.

11. The troops will afterwards march past in quick time, and nobody salute excepting the General, Field, and Staff officers.

12. Those battalions which are of the strength of 350 men, and under that number, are to form for this occasion 6 divisions; those battalions of the strength from 350 men to 550 are to form for this occasion 8 divisions; those of above 550 will form 10 divisions.

13. Those battalions of above 900 men will form 20 divisions

14. The British cavalry are to march to their ground by the bridge of Neuilly, and will keep the pavement on their right till they come to the triumphal arch, where they will proceed to take up their ground.

15. Lord Combermere will take care that their rear shall have passed Neuilly by 7 o'clock in the morning.

16 The 5th and 6th divisions, and Brunswick infantry, and reserve artillery, will be ready to cross the road, and take up their ground as soon as the British cavalry will have passed Neuilly.

17. The Netherland infantry will camp to-morrow evening in the Bois de Boulogne.

18. The 2d corps will move out of the Bois de Boulogne by the gate of Passy, and thence to its ground.

19. The 1st corps will move out of the Bois de Boulogne by the Porte Maillot.

20. All guards will be relieved to-morrow, and all safeguards are forthwith to be called in.

21. The Field Marshal begs that the officers may be dressed uniformly; and, if possible, according to the King's orders.

G O. Paris, 23d July, 1815

1 The Field Marshal begs that the troops may march from their several camps at such hour to-morrow morning as to be formed on the ground allotted to them at 9 o'clock. (*Reviewed by the Emperor of Russia*)

2. When the infantry will move from their ground, in order to march past, they must move in columns at quarter distances, till they arrive at a place which will be pointed out to them.

3. They are there to take their regular distances; and the officers commanding companies must take care to take them up accurately, recollecting that it is from the front rank of the company, or division, preceding them, that the distance is to be preserved.

G. O. Paris, 28th July, 1815

1. The Field Marshal begs that the officers of the army, when they appear in the city of Paris with any part of their regimental dress, may be properly dressed, and with their side arms.

2 He also requests that the officers of the army will not resist the search made, at the barriers of Paris, for contraband articles on the postilions, and others who drive the carriages coming into the town.

3. The Field Marshal is desirous of giving every assistance in his power to reap the harvest, and accordingly authorises the Commanding officers of regiments to allow the soldiers to assist in reaping it, upon the application of the inhabitants.

4. The owners of the harvest will make their own bargains with the soldiers for the payment they are to give them; but the Commanding officers of regiments are not to allow any soldiers to go to work at the harvest, excepting the application is signed by the mayor of the district in which the inhabitants may reside.

5. The Commanding officer must likewise know exactly where to find the soldier; and he must return to his regiment every night if possible, or at all events twice a week.

G. O. Paris, 5th Aug. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the Commanding officers of regiments will prevent the soldiers from cutting the trees which form the avenues in the Bois de Boulogne.

2. He also desires that orders may be given to the sentries at the gates, not to allow any persons to pass taking firewood away.

3. The Field Marshal has great satisfaction in publishing the following letters from the Secretary at War, for the information of the officers and soldiers of the army; and he desires that the returns required may be forwarded to the Adjutant General by the several regiments without loss of time.

Visc. Palmerston to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.B., &c.

War Office, 29th July, 1815.

H. R. H. the Prince Regent, having taken into his most gracious consideration the distinguished gallantry manifested upon all occasions by the officers of the British army, and

having more particularly adverted to the conspicuous valor displayed by them in the late glorious victory gained near Waterloo by the army under your Grace's command, I am commanded to acquaint your Grace that, the Prince Regent being desirous of testifying the strong sense entertained by him of their devotion to His Majesty's service, His Royal Highness has been pleased to order,

1st; That the regulation under which pensions are granted to wounded officers shall be revised, and that the pensions which have been, or may be, granted to officers for the actual loss of eye or limb, or for wounds certified to be equally injurious with the loss of limb, shall not be confined to the amount attached by the scale to the rank which the officer held at the time when he was wounded, but shall progressively increase according to the rank to which such officer may from time to time be promoted: the augmentation with regard to the pensions of such officers now upon the list being to take place from the 18th June last, inclusive.

2d; That every Subaltern officer of infantry of the line, who served under your Grace's command in the battle of Waterloo, or in the actions which immediately preceded it, shall be allowed to count two years' service, in virtue of that victory, in reckoning his service for the increase of pay given to Lieutenants of seven years' standing; and every such Subaltern will therefore be entitled to the additional shilling a day whenever he shall have served five years as a Lieutenant.

And, 3dly; that this regulation shall be extended to every Subaltern of cavalry, and to every Ensign of the regiments of Foot Guards, who served in the above mentioned actions; and every such Subaltern and Ensign will therefore be entitled to an additional shilling a day, after five years' service as a Lieutenant in the cavalry, or as an Ensign in the Guards.

I have to request that your Grace will make known this the Prince Regent's pleasure to the British army under your Grace's command; and that you will, at your earliest convenience, transmit to me regimental returns of the Subaltern officers to whom this gracious order of His Royal Highness may, by your Grace, be considered to apply.

Visc. Palmerston to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.B., &c.

War Office, 29th July, 1815

H. R. H. the Prince Regent having taken into his most gracious consideration the distinguished bravery displayed by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British forces, in the glorious victory lately gained near Waterloo by the army under your Grace's command, and His Royal Highness being desirous of testifying in a marked manner the sense entertained by him of their services upon that occasion, has been most graciously pleased to order that henceforward every non-commissioned officer, trumpeter, drummer, and private man, who served in the battle of Waterloo, or in the actions which immediately preceded it, shall be borne upon the muster rolls and pay lists of their respective corps as 'Waterloo men;' and that every 'Waterloo man' shall be allowed to count two years' service, in virtue of that victory, in reckoning his service for increase of pay, or for pension when discharged.

It is, however, to be distinctly understood that this indulgence is not intended in any other manner to affect the conditions of their original enlistment, or to give them any right to their discharge before the expiration of the period for which they have engaged to serve.

I request that your Grace will communicate these His Royal Highness' gracious orders to the British army under your command, and that you will at the earliest opportunity transmit to me a list of the several corps to which this order may be considered by your Grace to apply; together with accurate muster rolls, containing the names of all the 'Waterloo men' in each corps, such muster rolls to be preserved in this office, as a record honorable to the individuals themselves, and as documents by which they will at any future time be enabled to establish their claims to the benefits of this regulation.

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6. The Field Marshal hoped that his orders of the 20th June last, regarding the mode of drawing subsistence from the country, were sufficiently clear, and that it would be unnecessary to repeat them.

7. The military Commanding officers have nothing to say to the requisitions made by the Commissaries; and the Field Marshal again forbids those under his command to give any orders whatever upon the subject, either by way of preventing provisions from passing or from leaving a certain district, or with any other view.

8. The Field Marshal particularly adverts to orders lately given upon these subjects by the Commanding officer at Rouen.

G. O. Paris, 7th Aug. 1815.

1. There will be a review of a detachment of the troops of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia on the day after to-morrow; and the Field Marshal particularly requests that, when the troops will pass in review, the officers will keep without the line of horsemen placed to keep a proper space for the troops.

G. O. Paris, 10th Aug 1815.

1. H. R. H. the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, having been graciously pleased by a warrant, under his sign manual, dated the 17th ult, to grant to Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in trust for the British army which served under his Grace's immediate command in Portugal, Spain, and France, from the year 1809 to 1814, the sum of £800,000, for the ordnance, arms, stores, magazines, shipping, and other booty captured by it from the enemy during that period, and appropriated to the public service, to be distributed according to the provisions of the aforesaid warrant, and the agents appointed by his Grace, on the part of the army, to conduct and arrange the business, having prepared and submitted to him the forms of prize lists necessary to be filled up by the different departments and corps entitled to share in the said prize money, together with instructions for filling them up: It is hereby ordered that the said lists and instructions be forthwith circulated, filled up, and returned with every possible dispatch, so as to enable the prize agents to pay over the money to the different persons entitled to it with as little delay as possible.

2. Such of the corps entitled to share, as now compose part of this army, will return the lists for each of the respective payments as soon as completed, under cover, to the Adjutant General of this army, marking on the corner thereof the corps to which they belong, and the numbers of the lists contained therein.

G. O Paris, 13th Aug. 1815.

1 The Field Marshal begs that horses may not be tied to the trees in the Champs Elysées.

2. Notwithstanding the orders which have been given upon the subject, some of the cavalry of the army under the command of the Field Marshal have been foraging in the village of Belleville, the cantonment of the Russian troops.

3 The Field Marshal again forbids this practice, and he holds the Commanding officers of regiments responsible for obedience to his orders.

G. O Paris, 17th Sept 1815.

4. The Field Marshal begs to call the attention of the Commanding officers of regiments to the G O. of the 10th Aug, Nos 1 and 2, regarding prize lists.

5. It is absolutely necessary that these lists should be given in by the 15th Oct.

6. Those which will not be examined before the end of the month of October will not be paid, and the chest of Chelsea will receive the amount due upon them.

7. The 15th and 16th British brigades of infantry will be formed on the Plaine des Sablons, facing the road leading from the Porte Maillot to St Denis, to-morrow morning at half past 7 o clock, for the inspection of the Field Marshal.

8 The Field Marshal requests the General and other officers of the army will attend to the regulations of the service and orders of the army, in their demands for forage, fuel, and provisions from the Commissariat.

9. No regular accounts can be kept, and it is impossible to provide for the service, if officers do not attend to the regulations and orders in their demands.

G. O. Paris, 18th Sept. 1815

1. The Field Marshal begs that the mounted officers of the several regiments may be practised to take up ground, in order to make it certain that they do so with precision

2. He likewise begs that the several regiments may be practised to march at quarter distances, the officers being obliged to keep their distances exactly

G. O. Paris, 25th Sept. 1815.

1 The Field Marshal directs that one pair of shoes shall be given to each non-commissioned officer, drummer, and private soldier of the British, and King's German Legion infantry, and foot artillery, who were present in the battles of the 16th or 18th June.

G O. Paris, 16th Oct. 1815.

1. Supplementary returns for shoes are to be immediately sent in to the Q. M G 's office of such men as were not included in the returns already given in, in conformity with the G O of the 25th Sept., but who were on the march to Paris between the 18th June and 5th July.

G O. Paris, 28th Oct. 1815.

4. Before the troops go into barracks or cantonments, an officer of each troop or company is to visit the barracks or cantonments which the soldiers are to occupy, and to ascertain the state in which they are.

5. The name of the owner of the house in which the troops will be cantoned, and the names of the soldiers cantoned in the house, must be kept.

6. On marching days, the barracks and cantonments of each company are to be visited by an officer, once if possible after the troops will have arrived, and once before they will march; and upon halting days the barracks and cantonments of the soldiers must be visited twice every day by the officer of the company or troop to which they belong: these visiting officers will observe whether any article has been broken or taken away, if the troops are in cantonments, and will inquire whether the owner of the house has any complaint to make of the men.

7. The non-commissioned officers must be cantoned with the squads to which they belong, and the officers as near as possible to their companies; the Field officers with their regiments; the Generals and Staff as near as possible to their brigades and divisions.

G O Paris, 5th Nov. 1815

1. The Field Marshal is concerned to find that his desire, repeatedly stated in orders, that the officers of the army would not hunt or shoot without the permission of the owners of the property on which they should wish to hunt or shoot, has been unattended to, and that several have destroyed the game in the King's forests and on his estates.

2. He now requests the General officers to take measures to prevent any future disobedience of these orders.

G. O. Paris, 21st Nov. 1815.

1 All applications for quarters at the head quarters of the army must be made to Lieut. Col. Kelly, A. Q. M. G. attached to head quarters, whether required for individuals on the Staff, or coming on business to head quarters, or for corps.

2 When application is made for quarters for corps, it must be by the A. Q M. G. attached to the division, or if for a single regiment by the Quarter Master of the regiment; if for a smaller detachment than a regiment, the application must be made by the Commanding officer of the detachment

3. Lieut. Col. Kelly is to apply to the magistrate for the billet for every individual, and he is to keep a register of those granted, and of every change

4. The Staff officers of divisions or of smaller corps, and the Commanding officers of detachments quartered at head quarters, are to report to Lieut. Col. Kelly the billets they have received, of which likewise he is to keep a register.

5. When an officer quits head quarters he is to report his departure to Lieut. Col. Kelly.

6. Lieut. Col. Kelly will make known to the Field Marshal any deviation from this order.

7. It is to be understood that all the officers and troops quartered within the barriers of Paris are now at head quarters, and in order to enable Lieut. Col. Kelly to regulate this matter as it ought to be, all officers quartered at head quarters are forthwith to report themselves to him, specifying where quartered

8 The Staff officers of divisions, and of smaller corps, either in barracks or cantonments at Paris, will likewise give Lieut. Col. Kelly the information regarding the billeting of the officers required by paragraph No. 7 of this order.

G. O. Paris, 25th Nov. 1815

8. The Field Marshal has learnt that officers of the army going upon leave of absence, and others His Majesty's subjects, pretending to be officers of the army, oppose themselves to the execution of the laws of the country regarding passports, upon travelling through the country, or quitting it.

9. He now gives notice that he has requested the King of France's government to put in execution the laws towards all persons belonging to the army; and they are to understand that they cannot travel in France, or embark for England, without a passport.

G. O. Paris, 30th Nov. 1815.

1. The British troops which are to remain in France are to be formed as follows:

2 The 1st dragoon guards,
The 2d dragoon guards,
The 3d dragoons,
are to be the 1st brigade of cavalry.

3. The 7th hussars,
The 18th hussars,
The 12th light dragoons,
are to be the 2d brigade of cavalry.

4. The 11th light dragoons,
The 13th light dragoons,
The 15th hussars,
are to be the 3d brigade of cavalry.

5. The 3d batt. 1st guards,
The 2d batt. Coldstream,
are to be the 1st brigade of infantry.
6. The 3d batt. Royals,
The 1st batt. 57th,
The 2d batt. 95th,
are to be the 2d brigade of infantry.
7. The 1st batt. 3d,
The 1st batt. 39th,
The 1st batt. 91st,
are to be the 3d brigade of infantry.
8. The 1st batt. 4th,
The 1st batt. 52d,
The 1st batt. 79th,
are to be the 4th brigade of infantry.
9. The 1st batt. 5th,
The 1st batt. 9th,
The 1st batt. 21st,
are to be the 5th brigade of infantry
10. The 1st batt. 6th,
The 29th regt.,
The 1st batt. 71st,
are to be the 6th brigade of infantry.
11. The 1st batt. 7th,
The 23d regt,
The 1st batt. 43d,
are to be the 7th brigade of infantry.
12. The 1st batt. 27th,
The 1st batt. 40th,
The 1st batt. 95th,
are to be the 8th brigade of infantry.
13. The 1st batt. 81st,
The 1st batt. 88th,
are to be the 9th brigade of infantry.
14. Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset is to command the 1st brigade of cavalry.
15 Major Gen Sir H. Vivian, the 2d brigade of cavalry.
16. Major Gen. Sir C. Grant, the 3d brigade of cavalry.
17 Major Gen Sir P. Maitland is to command the 1st brigade of infantry.
18. Major Gen. Sir M Power the 2d brigade of infantry
19 Major Gen. the Hon Sir R W. O'Callaghan the 3d brigade of infantry.
20. Major Gen. Sir D Pack the 4th brigade of infantry.
21 Major Gen Sir T. Brisbane the 5th brigade of infantry
22 Major Gen. Sir T. Bradford the 6th brigade of infantry.
23. Major Gen. Sir J. Kempt the 7th brigade of infantry
24. Major Gen. Sir J. Lambert the 8th brigade of infantry.
25 Major Gen. Sir J. Keane the 9th brigade of infantry
26. The 1st division of infantry is to be composed of the 1st, 7th, and 8th brigades, and is to be commanded by Lieut. Gen. the Hon Sir L Cole
27. The 2d division of infantry is to be composed of the 3d, 4th, and 6th brigades, and is to be commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton.
28. The 3d division of infantry is to be composed of the 2d, 5th, and 9th brigades, and is to be commanded by Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville.
29. Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere will take the command of the cavalry.
30. Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill will take the command of the infantry.
31. The British troops to return to England are to be brigaded as follows for their march:
32. The 1st life guards,
The 2d life guards,
The Royal horse guards blue,
The 3d dragoon guards,
under the command of Col. Athorpe, R. H. G.
33. The 1st dragoons,
The 2d dragoons,
The 6th dragoons,
under the command of Col Muter
34. The 10th hussars,
The 16th light dragoons,
The 23d light dragoons,
under the command of Col. Quentin

35. The 2d batt. 1st guards,
The 2d batt. 3d guards,
under the command of Col. Askew, 1st guards.
36. The 36th regt.,
The 38th regt,
The 73d regt.,
The 3d batt. 95th,
under the command of Col. the Hon. Sir C. Greville, 38th regt.
37. The 2d batt. 12th,
The 2d batt. 30th,
The 33d regt.,
under the command of Col. Stnke, 12th regt
38. The 1st batt. 41st,
The 1st batt. 90th,
Detachment Royal waggon train,
under the command of Lieut. Col. Evans, 41st regt.
39. The 3d batt. 14th,
The 2d batt. 35th,
The 51st regt.,
under the command of Col. Mitchell, 51st regt.
40. The 54th regt,
The 2d batt 59th,
The 2d batt. 69th,
under the command of Lieut. Col. Austen, 59th regt.
41. The 4th batt. Royals,
The 28th regt.,
The 42d regt.,
The 92d regt.,
under the command of Col Sir C. Belson, 28th regt.
42. The 3d batt. 27th,
The 32d regt,
Detachment of Staff corps,
under the command of Col. Sir J. Maclean, 27th regt.
43. The 16th regt.,
The 2d batt. 44th,
The 1st batt 82d,
under the command of Col Tolley, 16th regt.
44. The 58th regt.,
The 2d batt. 62d,
The 64th regt.,
The 2d batt 81st,
under the command of Col. Walker, 58th regt.

45. Notwithstanding these orders the troops are to continue with their divisions, and commanded as at present, till those ordered to England will march, and the Quarter Master General will, in concert with the General officers, have assembled those destined by this day's orders to remain in France.

46. When the troops of the German Legion and the Hanoverian troops will march, it will be under the command of the officers commanding the several brigades of infantry and cavalry.

47 Major Gen Sir J. Lyon will be so kind as to give orders for the formation of the Hanoverian contingent at a place which will be made known to him by the chief of the staff of the allied army.

48. Upon breaking up the army which the Field Marshal has had the honor of commanding, he begs leave again to return thanks to the General officers, and the officers and troops, for their uniform good conduct.

49. In the late short but memorable campaign they have given proofs to the world that they possess in an eminent degree all the good qualities of soldiers; and the Field Marshal is happy to be able to applaud their regular good conduct in their camps and cantonments, not less than when engaged with the enemy in the field.

50. Whatever may be the future destination of those brave troops of which the Field Marshal now takes his leave, he trusts that every individual will believe that he will ever feel the deepest interest in their honor and welfare, and will always be happy to promote either.

G. O. Paris, 11th Dec 1815

1. It must be understood that no officers excepting those attached to the Staff, cavalry, the 1st, 2d, and 3d divisions of infantry as formed in the orders of the 30th ult., and the Household brigade, and the artillery and engineers as formed according to the orders given

to the Commanding officer of the artillery, and chief engineer respectively, can receive rations or be quartered in Paris after the 14th inst ; nor will any officer whatever, excepting those belonging to the British newly formed army of occupation, be allowed quarters, or to draw rations in France, after the troops to which he is attached will have quitted the French territory.

2. Lieut. Col. Kelly and the Commissary Gen. are particularly charged with the execution of this order.

3. The Commissary Gen. will post to the army of occupation that part of his department respecting which he has orders, and will order the remainder to England, either with the troops or otherwise, as may be most convenient.

4. The head of the Medical department will order to Dover all that part of the Medical Staff not necessary for the army of occupation, or to attend the hospitals on the Continent.

5. Orders will hereafter be given for the formation of the Medical Staff of the army of occupation.

6. The troops will receive their rations according to the tariff annexed to the military convention, from the 16th inst. inclusive.

G. O. Paris, 22d Dec 1815

1. The officers of the Commissariat department will receive rations according to their relative ranks as specified underneath

Commissary General, as Major General.

Deputy Commissary General of three years' service upon full pay, as Lieutenant Colonel.

Deputy Commissary General under three years' service upon full pay, as Major.

Assistant Commissary General, as Captain.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General, as Lieutenant.

Commissariat clerk holding a Treasury appointment, as Ensign.

Clerk not holding a Treasury appointment, storekeeper, and conductor, as non-commissioned officer.

G O. Paris, 28th Dec 1815

1 The Field Marshal directs that rations shall be granted in future for 6 instead of 4 women for every 100 men, including non-commissioned officers and drummers. And Commanding officers of regiments are desired to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the embarkation of the troops at Calais to send to England all women who cannot be maintained with their regiments, granting them the certificates required by the regulations, provided that benefit was not accorded to them on their regiments coming to the Continent.

G. O. Paris, 1st Jan 1816.

1. The Field Marshal has learnt that notwithstanding the orders he has given out, the officers of the army attempt to travel through the country without passports regularly countersigned by the French authorities.

2. Passports for foreigners leaving Paris, although granted and signed by the minister from their own country, must be countersigned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by the Minister of Police, otherwise the person holding the passport is liable to be stopped, and treated according to the laws regarding passports as a person attempting to travel without a passport.

3. The Field Marshal requests the attention of the officers of the army to this rule, and he begs the General and other officers commanding in stations in the country not to interfere with the postmasters and civil authorities in the execution of the orders they may have received from their own government regarding the law on the subject of passports.

G. O. Paris, 4th Jan. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal has made an arrangement with the French government, under which the troops forming the British contingent are to receive as their ration 7-8ths of a French pound of meat, being as nearly as possible equal to an English pound, and 1½ pound of bread, instead of the ration of meat, bread, vegetables, and salt, as settled by the tariff annexed to the treaty.

2. The ration of wine or spirits is to be as fixed by the tariff.

3. The ration as now settled will be issued to the troops as soon as possible

G. O. Paris, 7th Jan 1816

1. The Paymasters of regiments are desired to take notice that, independently of the casualties to be specified in the proper place in their monthly estimates, they are required also invariably to state in the column of Remarks whether they have or have not any

balance of public money in their hands, from whatever source arising, and, if any, the amount.

3. The attention of officers commanding regiments is called to No. 3 of the G. Os. of the 14th Dec. 1813, and the Field Marshal directs that regiments shall be required to pay for any deficiencies of ammunition arising from a neglect of the above order.

G. O. Paris, 25th Jan. 1816.

1. In consequence of an arrangement made with the French government, the officers of the allied army are to receive compensation in money, from the 1st Feb. inclusive, in lieu of the ration to which they are entitled under the tariff annexed to the convention of the 28th Nov. 1815.

2. The exact amount of this compensation for each ration will be stated in a future order; in the mean time it is expected that it will not be less than 2 francs *per diem*, for each ration to which an officer is entitled.

3. In consequence of orders received from the Sec. of State, the Field Marshal announces to the officers of the army that this allowance is to be taken from the 1st March next, in lieu of the soldier's ration heretofore allowed to every officer of the army, and the allowance called bât and forage.

4. In those ranks in which the allowance in lieu of rations will exceed the amount of the bât and forage heretofore received, and of the value of a soldier's ration at 6*d.*, the officers will have the advantage of that excess.

5. In those ranks in which the allowance in lieu of rations will not be equal to the amount of the bât and forage money heretofore received, and the value of a soldier's ration at 6*d.*, an allowance will be paid every 6 months, to make the allowance equal to what the officers have hitherto received.

6. It is to be understood, however, that the officers of the army are expected to be in the same readiness for the field as they have always been; and that no officer has a claim to receive this allowance except for the period he is present with the army.

G. O. Paris, 27th Feb 1816

1. The Field Marshal directs that applications for leave of absence for Captains may not be forwarded unless one half of the establishment (not including the recruiting companies of infantry regiments) will remain actually present with and fit for the duties of the regiment, in case the leave applied for should be granted, and that in like manner applications may not be forwarded for subalterns of infantry unless 15 will remain for the duties of the regiment; and in the cavalry regiments, 12 for the 1st dragoon guards, and 9 for the other regiments.

2. Applications for Field officers are not to be made unless one will remain with the regiment.

3. Officers commanding regiments will take care that the indulgence of leave of absence is so regulated that all the officers may participate in their turn in the benefit thereof in the course of the year.

4. The above orders do not in any manner comprehend the regimental staff, nor do they affect the general staff of the army.

G. O. Paris, 10th March, 1816.

The frequency of prisoners making their escape from confinement has particularly struck the attention of the Field Marshal, and induces him to believe that these prisoners have effected their escape, not merely by the gross neglect of duty on the part of the guard, but by their actual connivance; he is therefore determined, on any future occurrence of this kind, to bring the non-commissioned officers and the whole of the guard to trial before a General Court Martial.

G. O. Paris, 19th June, 1816.

1. The Field Marshal requests that officers commanding regiments, in forwarding applications for leave of absence, will state the full period which officers may require to transact the business that induces them to apply for leave, as the Field Marshal will not, but under very particular circumstances, grant a renewal of leave of absence, it being an injustice to the officers remaining with the regiment.

2. The Field Marshal likewise requests Commanding officers to recollect that he has not the power of giving leave to officers to quit their regiments for foreign countries out of the limits of his own command. When therefore officers apply for such leave, they must take care to do it early enough to allow time for a communication with England.

G. O. Paris, 28th June, 1816

1. The Field Marshal desires that as soon as the regiments will be encamped, or whenever they can be assembled for exercise, they should be rendered perfect in the following movements:

1st, Marching in column on an alignment at full, half, and quarter distance, officers keeping accurately the exact distance ordered.

2d; Deployments of close columns into line.

3d; Wheeling a close column, or one at quarter distance, into a new direction.

4th; Formation into line from open column, by the *échelon* march of divisions.

5th; Formation of the square from columns at half and quarter distance, and at close order.

6th; March in line.

G. O Cambrai, 3d Sept. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the officers of the British army, including those of the departments attached to it, will wear their side arms, and the hats or caps ordered for them respectively by the regulations of the service, or by the orders of their regiments, whenever they appear out of their quarters or tents

G. O. Cambrai, 4th Sept. 1816.

1. It frequently happens that articles arriving from England, for officers and other individuals of the allied army, are detained in the custom house at Calais, owing to a non-compliance with the formalities of admission agreed upon with the French government, under the 5th article of the tariff annexed to the military convention of the 20th Nov. 1815.

2. Information may be obtained at the Q M. G.'s office at head quarters, or from the A Q. M. G. attached to divisions, of the formalities requisite for the admission of such effects as can be allowed to enter France free of duty, under the article of the tariff above referred to, but if these formalities are not complied with, the effects will be detained in the French custom house until the individuals they belong to shall have either paid the duties due upon them, or shall have obtained permission of the French custom house to send them back to England.

G. O. Cambrai, 29th Sept. 1816.

1 As His Majesty's regulations do not contain orders respecting the order of review for the infantry in column, the following orders are to be obeyed in this army.

2. When the troops are ordered to be formed in columns, the original formation is to be in columns of battalions, if possible at quarter distances, in one or more lines, as may be ordered.

3 The columns of the several battalions are to be at the distance from each other which is ordered to be between two battalions when formed in line.

4. When the reviewing General arrives on the ground, the officers and colors are to form in one line two paces in front of the column, the colors being in the centre, the mounted officers two paces in front of the line of officers, and the Commanding officer in front of the whole; the surgeons and quarter master to be in the rear of the battalion, and the Staff serjeants in their rear.

5. The band and drums to be formed in several ranks in line with the front rank of the battalion and on its right

6. The pioneers in one rank in rear of the drums.

7. The General officers commanding divisions and brigades to be stationed in respect to the troops under their command as they would be if the troops were in line.

8. The General officer is to be saluted according to His Majesty's regulations without opening ranks, and then the troops are to stand shouldered in the order above directed while the General will go down the line.

9 In passing in review at quarter distances, the interval between the battalions is to be that prescribed by His Majesty's regulations between two battalions in column at ordinary distances.

10 In this interval are to march the band and drums, and pioneers, and those mounted officers who, according to His Majesty's regulations, precede a battalion on its march in column.

11. In passing in review in column at quarter distances in quick time, the mounted officers are alone to salute; the others and the colors march in their places as fixed by His Majesty's regulations.

12. There is to be no additional interval left for the colors.

13. When the artillery is in line with the infantry formed in columns, the officer commanding the artillery must take care to occupy the space with his guns, which he will occupy in marching in column, so that no time may be lost in getting off the ground.

14. In passing in review, and in all movements with the troops in close columns, the artillery will move with 6 carriages in front if possible; if not, with 3.

G. O. Cambrai, 6th Oct 1816

1. The Field Marshal begs that the Staff officers of the army and the aides de camp of General officers, particularly his own, will appear dressed and equipped according to His Majesty's orders and regulations, upon all occasions on which they appear in uniform.

2. All ornaments not ordered by His Majesty are to be discontinued, and the Staff officers and aides de camp must appear in blue or white pantaloons, and black boots.

G. O. Cambrai, 18th Oct. 1816.

2. The troops are to receive a certain quantity of blank musket cartridges for the review, and for this same occasion they must be deprived of the ball cartridges in their pouches.

3. These must be delivered into regimental stores in the several camps of the infantry, and the officers commanding companies, and the quarter masters of regiments, will see that the ball musket cartridges are delivered in and packed in such a manner as that they may after the review be issued again and be useful.

4 Sir G. Wood will take measures for receiving the ammunition from the quarter masters, and preserving it in the camps till the review will be finished, when it is again to be issued to the several regiments.

5. Blank cartridges will be issued to only 6 men per troop of the cavalry, who must likewise be deprived of their ball ammunition, and this the Captains commanding troops will receive and take care of during the review.

G. O. Cambrai, 30th Oct 1816

1 4*s.* 6*d* per month for each horse is to be allowed to defray the expense of shoeing the following public horses, and to commence from the 24th of last month, provided the horses are really kept by the officers concerned: the camp kettle horse of each troop of cavalry, adjutant's horse for carrying regimental books and paper, paymaster's horse for carrying regimental books and paper, public horse, in charge of the quarter master, to carry intrenching tools; surgeon's horse for the regimental medicine chest; veterinary surgeon's horse for the regimental medicine chest; serjeant saddler's horse to carry his tools, &c.

2 The Field Marshal has lately referred to the consideration of a Court of Inquiry a report made by Col. Sir G Wood, of the Royal artillery, of an attempt made by a tradesman at Dover to smuggle goods into France with a detachment of the Royal artillery, having marked them as 'regimental stores,' and at the same time that he expresses his approbation of the conduct of Lieut —— —— of the Royal horse artillery upon this occasion, he desires that serjeant major —— of the Royal artillery may be brought to trial before a General Court Martial for his conduct in this transaction.

3. The A. Q. M G. stationed at Calais is hereby directed to make over the cases above referred to, containing these goods, to the chief of the customs at Calais; to inform him that they do not belong to the army, and to desire him to deal with them according to the laws for the government of the French customs.

4. In future the A. Q. M. G. stationed at Calais is desired to require, from the officer commanding any regiment or detachment which may land, a return signed by himself of the baggage accompanying it, specifying the number and description of the packages, and the general nature of their contents

5. The A Q M G. stationed at Calais will besides adopt the measures which he may think necessary to prevent the practice of smuggling through the means of the facilities afforded by the treaty to the importation of the baggage and stores of the officers and troops.

6. The Field Marshal desires that printed copies of this order may be sent to Calais, to be communicated by the A. Q M. G. to all officers who may arrive there in command of troops.

7. He is convinced that there are none who would knowingly permit the abuse, for private gain, of a privilege granted to the military in France; but he trusts that this order will serve to draw their attention to the subject, and will induce them to co-operate with the A. Q. M G. in preventing abuses which are not only injurious to the reputation of the army, but must eventually tend to their inconvenience and disadvantage.

8. The chaplains of the army are forbidden to marry any persons without the permission in writing of the Field Marshal.

10. In the circular letter from the Q. M. G. of the 29th Oct. 1815, the Field Marshal expressed his desire that 'no inhabitant should be required to accommodate persons that are not entitled to billets,' and he begs that the officers of the army will understand the last part of the paragraph in which that desire is expressed as containing an order that no person is to be admitted to lodge in a billet excepting those for whom the billet is granted, without having the consent of the owner of the house.

G O. Cambrai, 13th Nov 1816.

1. The Field Marshal having received intimation of the distress which the wives of soldiers experience, arising from the imprudence of their husbands in writing to them to come out to this country, desires that officers commanding regiments will in the most

pointed manner caution the non-commissioned officers and soldiers against inducing their wives to come out to the regiments without the permission of the commanding officers thereof, as they will in all probability be subject to prevention of embarkation at Dover, or, should they by clandestine means get across the water, to apprehension at Calais by the French police and be sent back to Dover; and even should they ultimately succeed in getting to the regiment, they cannot obtain rations, quarters, or any of the benefits accorded to a soldier's wife who is permitted to be with the regiment.

2. The officers commanding regiments, in their communications with the officers in charge of their respective depôts, should take care to acquaint them whether any, and what number of men who are expected to be sent out to join the regiment, may be permitted to bring their wives with them

3. All officers who come out from England in charge of detachments are required to make an immediate report, on their arrival at Calais, to the A. Q. M. G., of any women who may have got on board the vessel clandestinely, in order that steps may be taken for sending them back, and the officer will be held responsible that no such women are permitted to disembark at Calais.

4. The number of women allowed to remain with each regiment will be 6 per troop or company.

G O Cambrai, 19th Nov. 1816.

* * * * *

3. Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by the Field Marshal.

4. The Field Marshal requests the particular attention of the officers of the army to the charge of which Capt —— of the —— —— —— has been found guilty, and for which it is his duty to reprimand that officer.

5 Certain tradesmen at Cambrai contrived, under different false pretences, to introduce goods into France without payment of duties, which were transmitted in the usual course to the stores at Cambrai, from whence, according to order, they could not be removed without the signature to a receipt of the Commanding officer of the regiment to which the goods were addressed. But Capt —— took upon him to sign this receipt, knowing that the goods in question did not belong to the —— ——, but to the tradesmen above referred to, who accordingly received them from the stores

6 It is not proved, or even charged, that Capt. —— derived any profit from the transaction, but he made himself a party to all the false pretences and frauds by which it was conducted; and he was the principal actor in its completion. Although the receipt of profit is neither charged nor proved, yet it will scarcely be believed that motives of private friendship for tradesmen, a mere desire to enable them to increase their profits at the expense of the French government, could have induced an officer to become a principal party in a transaction in which so many frauds have been committed, and which is so very disgraceful to the character of the army.

7. Capt. —— is hereby reprimanded.

G O. Cambrai, 18th Dec 1816.

1. The Field Marshal receives constant complaints of officers riding over the corn, hunting, and of officers and soldiers passing over the corn from cantonment to cantonment, and from their cantonments to the places of exercise, particularly those cantoned in the Pas de Calais.

2 It is very easy to avoid doing this mischief, and the Field Marshal earnestly entreats the officers to pay attention to the requests he has particularly made verbally upon the subject; he will otherwise, very reluctantly, be under the necessity of forbidding them from hunting altogether

G O. Cambrai, 21st Dec 1816.

1. The Field Marshal begs to recall to the recollection of the General officers of the army that the principle of the service is, that no officer can give leave to another to pass the limits of his own command without the permission of his superior.

2. The Field Marshal gives leave to officers to go to England only by authority of the G. O. from the Horse Guards, of the 16th Sept. 1815; and to foreign countries, by the special permission of H R. H. the Commander in Chief, and he cannot with propriety delegate this authority.

3. He begs, therefore, that the authority of the circular letter of the Adj. Gen. of the 3d April, 1816, may be considered to apply only to the limits of the command of each General officer, and that all applications for leave to quit the country occupied by the army may be made to the Adj. Gen. in the usual manner.

4. The officers on the Staff of the Army of Occupation cannot quit their stations without the special permission of the Field Marshal.

G. O. Cambrai, 26th Dec. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal directs that the Adj. Gen. will transmit to the comptrollers of army accounts a list of all officers who are stated to have been absent without leave, in the quarterly return of officers absent without leave, whose absence has not been satisfactorily accounted for, and the Field Marshal's sanction obtained, through the Adj Gen., for the respite being taken off the issue of such officers' pay, for the period they were absent.

2. The comptrollers will be pleased to check the first regimental estimates for the amount of the pay of those officers who are included in the list from the Adj. Gen., and the Paymasters of regiments will be held responsible for this amount, as it is their duty to stop the pay of officers who are absent without leave, either by retaining it in their own hands, or by arresting it in that of the agents.

G. O. Paris, 20th Jan. 1817

5. The Field Marshal desires that the G. O. dated Horse Guards, 20th Dec. 1816, respecting the dress of General and Staff officers, may be strictly and immediately attended to.

6. He also begs to remind Field, as well as other mounted officers of all infantry regiments, that the white buff leather shoulder belt with slings is that prescribed by His Majesty's regulations, and not the waist belt.

7. The officers of all infantry regiments are required to button the lapels of their jackets close across their breasts, without showing any part whatever of their facings.

8. The above orders apply as well to the Guards and Artillery, as to other regiments of infantry.

G. O. Paris, 26th Feb. 1817

5. It appears by reports made to head quarters, that several instances have occurred of routes being issued by individual officers, which practice leads to a considerable degree of irregularity.

6. Routes are in future to be issued, therefore, from the Q. M. G.'s office only, or by the A. Q Ms. G. attached to troops, and the A. Q M. G. stationed at Calais.

7 The Q M G will communicate to his assistants the necessary instructions for their guidance in the issue of routes

8. Such routes only as are above authorised are to be acknowledged at any station, and are to entitle the bearers to receive rations, and be provided with quarters.

9. No detachment or party of any description, nor any individual going beyond the bounds of their own corps, so as to require quarters or provisions, should proceed without a route.

G. O. Paris, 10th April, 1817

4. The Field Marshal being desirous of giving the volunteers of the army every advantage in his power, will allow them to draw each the allowance for an officer's ration from the 17th Sept. 1816.

5. It is to be understood, however, that from the 1st of May next they are not to draw any other ration whatever.

G. O. Paris, 30th April, 1817

1 H. R. H. the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, having been graciously pleased, by a warrant under his sign manual, dated the 30th ult., to grant to Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in trust for the British and Allied troops which served under his Grace's command, and were engaged in the battles of the 15th, 16th, 17th, or 18th days of June, 1815, or employed in blockades or sieges in France, or which had joined the army in France before the 7th day of July, 1815, the sum of 25 millions of livres, for the ordnance, arms, stores, magazines, and other booty captured by it from the enemy during that period; it is hereby ordered, that the prize lists, according to the forms and instructions which the agents appointed by his Grace on the part of the army, to conduct and arrange the business, are directed forthwith to furnish to the departments and corps concerned, be filled up and delivered with every possible dispatch, so as to enable these agents to pay over the money to the different persons entitled to it with as little delay as possible.

2 Each officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, must (according to the provision of the said warrant) be returned according to the rank respectively held by them on the 15th day of June, 1815.

3. The departments and the corps which now compose the British contingent in France will transmit their prize lists as soon as completed to the Adj. Gen. of that army, marking on the cover thereof 'prize list,' and the department or corps to which it belongs.

G. O. Cambrai, 1st June, 1817

1. In order to relieve the country as much as possible in this season from the burthen of the support of so many horses of the cavalry and artillery, and so many belonging to officers of the army, the Field Marshal desires that the following arrangements may be made to reduce the ration of oats, and to put some horses upon green forage:

2. The ration of forage for all the horses of the army, with the exception of those of the General officers and of Field officers of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and of the officers of the General Staff, and of the horses of the Waggon train, is till further orders to be daily 10 litres, or about 8 pounds, English, of oats; 14 pounds, *Poid de Marc*, of hay, and 3 pounds, *Poid de Marc*, of straw.

3. The horses of the cavalry and artillery, musket ball cartridge carts, pontoon train, &c., to the number for which it may be possible to procure green forage, are to receive it in lieu of hay, and in this case the ration is to be 60 pounds, *Poid de Marc*, of green forage, 6½ litres of oats, and 3 pounds of straw *per diem* for each horse.

4. In case any of the officers, excepted in paragraph No. 2, should be desirous of having the ration ordered in that paragraph in lieu of that hitherto received, or should wish to receive green forage, they will make it known to the Commissary attached to them, who will make arrangements accordingly with the French Commissaries.

5. The horses of the cavalry, artillery, &c, are to be sent the same distances to fetch the green forage that they are obliged to go to the magazine for the dry.

G. O. Cambrai, 18th July, 1817

1. The Field Marshal desires it to be understood, that nothing in the G. O from the Horse Guards of the 1st of this month is to be considered as affecting his order of the 30th Oct. 1816, No. 8.

G O. Cambrai, 14th Aug 1817

1. In addition to the movements ordered by the G. O. of the 28th June and 29th Sept. 1816, the Field Marshal desires that the following mode of changing the front of a column may be practised by the regiments of infantry:

2. The battalion standing in close column, or at quarter or any other distance, is required to change its front within the space of its own breadth.

3. The column will change its front.—Subdivisions right about face: The whole—shoulders forward. On the caution being given, a point should be placed in the reverse flank of the leading division, and the subdivisions in that flank be ordered to face to the right about, the whole will then be cautioned to bring up their left shoulders, if the column has its right in front, and *vice versâ* if the left is in front.

4 Quick march On the word *March*, the whole will step off together, the leading pivot subdivision wheeling a half circle and halting, and the others moving round necessarily in the rear of it, and of each other, and halting with their proper distance; whilst at the same time the reverse subdivisions wheel round and follow along the ground formerly occupied by the pivot subdivisions, pass on to the rear, halt and front as they come opposite to their respective pivot subdivisions.

5. The regiments must also be practised to perform this movement on the march, by the reverse subdivisions turning to their right about, and the whole continuing to move as before described.

6 The Field Marshal desires that soldiers may not be permitted to quit their camp or quarters without being properly dressed, and with their side arms on, unless on fatigue, when they should be attended by a non-commissioned officer.

G O. Cambrai, 23d Sept 1817

1. The Field Marshal has frequent complaints of the conduct of officers of the army in striking individuals with their fists, which is quite inconsistent with their duty, and with their character as British officers.

2. He has repeatedly given orders that the officers of the army may not quit their quarters without their side arms, an obedience to which would certainly preclude the supposed provocation for making use of fists, if any thing can be a provocation for a British officer so far to forget himself.

3. The Field Marshal is sorry to observe, however, that his orders upon this point have not been obeyed, and he has seen even the Staff officers of the army, whose special business it is to notice the disobedience of others, in the streets of Cambrai without their side arms

4. The Field Marshal is determined to enforce obedience to his orders; and upon any occasion of disobedience in future, he will be under the necessity of adopting measures which will be very disagreeable to him, as well as to those who will be the object of them

5. The Field Marshal again requests the officers of the army will not hunt or shoot without the permission of the owners of the ground on which they may go, and that they will neither ride nor walk over the standing corn.

6. The Field Marshal begs that the General officers and commanding officers of regiments will recollect, that, according to His Majesty's regulations, and the G. O of the army, all officers' servants should appear upon all occasions in the ranks when those officers are in the ranks whom they are serving; and it will therefore be necessary that they should be exercised as well as other soldiers.

7. These regulations and orders must be considered as applicable to the artillery, engineers, Staff corps, and Waggon train, as well as to the cavalry and infantry; and the Field Marshal will require a particular account of every man absent from the ranks, when he will inspect any body of troops.

G. O. Cambrai, 26th Nov. 1817.

1. The Field Marshal desires that the Commanding officers of regiments of cavalry, battalions of infantry, and troops of artillery, will make a daily report to the General officers commanding brigades, of any event of consequence which occurs in the cantonments occupied by the troops under their command respectively, which reports they are to forward with the daily state.

2. If any communication has been had with the magistrates of the country, either in the way of complaint on their parts of the military, or in the way of complaint of the inhabitants, it must be particularly noticed in this report, as well as any occurrence in the cantonments, or town in which the troops may be in barracks, which the commanding officers of regiments, &c., may think deserving the attention of their superiors.

3. These reports the General officers commanding brigades will forward to the A. G., head quarters, through the General officers commanding divisions, with such observations upon them as occur to them.

4. In case there should be nothing to report, the report must contain the words 'nothing extraordinary.'

5. The officers commanding brigades of artillery will make similar reports to the General officers commanding divisions of infantry, and the officers commanding the Royal Sappers and Miners, infantry Staff corps, and cavalry Staff corps, will send similar reports direct to head quarters.

G. O. Cambrai, 15th Dec 1817

1. To obviate disputes that might arise with the French authorities, on the subject of claims advanced for damages done to the buildings allotted for regimental hospitals, it has been agreed that periodical inspections shall take place of those buildings, their furniture, &c., by a French Sous-Intendant militaire, a medical officer, and the quarter master of the regiment concerned.

2. Commanding officers of regiments will be so good, therefore, as to give directions to their quarter masters to attend accordingly.

G. O. Cambrai, 6th Jan. 1818

1. The Field Marshal desires that when the commanding officers of regiments of cavalry, and battalions of infantry, and troops and companies of artillery, send non-commissioned officers or soldiers to England, from the corps under their command respectively, on any account whatever, they will take care that such men do not take with them from this country any woman who is not married to the person with whom she may cohabit.

2. The commanding officer of every detachment which may be sent to England, is to have a certificate specifying the names of the men accompanied by their wives, and the number of women returning to England; and any individual taking a woman over to England, is to have a certificate from his commanding officer that she is his wife.

3. Copies of this order are to be sent to the officer of the Q M. G.'s department, who superintends the embarkations at Calais, who will see that it is carried into execution.

G. O. Paris, 19th April, 1818

1. The Field Marshal has received such repeated complaints of the irregularity of the troops in their cantonments, that he is again compelled to call the attention of the officers of the army to the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under their command.

2. The establishment of good order amongst the soldiers, and the prevention of crimes, are chiefly to be effected by the attention and superintendence of the officers and non-commissioned officers.

3. Those measures will be much facilitated by a division of the several companies into squads, and the judicious distribution of the officers and non-commissioned officers.

4. The several squads should be cantoned as nearly as possible together: the officers

and non-commissioned officers (who should be quartered with their respective squads) should be required to visit their men's quarters, at irregular hours after dark, to see that they are present in their quarters at proper hours, and orderly.

5. But what most astonishes and concerns the Field Marshal, is to have observed in so many recent instances of robbery and disorder, that the non-commissioned officers themselves have either been accomplices in the offences committed, or privy thereto. It therefore behoves the officers commanding regiments to require a more strict attention from the officers.

6. Patrols should take place in the several villages, &c. during the whole of the night, and the officers commanding should concert measures with the different mayors, that the public houses may be closed at proper hours.

G. O. Cambrai, 19th May, 1818.

1. Such of the officers commanding regiments or corps, as may wish to put any proportion of their horses on green forage, will give in to the Commissary attached to them a return of those for which it is required, when arrangements will be made for issuing the ration in the proportion fixed, and on the conditions stated in the G. O. of the 1st June, 1817, Nos. 3 and 5.

2. Staff officers may equally avail themselves of this arrangement.

G. O. Cambrai, 29th May, 1818

1. The Field Marshal observing the frequency of applications on the part of Staff officers, both general and regimental, for leave of absence, begs that they will recollect that, from the nature of their situations, he cannot, but in cases of real and great emergency, permit them to be absent from the army, and desires therefore that they will relieve him from the disagreeable necessity of refusing their requests, by desisting from making applications in future.

G O. Cambrai, 31st May, 1818

1 The Field Marshal requests the attention of General officers, and officers commanding regiments, to the G O. of the 28th June and 29th Sept. 1816, and the 14th Aug 1817, and also desires that the troops may be practised in the movements to a flank in column at quarter distance, upon the principle laid down in sections 164 and 165 of the Rules and Regulations for Field Movements.

G. O. Cambrai, 7th July, 1818

1. As the laws of the country require that all carts resorting to the public roads should be marked with the names of the owner, and of the village or town in which he resides, the Field Marshal desires that directions may be given to the officers commanding the guards at the several gates of Valenciennes and Cambrai to prevent carts from passing which shall not be so marked.

G. O. Cambrai, 21st July, 1818

5. The Field Marshal begs to call the attention of the General officers commanding divisions and brigades of infantry to the G. O. of the 7th Oct 1814, pp 30 and 31, vol vii, and directs that the distance to be marched shall be extended to 12 miles a day, twice a week, and be performed in column at quarter distance, and in as large bodies as can be conveniently assembled.

G. O. Cambrai, 21st Oct 1818.

2. Notwithstanding that the officers of the army will continue to receive their pecuniary compensation in lieu of rations to the day of their embarkation, severally, the Field Marshal desires that the returns for bât and forage for 165 days from the 17th Sept last, to the 28th Feb. 1819, for every officer now present, or who has been present within the period subsequent to the 17th Sept, may be sent in forthwith to Mr Booth, in order that the warrants may be signed, and the money may be paid before the troops will embark.

3. The Staff to be paid forthwith to the 24th Nov. inclusive.

4. After the troops will have left France, claims are to be addressed to Mr. Booth, under cover to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

5. As the greatest inconvenience has resulted from the delay upon former occasions in giving in claims, the Field Marshal gives notice, that he will attend to none not given in before the 30th November.

G. O. Cambrai, 10th Nov. 1818.

6. Upon the return to England of the troops which have so long served under the command of the Field Marshal, he again returns them his thanks for their uniform good conduct during the period in which they have formed part of the Army of Occupation.

7. The Field Marshal has, in another order addressed to the Army of Occupation at large, expressed his sentiments regarding the conduct of, and his obligations to, the General officers and officers of that army. These are especially due to the General officers and officers of the British contingent; and he begs them to accept his best acknowledgments for the example they have given to others by their own good conduct, and for the support and assistance they have invariably afforded him to maintain the discipline of the army.

8. After a service of ten years' duration, almost without interruption, with the same officers and troops, the Field Marshal separates from them with regret; but he trusts they will believe that he will never cease to feel a concern for their honor and interest.

G. O. Paris, 1st Dec. 1818.

1 The Field Marshal has great satisfaction in publishing to the troops which have lately served under his command the following letter from H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, conveying the Prince Regent's gracious approbation of their conduct while serving in France.

'Horse Guards, 27th Nov 1818

'My Lord Duke, The Army of Occupation having now finally returned from France, I have the Prince Regent's commands to convey to your Grace the thanks of His Royal Highness for the discipline and good order which have been so successfully maintained, to the honor of the British arms, during the period it has been stationed in that country.

'I have frequently had occasion to address your Grace, by command of the Sovereign, in the language of just commendation of the brilliant victories achieved under the guidance of your genius; but though the events of peace do not furnish the grounds for conveying the warmth of expression which a sense of the distinguished actions of warfare so strongly called forth, yet the conduct of the army, while stationed in the country of their former enemy, where the discipline and good order established by your Grace were calculated to conciliate the inhabitants, and to uphold the character of the British arms in the view of surrounding nations, cannot fail to draw forth the Prince Regent's cordial approbation and thanks, as well as the gratitude of the country to your Grace and to them

'I am commanded to request that your Grace will be pleased to make these sentiments known to the General and other officers who have been under your command, in any manner you may think proper.

'FREDERICK, Commander in Chief.'

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London: Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street.